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HISTORY

OF

CUMBERLAND,

(MARYLAND)

FROM THE TIME OF THE INDIAN TOWN, CAIUCTUCUC,
IN 1728, UP TO THE PRESENT DAY,

EMBRACING AN ACCOUNT OF

Washington's First Campaign,

AND

BATTLE OF FORT NECESSITY,

TOGETHER WITH A

HISTORY OF BRADDOCK'S EXPEDITION,

&c., &c., &c.

WITH MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

BY WILL H. LOWDERMILK.

"Gather up the Fragments that remain."

WASHINGTON, D. C.
JAMES ANGLIM, 1424 F STREET,
1878.

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LOWDERMILK'S HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND

FORT CUMBERLAND 1755.

From foot of Nobley.

12236

TO
THE MEMORY
OF
THE EARLY SETTLERS
OF THE
QUEEN CITY OF THE ALLEGHANIES.
BY THE AUTHOR.

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PREFACE.

For years past I have spent much time in gathering scraps of history regarding Fort Cumberland and its surroundings, having no other object than the gratification of my curiosity as to the early events of the place of my birth and that of my ancestors. Becoming constantly more interested in the work, and finding so much of national as well as local importance clustered about the old Fort, I finally determined to embody in as comprehensive a form as possible, for future preservation, all that could be learned of the place, from the time its primeval forests were first disturbed by the crack of the pioneer's rifle up to the close of the centennial year of our nation. The task thus self-imposed was found to be no easy one, but was persevered in from the conviction that it was a duty not to be neglected. The paucity of reliable history, in every section of Maryland, made this duty more apparent. The difficulties to be overcome, and the obstacles to be surmounted, were greater than I had anticipated, since the events of many years were involved in almost total obscurity, or left to the chances of tradition, which is at best uncertain.

Some of the ideas originally entertained as to the scope of this work have been, of necessity, abandoned.

Of these, I may mention the purpose of recording the family history of the first, or earlier, settlers of the town. Satisfactory data as to but few of these families can now be obtained, despite most strenuous efforts made in that direction. Consequently this purpose could not be carried out without laying the author open to the charge of invidious discrimination.

To make this history perfect, the careful perusal of old manuscripts and newspapers, volumes of history, local and general, records of Legislative, court and council proceedings, miscellaneous collections of notes and memoranda, as well as private papers, became necessary; and in many instances these were so imperfect as to seem to baffle the most dilligent research. The labor of interviewing the oldest citizens was conscientiously performed, and many missing links thus obtained. Their recollections form part of the chain connecting the earlier and latter existence of Cumberland, and binding the story of the settlement to the town's birth.

The impossibility of making such a work perfect, in every detail, must be apparent to every one; and is certainly fully comprehended by the author. I have, however, striven in good faith, and without stint of labor, to lift the veil which has so long shrouded the past of our city, and to give a faithful and accurate record of the march of events, from the traditionary period ante-dating the establishment of the "King's Fort," through the years of bloodshed when the banner of England was borne over these hills in the face of a savage foe, up to the present day and generation. While asking for its imperfections

the most lenient judgment, I trust the reader may find as much pleasure in the perusal of this volume, as the writer has found in its preparation.

I am under obligations, for valuable assistance, to Mr. A. R. Spofford, the learned and indefatigable Librarian of the Congressional Library; to Colonel Brantz Mayer, of Baltimore; Hon. A. R. Boteler, of Virginia; Mr. Lyman C. Draper, of the Wisconsin Historical Library; Mr. James Anglim, publisher, of Washington; Dr Joseph Toner, of Washington; Mr. E. D. Butler, of the Department of Maps, British Museum, London; Mr. R. A. Brock, Librarian of the Virginia Historical Library; Mr. James Veech, of Pittsburgh; Mr. A. C. Nutt, of Uniontown, Pa.; Mr. D. Shriver Stewart, of Washington City; Mr. Benson J. Lossing, the eminent historian; Mr. John B. Hurley, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. H. D. Black, of New York; the Librarian of the Maryland Historical Society; Messrs. Theodore Luman, Clerk of the Court; T. Leiper Patterson, Civil Engineer, I. B. Millner and L. T. Dickinson, of Cumberland; the last two named for some of the sketches given.

For many of the facts recorded I have had recourse to the pages of Spark's Writings of Washington, Irving's Life of Washington, Sargent's Braddock, the Colonial Records, Pennsylvania Archives, The Olden Time, the Pennsylvania Gazette, the Universal Magazine, Sharpe's MS. correspondence, The Monongahela of Old, Kercheval's History of the Valley, Doddridge's Notes, and others.

THE AUTHOR.

CAI-UC-TU-CUC.

1728-1751.

For nearly two hundred and fifty years after the discovery of the New World had been made known to the nations of the Eastern Hemisphere, by the great Genoese navigator, the country lying along the base of the Alleghanies was a trackless wilderness. The march of civilization made but little advance in its progress from the sea-shore to the mountain fastnesses, and the new-comers seemed content to settle down upon the coast, whence they could look out upon the expanse of ocean which separated them from the ideas and theories they had left forever when they spread their sails to the heaven-invoked breezes which were to waft them to a strange but prolific world. For nearly two centuries and a half had the gorgeous hues of autumn tinted these boundless forests, ere the white man came to behold their beauties. These mountains and valleys were peopled by the **Red Man, whose** history was dimly preserved in unsubstantial legend, and who was destined to yield his possessions to the sure encroachments of Anglo-Saxon intelligence.

The first attempt to penetrate this virgin wilderness, with an idea looking to conquest and possession, was made by Governor Spottswood in 1714, when he, with a following of the youthful chivalry of Virginia, sought to realize the golden visions he had long delighted in, regarding the paradise beyond the mountains. His zeal and enthusiasm led him to the discovery of the beautiful Valley of Virginia, as well as the realization of the fact that the geography of the region was on a grander scale than he had anticipated. The great Apalachian range still separated him from the head-waters of the Ohio, which he had expected to find at the western base of the Blue Ridge, but the daring enterprise of himself and his followers opened a charming valley to the hundreds of immigrants who were then arriving upon our shores.

Of the region bordering on the upper Potomac, however, there is no history, either written or oral, to enlighten us as to the events of an epoch earlier than about 1728. At that date there was located in the Province of Maryland, at the junction of two streams known as the Cohongaronta and the Caiuctucuc, an Indian town, which also bore the latter name. The town of Caiuctucuc was built on the ground lying between these streams, from their confluence to a point some distance up the river Cohongaronta, the greater portion of the town being located upon the site of the west side of the present city of Cumberland. Other towns were dotted along the river's bank, for a distance of more than forty miles, the most easterly being the present site of

Oldtown, Allegany county, Maryland. A century ago the settlement at that point was called "Shawanese Oldtown," but of late years the explanatory prefix has been entirely dropped, and the place is now known simply as Oldtown. Other villages were scattered about between the Virginia and Pennsylvania lines, two of which were not far distant from Caiuctucuc. One of these was located in the narrow valley, three miles westward, on the banks of Braddock's Run, on what is now known as the Eckles' place, and within a few yards of the line of the present National Road, just where it is crossed by the Eckhart Railroad. Within the memory of men now living there were many relics of this village in existence. The ground was heavily timbered throughout that valley, and a clearing of several acres had been made there, in which were still to be seen the remnants of the small huts used by the natives. Just across the ridge, in Cash Valley, was another village of the same character; and still another, of greater dimensions, was situated near the spot on which Cresaptown stands, probably a little nearer the river.

The inhabitants of this region were a portion of the Shawanese tribe, a sub-division of the Algonquin group, one of the most warlike combinations of that period. The warriors engaged in hunting and fishing, and game was sufficiently abundant both in wood and water to supply them with all that was needed of food and furs. While the men engaged in the pursuits of the chase, or went upon the war path, their families were left at home to till the soil,

the rich bottom lands yielding abundant crops of maize and grass. At what time the village of Caiuctucuc was deserted is left to conjecture, as the earliest map of this region, which was made in 1751, and is now to be seen in the Congressional Library, at Washington, simply marks the territory designated as "Abandoned Shawanese Lands," and at that time roving bands of Indians of other tribes, with scattered lodges, were found here by the hardy pioneers, whose venturesome spirits led them so far beyond the limits of civilization; while the Shawanese thickly peopled the banks of the Ohio, and the Monongahela, west of the Alleghanies.

The town of Caiuctucuc was of respectable dimensions, and consisted principally of lodges built in a primitive manner. Two forked posts were driven firmly into the ground, and on these was laid a ridge pole. Small saplings, cut to a length of about eight feet, were laid against this pole, one end resting on the ground, forming a shelter similar to the Λ shaped tents so long in use in our armies. This was covered with bark and skins, and made tight enough to form a satisfactory protection against both rain and snow. On the floor were spread furs, which were made to do duty both as seats and beds. The village had its Sachems and chief men, and was subject to the general form of government which controlled all branches of the Shawanese family, and which was well suited to their condition. A favorite article of diet amongst these Indians was a cake made of maize beaten as fine as the means at command would permit. This was mixed with water, and

baked upon a flat stone which had been previously heated in the fire. The trappers followed the Indians' example in the baking of "Shawnee cakes," as they called them, and the lapse of a few years was sufficient to corrupt the term into that of "Johnny Cake," so familiar throughout the South, and in common use at this day.*

The daring trappers who first came to make friends of the Red Man evidently had more regard for the peltries, which were exchangeable for coin, than for the beauty of difficult Indian names, by which mountains and streams were designated; and with the merciless hardihood of their natures they ruthlessly extinguished the aboriginal titles, and cut out for after generations meaningless names, which had nothing to commend them beyond their ease of pronunciation. Thus, we have to-day no "Caiuctucuc," but simply "Will's Creek." Caiuctucuc Creek, and the great mountain which forms the northern boundary of the city of Cumberland, were baptised by the earliest settlers here, as "Will's Creek," and "Will's Mountain." "Will" was a full blooded Indian, who with his family and a few followers, remained in the land of their fathers, and despite the approach of the white men did not remove their wigwams, but received their strange visitors with a kindly greeting, and lived upon terms of intimate friendship with them. His wigwam was built in a little cove lying between the west side of Will's Mountain and Will's Knob, about three miles from the mouth of the creek, and in the vicinity of

*It has been generally claimed that "Johnny Cake" was a corruption of "Journey Cake."

the rocky formation known as the "Devil's Ladder." He had for a neighbor another Indian, known as Eve. Indian Will exercised a sort of proprietary right over all the land in the vicinity of his lodge, and one of the earliest tracts surveyed, by Colonel Thomas Cresap, at the instance of Governor Bladen, was designated "Will's Town," and was located along the creek from the mouth of Jenning's Run, containing 915 acres. The claims of Will to the ownership of property were respected to a certain extent; that is to say, when grants were obtained the settlers did not fail to give him some trifle as a pretended compensation. In referring to this place it became customary with the settlers and trappers to use Will's name as the easiest method of designating it, and in a little while, very naturally, they came to speak of "Will's Creek." Thus the original Indian name for the stream was lost; and the mountain finally obtained its name from the creek.

The date of Will's death is not definitely known, but that event is supposed to have occurred about the close of the revolutionary war, or shortly thereafter. His remains were buried on the very top of Will's Knob, and the place of his sepulture is still pointed out to those who are curious enough to visit it. He left several children, who intermarried with white settlers, and their descendants lived near the Pennsylvania State line, on Will's creek, as late as 1810, but the last of them has now disappeared.

In the map referred to above, and which was drawn in 1751, Will's Creek is marked as "Caiuctucuc Creek," and at that date was known by no other name

amongst the Indians. It was a stream of no great pretensions during the summer months, but frequently overflowed its banks after heavy freshets, and spread over much of the bottom land near its mouth. Its shores were thickly fringed with trees and shrubbery, and its waters flowed lazily through the cooling shadows of the "Narrows," a grand rent in the mountain, a mile to the north of the junction of the creek with the river.

The Potomac* River obtained its name doubtless from the Potomac tribe of Indians. At the time of the grant of Maryland to Lord Baltimore, in 1632, it was specified as the boundary line between Virginia and Maryland, and referred to as "Quiriough, or Potomac." This title was applied to the river only as far up as the mouth of the Shenandoah. From the point of its confluence with that stream up to the source of the North Branch it was called Cohongaronta, or Upper Potomac, while the South Branch bore the name of the Wappacomo or Wappatomaka. The Cohongaronta was said to have been surveyed from the mouth of the Shenandoah to the head springs, in 1736, by Mr. Benjamin Winslow, but it is quite probable that Mr. Winslow grew weary of his task, for some reason, and abandoned it prematurely, as the maps of fifteen years later are far from being correct. Inasmuch as the Potomac was declared the boundary line between Virginia and Maryland there was much doubt expressed on the part of the proprietary of Maryland as to the justice of taking the North Branch as the main stream.

*The word Potomac signifies the "Place of the burning pine," "resembling a council fire."

Virginia, however, claimed through her Commissioner, Hon. Charles James Faulkner, in 1832, that while the South Branch was the longer, the North Branch was the wider and deeper, and had the greater volume of water; in addition to which facts the valley of the South Branch has not the general direction of the Potomac, while that of the North Branch has. The discussion of this matter has been frequent and of long duration, the Legislatures having on several occasions appointed "Boundary Commissioners" with a view to its settlement. There has been no result further than to confirm the original boundary, and the matter is now, doubtless finally settled.

The lands in the vicinity of Cumberland are rich in Indian relics, and an interesting collection of stone pipes, tomahawks, rings, tablets, quoits, &c., has been made by Mr. F. M. Offutt. These were taken from graves which have been opened by various persons. Along the banks of the Potomac the curious may still find these graves, and the writer has himself assisted in the exploration of a number of them. The custom of the Indians was to lay their dead upon the surface of the earth, and to deposit beside them their bows, arrows, tomahawks, and food in jars or crocks of pottery, made of clay mixed with finely crushed flint, and burned. The friends then deposited such articles as they chose, and the bodies were afterwards covered with stones, which were laid on to a height of about two feet. Usually the stones used were boulders from the bed of the river. It is probable that the graves thus constructed were those of parties who were on

the war path, or traveling from one place to another, as usually not more than two or three graves are found together. This is rendered more probable from the fact that few such graves are found in the immediate vicinity of their towns. At Brady's Mills, a number of skeletons were unearthed some years ago, by workmen who were excavating the ground for the foundations of a distillery built there by Mr. Samuel Brady. These were, beyond doubt, the remains of Indians, and were buried in a sitting posture, some depth below the surface. This was doubtless the burial ground of the Indian village which lay between that place and Cresaptown. On the farm of Mr. Christopher Kelley, fourteen miles below Cumberland, one of these stone piles was opened recently, and a beautiful serpentine pipe, of green tinted stone, besides rings, &c., taken therefrom. In that neighborhood, and on the opposite side of the river, are several other graves of a similar character, while in the valley of the South Branch they have been discovered in great numbers, and hundreds of relics taken from them have found their way to the Smithsonian Institute. The articles thus recovered were all of stone, or bone, the latter being used freely as ornaments. The tomahawk was of sharpened stone, having a place hollowed out on both sides near the head, in which the handle was fastened by strong vines, or withes. The use of metals was evidently unknown to them.

THE OHIO COMPANY.

Inasmuch as the Ohio Company took a most active part in the early settlement of this immediate section of country, and as it has been so frequently alluded to in the past, and must necessarily be, in the future, it is deemed expedient to embody here a brief history of the Company, and its transactions. Indeed, this work would be incomplete and unsatisfactory, so far as the history of Cumberland is concerned, were not the important operations of the Ohio Company recorded.

In 1748, a number of energetic Pennsylvanians had succeeded in establishing an extensive trade with the Indians, throughout the valleys along the Alleghany and headwaters of the Ohio. These traders employed in their service a class of hardy, daring backwoodsmen, whom they sent into the Indian villages, with supplies of blankets, rum, trinkets, guns, ammunition, paints, &c., which they bartered to the Red Men for furs. The traffic became so profitable that in a little while it attracted the attention of others, who were ready to embark in an enterprise promising such rich returns. Col. Thomas Cresap, who had built for

himself a cabin at Oldtown, and who will be more particularly referred to hereafter, joined Lawrence and Augustine Washington in the project of forming a company for engaging in this business, and they soon united with themselves, Thomas Lee, one of His Majesty's Council in Virginia, and twelve other persons in Virginia and Maryland, besides John Hanbury, a London merchant of wealth and influence. Afterwards several other English gentlemen joined the company, and in 1749 the British government gave them a charter, under the name of "THE OHIO COMPANY," and a grant of five hundred thousand acres of land, to be located between the Monongahela and Kanawha Rivers, west of the Alleghanies. The company originally issued but twenty shares of stock, and some of this changed hands in a short while, Governor Dinwiddie and George Mason becoming purchasers. Mr. Lee was chosen as the principal manager of the company's affairs, but he died a few months later, and Lawrence Washington became his successor. One of the requirements of the charter was, that the company should select a large proportion of its lands at once, some two hundred thousand acres, settle upon them one hundred families within seven years, erect a fort and maintain a garrison against the Indians. When these terms were complied with the land was to be held ten years free of quit rent. They accordingly set about exploring the country without delay, and employed in the work Christopher Gist, an energetic, fearless pioneer, and a man of considerable intelligence, whose home had been on the borders of

North Carolina. Gist had married Miss Violetta Howard, sister of John Eager Howard; and they had two sons and one daughter. The sons, Thomas and Nathaniel, were afterwards with Washington at Fort Necessity, proving brave and reliable soldiers. The daughter's name was Violetta Howard Gist; she became the wife of Hon. Francis P. Blair, and mother of Hon. Montgomery Blair.

Gist was instructed to examine the quality of lands, keep a journal, draw plans of the country, and to report in full. He came to Will's Creek in October, 1749, where he made all the preparations necessary for his trip, and on the 31st day of the same month he started on his explorations, following an Indian trail, which was the only route through the wilderness. He was gone some months, and made his way almost to the falls of the Ohio, where Louisville now stands, besides pretty thoroughly exploring the ground along the Miama River. He succeeded in securing the friendship of the Miamas and other tribes, and although Monsieur Celeron de Bienville had nailed to the trees leaden plates, bearing inscriptions which proclaimed that all the lands on the Ohio and its tributaries were the property of the king of France; and although Captain Joncaire, with his eloquence and his wit, used every method that art could invent to induce the Indians to take up arms against the English, yet Gist, with the assistance of George Croghan, a popular trader, succeeded in having the Indians declare their friendship for the English, afterwards, at the council held at Logstown, in 1752.

In 1750 the company built a small storehouse at

Will's Creek, and ordered goods to the value of £4,000 from London. Later on, in 1751, Colonel Thomas Cresap, who still lived at Oldtown, undertook to lay out the course of a good road from Will's Creek to the mouth of the Monongahela, now Pittsburgh. He employed, as his assistant, a friendly Indian named Nemacolin, and they together marked out the road to be followed by the company.

In June of 1752, Mr. Gist, as agent of the Ohio Company, with Colonel Fry, and two other gentlemen, commissioners from Virginia, went to Logstown,* some seventeen miles below the Forks,† and made a treaty with the Indians at that point. The Indians agreed not to molest any settlements on the south east side of the Ohio River, but at the same time they did not concede that the English had a right to any lands west of the Alleghany Mountains. One of the chiefs sneeringly said to Gist: "The British claim all the lands on one side of the River, and the French all on the other side; where are the Indians' lands?" which question Gist did not find it convenient to answer. After the treaty at Logstown, Gist was appointed surveyor for the company, and was told to lay off a town at Shurtee's Creek, a little below Pittsburgh, on the east side of the Ohio, and the sum of £400 was assessed to pay for the construction of a fort. He, with several other families, then settled in the valley of the Monongahela, not far from the Creek above named.

In this year, the Company concluded to make

*Logstown was inhabited by Shawanese and Delawares until 1750, at which time they abandoned it.

†Pittsburgh.

Will's Creek a permanent trading post, and with that object in view they erected another storehouse and magazine, which became known throughout the country as the "New Storehouse." The first storehouse built by this company was located on the west side of Will's Creek, north of the river, but the New Storehouse was located on the Virginia side of the river, at the foot of the bluff on which now stands the beautiful residence of Captain Roger Perry, very near the point now occupied by the abutment of the bridge. It was constructed of logs, and was of sufficient dimensions not only to contain the merchandise of the company, but to afford a place of retreat and defense, in case of a hostile demonstration on the part of unfriendly Indians.

This point was regarded as a very favorable one for the future operations of the company, since Indians were numerous, and the furs obtained here were of excellent quality, great variety and satisfactorily abundant. A heavy consignment of goods was received, and as the temper of the Indians did not warrant a venture further into the wilderness the merchandise was all disposed of at Will's Creek, the Indians and trappers being eager buyers. After the completion of the New Storehouse, a number of trappers were engaged, who could be relied upon to defend the post in case of savage hostility, as well as to hunt and trap for their employers. The Company seems to have regarded Will's Creek as a part of their grant, and they evidently expected it to become an important point as it should be developed by immigration and civilization. The ground was surveyed

on both sides of Will's Creek, and laid off into a town, with streets, lanes, &c., the squares being subdivided into lots. The name of Charlottesburg* was given it, in honor of Princess Charlotte Sophia, afterwards wife of King George III.

The charter of the Ohio Company gave the members thereof important advantages in trading with the Indians, and as this was a grant which must drive out of the market many other traders, the latter, of course, felt greatly aggrieved thereby, and undertook to get rid of this monopoly by inciting the Indians to hostility against it, and fomenting troubles of such a character as to make it unsafe for the Company to send goods further west than the post at Will's Creek.

The lands granted the Ohio Company were claimed both by the British and French governments. The former assumed to have obtained its title from the Iroquois, through a treaty made at Lancaster, in 1744, when the British had paid these Indians the sum of £400, in consideration of which the crown was to receive and hold all the land west of the Alleghanies to the Mississippi River. Two things tended to make this transfer rather a doubtful transaction: first, the Indians were made drunk with rum before the bargain was entered into; and secondly, they did not rightfully own a foot of the

*A map of this Town was amongst the papers of the Ohio Company, which were in the possession of General Charles Fenton Mercer, who died at Howard, near Alexandria, in 1857. Every effort was made to trace the destiny of these papers, but it is altogether probable that they have been destroyed, as the papers of General Mercer were consigned to the care of a distant relative at the time of his death, and during the war the house of this gentleman was occupied by troops. The papers were contained in chests, and when the troops took their departure all the documents had disappeared, since which time no trace of them has been found.

territory thus bartered. The tribes who were in possession of the land treated the affair with contempt, and asserted their rights with evident determination. The French claimed all this territory by right of discovery, alleging that, since Father Marquette had made a voyage from the Lakes to the mouth of the Mississippi, the title to all that region, under the customs governing nations, was rightfully vested in his sovereign. The operations of the agents of the Ohio Company and of the English rulers aroused the jealousy of the French, and they forthwith undertook to establish their authority in the Ohio valley. The country was populated entirely by Indians, not a solitary settlement of whites having been established. The Red Men found themselves placed between two fires; and as the struggle thus begun between the two nations, which were struggling for the supremacy over the rich valleys and plains, progressed, each labored zealously to win the alliance of the natives, and thus strengthen itself for the great contest, which they foresaw must soon come to pass.

The troubles between the French and English put a stop to the movements of the Ohio Company, and it seems to have done nothing further in the prosecution of its enterprise, until 1760. At that date a statement of the Company's case was drawn up by Mr. John Mercer, Secretary to the Board, and an appeal was made to the King for such further orders and instructions to the government in Virginia as might enable the Company to carry its grant into execution. This appeal seems to have met with but

little attention, and the matter remained in suspense for three years. The Board having by that time grown impatient over the delay, determined to send an agent to England to attend to its petition, and to endeavor to secure such action as would enable it to obtain the benefits of the grants made long before. Colonel George Mercer was chosen for this important duty, and went to London, where he remained for the space of six years, constantly urging the Company's case. But all his efforts proved fruitless, and it was eventually agreed to merge the Ohio Company into another organization, known as the "Grand Company," formed under Walpole's grant. The latter Company partly resulted from a pamphlet published by Anselm Yates Baley, Esq., in London, in 1763, entitled "The Advantages of a Settlement upon the Ohio in North America." Thus ended "THE OHIO COMPANY."

WILL'S CREEK.

1751-1755.

The apparently boundless territory lying west of the Alleghany Mountains was a prize well calculated to excite the interest of ambitious monarchs, and it is not surprising that the struggle between the British and French for its possession soon became of the most determined character. It was a grand park of natural beauties, where majestic forests were watered by countless streams, and rich plains lay in wait for the plough, ready to yield an abundant harvest in return for little labor.

Both parties proceeded upon the ground that their claims were legitimate and perfect, and the rights of the Indians were wholly ignored, as being of no consequence whatever. England laid claim to these lands upon the strength of her treaties with the Indians, but to the most ordinary judgment it must be apparent that these treaties were of no merit whatever, so far as title was concerned, and the real owners utterly repudiated the British pretensions. The French cited still higher authority, and based their claims upon the fact of prior discovery, by

Marquette, and Jolliet,* and upon the treaties of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix-la-Chapelle. The treaties of the English had been made with the Six Nations, a confederacy which bordered on Lake Ontario, powerful in its numbers, and upon hostile terms with the French and all the tribes on the Canadian side of the Lakes, who were adherents of the French. The tribes of the Six Nations boasted that their ancestors had, in days long past, conquered the territory west of the mountains, even to the waters of the Mississippi. They persisted in this statement, in the face of the utter denial given it by the Indians who dwelt upon the lands, and entered into treaties with the English, whereby they formally transferred all this region to them, for an insignificant consideration. The English consulted their own interests in the matter, and chose to recognize the Six Nations as the parties who alone had the power to dispose of this property.

The French declared that, not only was their title based upon the rights secured by the discoveries of Marquette, Jolliet, Lasalle, and other pioneers, but upon actual settlements made south of Lake Michigan, and on the banks of the Illinois River. They further declared that these settlements were made many years before the English had crossed the Alleghanies, and that their title was recognized by England in various treaties made with the European powers. This was rather a far-fetched fancy, doubtless,

*Father James Marquette and Louis Jolliet, in a bark canoe, descended from the Fox and Wisconsin rivers to the Mississippi, in June, 1673. Father Marquette was a native of Laon in Picardy; he was a man of great skill and learning as well as of extraordinary courage, and devoted to the spread of the Christian religion. Louis Jolliett was the son of a wheel-wright, and was born in Quebec in 1645. He was thoroughly educated, talented and pious, and devoted to mathematics and geography.

inasmuch as the passage of a Frenchman down the Mississippi, and the establishment of a few settlements on that and some adjacent streams, could scarcely be called, by any stretch of the imagination, a discovery of the immense territory which covered at least one fourth of the continent. Their claim might, with equal propriety, have been made to embrace the region west of the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains.

The proprietary of the actual inhabitants, the Indians whose ancestors for ages had held these lands, was wholly ignored by the intruders from the Old World, and the natives questioned amongst themselves how it was that they should so suddenly, and without any act of their own, have all their estate put in jeopardy, and be brought to the verge of a homeless and landless condition.

The Six Nations occupied a position on the borders between the French and English colonies, a geographical location giving them great influence, the importance of which they were not slow to comprehend, and they lost no opportunity to make the most of the advantages they enjoyed. Shortly after the first settlement of French on the Lakes, a warfare of the most sanguinary character was waged between them and the Indians of these tribes, the result of which was that the Six Nations threw their interests into the scale with the English. The French endeavored by every means of persuasion and bribery to win the savages to their cause, and the English found it necessary to be constantly manifesting their friendship by the liberal distribution of such gifts as

were most dear to the Indian heart. The ambition of these tribes was hardly surpassed by that of the white powers struggling for territorial aggrandizement, and they had previously laid claim to much of the land embraced in the colonial grants of Maryland and Pennsylvania. This had been a source of great annoyance to the Governors of these States, and, as the easiest method of getting rid of the matter, the Six Nations had been called to Lancaster, Pa., on the 30th of June, 1744, when a treaty was made, whereby the Indians relinquished all their claims to Maryland territory, in consideration of the sum of £300 paid them. That treaty read in part as follows:

"Now, know ye, that for and in consideration of the sum of three hundred pounds, current money of Pennsylvania, paid and delivered to the above named Sachems or Chiefs, partly in goods and partly in gold money, by said commissioners,* they, the said Sachems or Chiefs, on behalf of the said Nations, do hereby renounce and disclaim to the right honorable the Lord Baltimore, lord proprietary of the said province of Maryland, his heirs and assigns, all pretence of right or claim whatsoever, of the said Six Nations, of, in or to any lands that lie on Potomac, alias Cohongaronton, or Susquehanna Rivers, or in any other place between the great bay of Chesapeake and a line beginning at about two miles above the uppermost fork of Cohongaronton or Potomac on the North Branch of the said fork; near which fork Captain Thomas Cresap has a hunting or

*These commissioners were Edmund Jennings, Philip Thomas, Robert King, and Thomas Colville.

trading cabin, and from thence by a north course to the boundaries of the Province of Pennsylvania, and so with the bounds of the said Province of Pennsylvania to Susquehanna River; but in case such limits shall not include the present inhabitants or settlers, then so many line or lines, course or courses, from the said two miles above the fork, to the outermost inhabitant or settlement, as shall include every settlement and inhabitant of Maryland, and from thence by a north line to the bounds of the Province of Pennsylvania, shall be deemed and construed the limits intended by these presents; anything hereinbefore contained, to the contrary, notwithstanding. And the said Sachems or Chiefs do hereby, on behalf of the said Six United Nations, declare their consent and agreement to be that every person or persons whatsoever, who now is, or shall be hereafter, settled or seated in any part of the said province, so as to be out of the limits aforesaid, shall nevertheless continue in their peaceable possessions free and undisturbed, and be esteemed as brethren by the Six Nations. In witness whereof, the said Sachems or Chiefs, for themselves, and on behalf of the people of the Six Nations aforesaid, have hereunto set their hands and seals, the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and forty-four."

The French Governor of Canada quickly perceived the importance of establishing such strongholds as would enable him to sustain the position assumed by his government in regard to American territory. He had already fortifications extending along the lakes,

and the English soon received intelligence to the effect that he was preparing to erect fortifications and establish posts on the head waters of the Ohio River. In fact, he had determined to construct a complete chain of military works from Canada to Louisiana, reaching from Lake Ontario to the forks of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny, thence along the Ohio to its mouth, and from that point to Louisiana along the Mississippi.

This aroused the English to action at once, and as their traders had been driven away from the Ohio by the French, and some of them taken off as prisoners, they conclued that no time was to be lost in checking the operations of their enemy. A messenger, Captain William Trent, was sent over the mountains by Governor Dinwiddie's order, in the guise of a trader, with presents of fire arms and ammunition for the Indians, his mission being to ascertain their temper and disposition, as well as to learn accurately the movements and intentions of the French. He was directed to extend his visit to the important points along the Alleghany River, but, either from intimidation or deception, his mission was only partly accomplished, and he returned with little information of a satisfactory character.

During Trent's absence Governor Dinwiddie had received orders from the British Ministry to build two forts near the Ohio River, in order to establish possession, and to serve notice upon the French to leave that section, as well as to cultivate the friendship of the Indians, and to intimidate those who might prove unfriendly. There had been, however,

already too much delay, and the Governor of Canada had by that time established military posts throughout the disputed territory. For months he had been sending his troops across the lakes, to the headwaters of the Ohio, while others had ascended the Mississippi from Louisiana, and taken position near the falls of Ohio. They were well supplied with arms, ammunition and stores; roads had been opened, and communication established from the forks to the Lakes.

Accompanying the orders of the British Ministry to Governor Dinwiddie were thirty light cannon and eighty barrels of powder. To carry into effect the orders received, the Governor called upon Major George Washington, believing him to be particularly well qualified for the delicate duties to be discharged. Washington was as yet barely twenty-one years of age, yet he was known to be possessed of mature judgment, nice discrimination, undoubted ability, great endurance, as well as pretty accurate knowledge of Indian manners and customs. He had spent much time in the woods, was a good surveyor, and had the energy necessary to overcome any obstacles that might reasonably be expected to present themselves. Washington accepted the charge offered him. He was furnished with written instructions, the necessary credentials, and a passport bearing the great seal of the colony of Virginia. His orders were, to proceed at once to Logstown, there to see Tanacharisson, Scarooyadi, and other Indian Chiefs, and make known to them the object of his visit, and after learning the whereabouts of the French to request an escort

of warriors to the headquarters of the French commandant, to whom he was to present his credentials, together with a letter from the Governor of Virginia, and demand an answer in the name of His Britanic Majesty. He was also to inform himself accurately as to the strength and position of the French, what reinforcements they expected from the Canadian borders, the number, character and location of their forts, the disposition of the Indians, and such other facts as might be of importance, including the object and intentions of the enemy.

He left Williamsburg, on this perilous undertaking, on the 31st of October, 1753, the day after receiving his instructions. On arriving at the town of Fredericksburg, he secured the services of Jacob Vanbraam, his old fencing-master, a Dutchman by birth, and John Davidson, an interpreter. He then repaired to Winchester, where he procured an outfit of tents, blankets, horses, and such other equipments as were necessary, after which he proceeded to Will's Creek. Here he found Christopher Gist, who had a cabin at this place, and who gave him a cordial welcome. Gist was an intrepid pioneer, versed in woodcraft, and familiar with the forests, which he had penetrated time and again, having previously rendered valuable services to the Ohio Company, as a guide. Washington induced Gist to accompany him, and secured, besides, four other frontiersmen, with which company he set out to cross the mountains. In Gist's Journal, published in the Massachusetts Historical Society's collections,

we find the following entries regarding this matter:

"Wednesday, 14th Nov., 1753.—Then Major George Washington came to my house at Will's Creek, and delivered me a letter from the Council in Virginia, requesting me to attend him up to the commandant of the French fort on the Ohio river.

"Thursday, 15th.—We set out, and at night encamped at George's Creek, about eight miles, where a messenger came with letters from my son, who was just returned from his people at the Cherokees, and lay sick at the mouth of the Conogocheague. But as I found myself entered again on public business, and Major Washington and all the company unwilling I should return, I wrote and sent medicines to my son, and so continued my journey, and encamped at a big hill in the forks of the Youghiogany, about 18 miles."

Several days later they encamped at Gist's new house, near the Big Yough, which he had built as the nucleus of another settlement. The following night they spent at Jacob's Cabins, twenty miles further on, and the following day reached John Frazier's, twelve miles distant, at the mouth of Turtle creek. Frazier had long been engaged in trading with the Indians, and spent a considerable portion of his time in repairing the guns of the trappers and savages. He had recently been located in the Indian village of Venango; but the French had compelled him to leave, and he returned to his house on Turtle creek. The season was most unpropitious, the mountains being covered with snow, and the streams swollen to such an extent

that they could not be forded, so that the horses were forced to swim them. The roads were poor and difficult at best, but now were almost impassable in numerous places, and the adventurers could take themselves and their baggage across the streams only by means of hastily constructed rafts. After reaching Frazier's, Washington was furnished with a canoe, in which he placed all his baggage, and putting it in charge of two of his men, sent it down the Monongahela to its mouth. He went on by land, with the remainder of the party, and arrived there ahead of the canoe. Washington examined the ground very carefully, and declared it to be an admirable point for a fort, which opinion was justified by the action of the French officers shortly afterwards, when they built, on the identical spot, Fort Duquesne.

On the 24th of November, Washington arrived at Logstown, where Tanacharison, the Half-King had his headquarters. The Half-King held a private conference with Washington on the 25th, and on the day following the Chiefs, including Shingi, the King of the Delawares, met in the council house, when Washington addressed them in a speech, explaining the objects of his mission, telling them what were the wishes of the Governor, and requesting an escort of young Indians to accompany him to the French commander's post. The speech concluded, he presented the letter he had brought and a belt of wampum, both of which were accepted by the Half-King, who said the English were the brothers of the Indians, that his people would return to the French the speech belts that had been left with them,

and that the requisite escort would be furnished. As the young men were absent, Washington was compelled, much against his will, to wait three days, at the end of which time he set out with four Indians and an additional trapper. The distance to the Frenchman's headquarters was only about one hundred miles, but the inclemency of the weather, and the condition of the roads, were such that seven days were consumed in the journey, and it was the 4th of December when the party arrived at Venango, where Captain Joncaire was in command. The headquarters, however, was some distance further on, and through the worst kind of weather, Washington, after two days' delay, pushed on to that point, where he presented his letters to the Chevalier de St. Pierre, the commandant. He was a dignified, courtly gentleman, of mature age, a knight of the military order of St. Louis, and affable and kindly in his manners. He had Washington and his attendants comfortably provided for, and promised to give his immediate attention to the letter brought him from the Governor of Virginia. This letter was a protest against the encroachments of the French upon what Governor Dinwiddie declared to be lands belonging to the English crown; it demanded to know by what right, and upon whose authority, French soldiers had been sent across the lakes, to establish military posts, and it concluded by insisting that they should withdraw to Canada without delay. The French commandant responded, by letter, that he did not make the treaties and could not discuss them; he was a soldier obeying orders, and that the protests made

should be addressed to the Governor of Canada, Marquis Duquesne, under whose instructions he was then acting and should continue to act. He declined to retire from his position, and said he would endeavor to carry into effect such orders as he might receive hereafter from those whom he was serving.

The preparation of this letter occupied some days, and during this time Washington made good use of his opportunities, in taking observations of the fort, and making a drawing of it, which was complete, showing its size, shape and strength, both in men and artillery. He had his men also take cognizance of everything about the place, count the canoes on hand and those being constructed.

On the 25th of December, Washington and his party set out on their return home, from Venango, and after twelve days of exposure and hardships, consequent upon the severity of the weather, he reached Will's Creek, on the 6th of January, where he spent the night with Mr. Gist, and left the following day for Williamsburg, at which town he arrived on the 16th of January, and delivered to Governor Dinwiddie the letter of M. de St. Pierre.

Washington's journal, and the letter he bore from the French commandant, were submitted to the council by the Governor, and after a careful consideration of the matter it was unanimously concluded that immediate steps should be taken to repel the invasion of the French, by force of arms. There could no longer be a doubt as to the intentions of the French, since they had emphatically declared their right to the territory in dispute, and their determination to

retain possession of it, if possible. The council, therefore, endorsed the Governor's determination to send an armed force at once to the Ohio, and orders were issued directing that two companies, each one hundred strong, should be raised by voluntary enlistment; in case the requisite number could not be secured in that way, resort was to be had to drafts from the militia. Major Washington was chosen to the chief command of these troops, and his journal was published in all the newspapers of the Colonies, with the purpose of arousing the people to an appreciation of the situation.

The importance of securing the establishment of a military post on the Ohio, before the French would be able to begin operations in the spring, led the Governor to confer the command of one company upon Captain William Trent, who had quite a familiar acquaintance with the frontiers, and who it was supposed could readily enlist a large force of trappers and pioneers. Captain Trent enlisted about seventy men, and, as time was important, did not wait for more, but started with these for the Ohio. The sum of £10,000 had been appropriated by the Assembly of Virginia, for the purpose of erecting a fort or forts at the junction of the Monongahela and Alleghany Rivers, at which point the Ohio Company had already partly constructed a fortified trading house. Captain Trent's command was supplied with ten four-pounder field pieces, and eighty barrels of powder, all of which had been sent over from England. In addition, Governor Dinwiddie supplied such small arms and accoutrements as were necessary, together

with thirty tents, and flour, pork, beef and rum, to last six months. The uniform worn by these troops was of the most conspicuous character, consisting of a red coat, and breeches of the same color, with white cross belts. Trent arrived with his company, at Will's Creek, early in February, and after making such preparations as were necessary for the march through the wilderness, pushed on to the Forks. On arriving there he set his men to work to prepare timbers and construct a fort, on the site now occupied by Pittsburgh. In March, he left Ensign Ward in command of his company, and returned to Will's Creek, at which point he seems to have had some business. On the 17th of April, during Captain Trent's absence, Monsieur de Contrecœur, with a force of about eight hundred men, eighteen pieces of artillery, sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes, came down the river from Venango, and demanded the surrender of the fort. Ward was a young officer, and had scarcely fifty men with him. Nothing was left for him but to yield to the greatly superior force in his front; and upon receiving permission to march out with his men and their tools, he gave up the fort to the French, who at once proceeded to strengthen it, and add new works, soon making it capable of resisting any force that was likely to be brought against it. The post was then garrisoned by nearly one thousand men, under such officers as Jumonville, de Villiers, and La Force, and was named Fort Duquesne.

Meanwhile, the Governor of Virginia had concluded to increase the force destined for the Ohio to six

hundred men, and the command was tendered Washington, but by reason of his youth, he was doubtful of his own fitness for so great a responsibility, and therefore declined it. Colonel Joshua Fry, a gentleman of English birth, highly esteemed, and in every way capable, was then given the command, and Washington accepted the position of Lieutenant Colonel, becoming second in authority. The ranks were slowly increased, by the acquisition of a lot of shiftless fellows, who were destitute of everything except very scanty clothing, which was rather discouraging to the officers. Dinwiddie, in order to encourage enlistments, issued a proclamation, offering some two hundred thousand acres of land on the Ohio, to be called "garrison lands," which were to be divided among the men who should serve in the expedition. This offer led hundreds of young men from the Virginia farms to take up arms, with a view to securing homesteads for themselves. North Carolina took steps towards aiding Virginia in the contest against the French, but Maryland was inclined to do nothing at all.

Washington left Alexandria for Will's Creek, on the 2d of April, with two companies of seventy-five men each. Colonel Fry was to follow with the remainder of the regiment, and the artillery. After being detained a whole week at Winchester, in impressing the horses and wagons necessary for the transportation of stores, Washington pursued his march, building the roads as he went. He arrived at Will's Creek on the 20th of April, where it had been arranged that Captain Trent should have a

supply of pack horses ready for the use of the command in crossing the mountains. Instead of finding the horses, however, he found Trent here, totally unprepared for him, and was utterly downcast by a rumor brought him to the effect that the entire command at the Forks had been captured. Trent's inefficiency and incapacity had been demonstrated on a former occasion, and Washington was now thoroughly dissatisfied with him. The intelligence from the Ohio was partially confirmed by the arrival of Ensign Ward and his men at Will's Creek, on the 25th. Ward was accompanied by two Indian Chieftains, whom Tanacharisson, the Half-King, had sent as messengers to plight his faith to the English, and to ask them to come on to the Ohio.

The following account was filed with Governor Dinwiddie, by Captain Trent, on account of expenses incurred in the expedition made under his command, showing the method of transporting ammunition, and the character of presents given the Indians:

"The Government of Virginia to William Trent, Dr.

"For Carriage of Fourteen Horses Loaded with Powder, Lead and Flints, from Col. Cresaps' to Ohio River, at 2 Pistoles a Load is 28 Pistoles, &c.—

"To 12 Deer Skins—For 9 Doe Bear Skins—3500 Black and White Wampum—For Piece of match coat to wrap powder in—

"1 Gun, 1 Pistol and Match Coat, gave to one of the Six Chiefs of the Six Nations, who came down from the upper Towns,—as he came upon Business he brought no arms with him, he said it was hard for him to go home without armes, as he should run a

great Risque, as he was obliged to go through the French to warn their People from amongst them—One Case of neat Pistols 'gave to the Half-King and Monecatootha, and 2 fine Ruffled Shirts, and 2 plain shirts for themselves and Wives'—These given as a particular Present, sent by the Governor to them—&c., &c. * * * * * * *

"N. B.—There is no carrying out Powder without Skin Wrappers, &c—there is no such thing as Carrying Powder, without damaging without.

WILLIAM TRENT."

Washington's situation became one of the most serious character, for a young officer. Will's Creek was on the very outskirts of civilization. The country beyond was an unbroken and almost pathless wilderness; it was separated by many miles of tortuous mountain roads from the settlements in the East; the French were vastly superior in numbers, and he was advised that their strength was daily increasing, while at least six hundred Chippewas and Ottawas were also about to reinforce the enemy. Colonel Fry had not yet arrived, and Washington keenly appreciated the heavy responsibility resting upon his shoulders. To add to his annoyance, Captain Trent's men, never having known the restraints of wholesome discipline, roved about the camp at Will's Creek, in utter disregard of orders, and set so bad an example for the other troops that Washington feared all would become demoralized, and subordination in the ranks of his own men be destroyed. After spending hours in deep thought in his own tent, over the situation, he concluded to call

a council of war; and summoned his officers to meet him at once. He notified them that he had sent expresses to the Governors of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, telling them of his condition, and asking that reinforcements be sent him at once. The resolution of the council of war was promptly taken, and preparations were instantly made to push on boldly and vigorously into the forests, and to build a road as they went. The project was, to proceed to the store house of the Ohio Company, at the mouth of Redstone Creek,* there to establish fortifications, and wait until the arrival of reinforcements. In compliance with this determination, orders were issued detailing sixty men and a number of subordinate officers, who were directed to proceed in advance and prepare the roads. The route taken from Will's Creek led immediately into a virgin forest, which presented innumerable obstacles. Great trees were cut away, rocks removed, and bridges built. This road was the same that had been blazed by Nemacolin at the time he and Colonel Cresap first selected a route over the mountains. It was afterwards followed by a part of Braddock's army, under the advice of Sir John St. Clair. The writer, in company with T. Leiper Patterson, Esq., an eminent engineer in Cumberland, walked over several miles of this road, starting at Cumberland, in the summer of 1877, and clearly traced it as far as the Six Mile House, on the National Road. The route pursued on leaving Will's Creek was along the valley in which Green street extended now lies, the same being the exact

*Brownsville, Pa.

course of the old National Pike. About a hundred yards East of Mr. Steele's house, and just where the Cresaptown Road now leads off southward, the road which Washington followed bore slightly to the North, and ran in almost a perfectly straight line to nearly the top of Will's Mountain, involving a very heavy grade, and from there descended to the level of the Old Pike at Sandy Gap. The ascent of the mountain is steep enough to explain the slow progress made with heavily laden teams and artillery, yet in many respects the road was admirably chosen; it avoided the ravines so as to obviate the necessity of bridges or culverts, until the valley beyond was reached, and much of the distance on the higher part of the mountain was smooth and comparatively clear of rocks. At Sandy Gap it crossed to the valley in which the present National Road lies, and by an easy descent led to the base of the hills. Near the Five Mile House the old road can be traced, where it crosses from the left to the right side of the National Road, and runs along within a few yards of it, a little higher up, on the hill side, until within two hundred yards of the Six Mile House. The road is as plain to-day as it was a hundred years ago, notwithstanding trees of more than a foot in diameter are growing thickly in its bed. Having been used for sixty-five years, as the only road to the West, until 1818, when the National Pike was built, it became well worn. The banks of the road and the evidences of its having been much used are surprisingly plain. The descent from the highest point on the mountain is easy enough for

safety, and from the point of passage through Sandy Gap was quite gentle. This was the first road built across the mountains, and must ever possess a peculiar historic interest.

Washington had sent a message to Governor Dinwiddie, asking him to forward at once a sufficient quantity of artillery and ammunition, while he prepared the road for the heavy wagons and guns, so that there might be no delay when they arrived. The magnitude of the work, however, was such that not more than three or four miles a day was accomplished, and even this required great exertion. He left Will's Creek on the 29th of April, with all of his troops, except a small guard, which was to await the arrival of Colonel Fry, and the next day overtook the advance, near George's Creek. His whole force then numbered about one hundred and fifty men. With these he arrived at Little Meadows, on the 9th of May, when a number of traders came in from the West, on their return to the settlements, having been warned off by the French. These traders informed Washington that the French were in great strength at the Forks, where they were building a fort, and that they were endeavoring by the free distribution of gifts to win the Indians to their standard. He recognized the infeasibility of assaulting Fort Duquesne with his little force, yet he was desirous of getting as near as possible to the French post without provoking an attack. Shortly after leaving Will's Creek his store of provisions, clothing, &c., had been discovered to be well nigh exhausted, and now his men were in a suffering

condition. Notwithstanding this he pushed forward, and with a determination almost unconquerable in its nature he overcame every obstacle, and on the 23d of May took up a position at Great Meadows, where he made an entrenchment and cleared the ground, so as to be able to defend himself against surprise. On the 28th he, in company with Scarooyadi, and a few of his warriors, who had joined him, attacked a detachment of the French, consisting of thirty-five men, under M. de Jumonville, who were in camp not far distant, and killed and captured almost the entire party. Jumonville, who was a gallant and esteemed young officer, fell at the first fire. Only one of the party escaped, and he proceeded at once to Fort Duquesne, where he gave intelligence of the affair. The French commander declared this act to be no less than murder, since no declaration of war had been made; and asserted that Jumonville was on a mission as a civil messenger, to warn the English not to trespass on the lands of the French, and that he had no hostile intentions. In France it was the occasion of much comment, and the government made the most of it.

If Jumonville was acting in the capacity of a commissioner, his course of procedure was such as to at least subject him to suspicion as an enemy, with a hostile object in view. He came in a secret way, inspected Washington's camp, and then retired several miles, and pitched his tent, afterwards sending a courier back to Fort Duquesne, with all the information he had gathered. The papers found on the person of Jumonville were of such a nature as

to indicate that the expedition was of an unfriendly character. The prisoners were soon afterward sent back to Winchester, to Governor Dinwiddie.

The journal of Major Washington, which was evidently kept with great accuracy, will doubtless prove interesting reading, and will show the facts of this expedition from its beginning to its end. This journal was for many years lost to the world, but was eventually recovered, and gives a most interesting history of the important facts of that campaign. It is given below almost entire, only those parts being omitted which contain matter of no special interest:

WASHINGTON'S JOURNAL, 1754.

"On the 31st of March I received from his honor* a Lieutenant Colonel's commission, of the Virginia regiment, whereof Joshua Fry, Esq., was Colonel, dated the 15th, with orders to take the troops which were at that time at Alexandria, under my command, and to march with them towards the Ohio, there to help Captain Trent to build forts, and to defend the possessions of his Majesty against the attempts and hostilities of the French.

"April the 2d.—Everything being ready, we began our march, according to our orders, the 2d of April, with two companies of foot commanded by Captain Peter Hog, and Lieutenant Jacob Vanbraam, five subalterns, two sergeants, six corporals, one drummer, and one hundred and twenty soldiers, one surgeon, one Swedish gentleman, who was a volunteer, two wagons, guarded by one Lieutenant, sergeant, corporal and twenty-five soldiers.

*Mr. Dinwiddie, Governor of Virginia.

"We left Alexandria on Tuesday noon, and pitched our tents about four miles from Cameron, having travelled six miles.

[From this date to the 19th of the same month, the journal contains nothing more than a monotonous detail of each day's march, and a statement that Captain Stephens, with his detachment, had joined the command.]

"The 19th.—Met an express, who had letters from Captain Trent, at the Ohio, demanding a reinforcement with all speed, as he hourly expected a body of eight hundred French. I tarried at Job Pearsall's for the arrival of the troops, where they came the next day. When I received the above express, I dispatched a courier to Colonel Fry, to give him notice of it.

"The 20th.—Came down to Colonel Cresap's, to order the detachment out, and on my route, had notice that the fort was taken by the French. That news was confirmed by Mr. Wart,* the ensign of Captain Trent, who had been obliged to surrender to a body of one thousand French and upwards, under the command of Captain Contrecœur, who was come from Venango (in French, the peninsula) with sixty battoes and three hundred canoes, and who, having planted eighteen pieces of cannon against the forts, afterwards had sent him a summons to depart.

"Mr. Wart also informed me that the Indians kept steadfastly attached to our interest. He brought

*Washington has evidently misspelled this name, as the person alluded to was, beyond doubt, Ensign Ward.

two young Indian men with him, who were Mingoes, that they might have the satisfaction to see that we were marching with our troops to their succor.

"He also delivered me the following speech, which the Half-King* sent to me:

"'Fort Ohio, April 18th, 1754.

"'*A Speech from the Half-King, for the Governors of Virginia and Pennsylvania:*

"'My brethren the English, the bearer will let you understand in what manner the French have treated us. We waited a long time, thinking they would come and attack us; we now see how they have a mind to use us.

"'We are now ready to fall upon them, waiting only for your succor. Have good courage, and come as soon as possible; you will find us as ready to encounter with them as you are yourselves.

"'We have sent these two young men to see if you are ready to come, and if so, they are to return to us, to let us know where you are, that we may come and join you. We should be glad if the troops belonging to the two provinces could meet together at the fort which is on the way. If you do not come to our assistance now, we are entirely undone, and imagine we shall never meet together again. I speak it with a heart full of grief.'

"A belt of wampum.

"The Half-King directed to me the following speech:

"'I am ready, if you think it proper, to go to both the Governors with these two young men, for I have now no more dependence on those who have been gone so long, without returning or sending any message.'

"A belt of wampum.

"April 23d.—A council of war held at Will's Creek, in order to consult upon what must be done on account of the news brought by Mr. Wart.

"The news brought by Ensign Wart, having been examined into, as also the summons sent by Captain Contrecœur, commander of the French troops, and the speeches of the Half-King, and of the other chiefs

*Tanacharisson was the Half-king of the Six Nations, to which position he had been chosen by the voice of his people. He was a firm friend of the English, and a diplomatist as well as a warrior. At the time the French made the demand upon Ensign Ward to surrender, the Half-King advised him to reply that his rank was not of that importance which would permit him to respond, and to ask a delay until the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief.

of the Six Nations; it appears that Mr. Wart was forced to surrender the said fort, the 17th of this instant, to the French, who were above one thousand strong, and had eighteen artillery pieces, some of which were nine-pounders,* and also that the detachment of the Virginia regiment, amounting to one hundred and fifty men, commanded by Colonel Washington, had orders to reinforce the company of Captain Trent, and that the aforesaid garrison consisted only of thirty-three effective men.

"It was thought a thing impracticable to march towards the fort without sufficient strength; however, being strongly invited by the Indians, and particularly by the speeches of the Half-King, the President gave his opinion that it would be proper to advance as far as Redstone Creek, on Monongahela, about thirty-seven miles on this side of the fort, and there to raise a fortification, clearing a road broad enough to pass with all our artillery and our baggage, and there to wait for fresh orders.

"The opinion aforesaid was resolved upon for the following reasons:

"1st. That the mouth of Red Stone is the first convenient place on the river Monongahela.

"2d. That stores are already built at that place for the provisions of the company, wherein our ammunition may be laid up; our great guns may be also sent by water whenever we should think it convenient to attack the fort.

"3d. We may easily (having all these conveniences) preserve our people from the ill consequences

*Ensign Ward had doubtless exaggerated the strength of the French.

of inaction, and encourage our Indian allies to remain in our interests.

Whereupon I sent Mr. Wart to the Governor with one of the young Indians and an interpreter: I thought it proper to acquaint the Governors of Maryland and Pennsylvania of the news; and I sent away the other Indian to the Half-King, with the speech which will be found in the following letter I wrote to the Governor of Maryland:

"'CAMP AT WILL'S CREEK, April 25, 1754.

"' *To His Excellency, Horatio Sharp, Governor of Maryland:*

"'SIR:—I am here arrived with a detachment of one hundred and fifty men: We daily expect Colonel Fry with the remaining part of the regiment and the artillery; however, we shall march gently along the mountains, clearing the roads as we go, that our cannon may with the greater ease be sent after us; we propose to go as far as the Red Stone River, which falls into Monongahela, about thirty-seven miles this side of the fort which the French have taken, from thence all our heavy luggage may be carried as far as the Ohio. A store is built there by the Ohio Company, wherein may be placed our ammunition and provisions.

"'Besides the French forces above mentioned, we have reason to believe, according to the accounts we have heard, that another party is coming to the Ohio; we have also learnt that six hundred of the Chippewais and Ottoways Indians, are coming down the river Scioda, in order to join them.'

"The following is my answer to the speech of the Half-King:

"'To the Half-King, and to the chiefs and warriors of the Shawanese and Loups, our friends and brethren. I received your speech by brother Bucks, who came to us with the two young men six days after their departure from you. We return you our greatest thanks, and our hearts are fired with love and affection towards you, in gratitude for your constant attachment to us, as also your gracious speech, and your wise counsels.

"This young man will inform you where he found a small part of our army, making towards you, clearing the roads for a great number of our warriors, who are ready to follow us, with our great guns, our ammunition and provisions. As I delight in letting you know with speed the thoughts of our hearts, I send you back this young man, with this speech, to

acquaint you therewith, and the other young man I have sent to the Governor of Virginia, to deliver him your speech and your wampum, and to be an eye-witness to those preparations we are making, to come in all haste to the assistance of those whose interest is as dear to us as our lives. We know the character of the treacherous French, and our conduct shall plainly show you, how much we have it at heart. I shall not be satisfied if I do not see you before all our forces are met together at the fort which is in the way; wherefore, I desire, with the greatest earnestness, that you, or at least one of you, would come as soon as possible, to meet us on the road, and to assist us in council. I present you with these bunches of wampum, to assure you of the sincerity of my speech, and that you may remember how much I am your friend and brother. (Signed.) "WASHINGTON

or CONOTOCARIOUS.*

"April 28th.—Came to us some pieces of cannon, which were taken up to the mouth of Patterson's river.†

[From the 29th of April, the date of leaving Will's Creek, to the 11th of May, the journal contains nothing of interest.]

"May the 11th.‡—Detached a party of twenty-five men, commanded by Captain Stephens and Ensign Peronie, with orders to go to Mr. Gist's, to enquire where La Force|| and his party were; and in case they were in the neighborhood, to cease pursuing and take care of themselves. I also ordered them to examine closely all the woods round about, and, if they should find any Frenchman apart from the rest, to seize him and bring him to us, that we might learn what we could from him. We were exceedingly desirous to know if there was any possibility of sending down anything by water, as also to find

*This seems to have been an Indian name adopted by Washington with a view to pleasing the Indians.

†This is evidently the artillery which was brought up the Potomac from the mouth of Patterson's creek on boats, or rafts.

‡At this time he was in camp not far beyond Little Meadows.

||La Force was a French officer, whom Washington had been told by the Indians was out looking up deserters.

out some convenient place about the mouth of Red Stone Crêek where he could build a fort, it being my design to salute the Half-King, and to send him back under a small guard; we were also desirous to enquire what were the views of the French, what they had done, and what they intended to do, and to collect everything which could give us the least intelligence.

"The 12th.—Marched away, and went on a rising ground, where we halted to dry ourselves, for we had been obliged to ford a deep river, where our shortest men had water up to their arm pits.

"There came an express to us with letters, acquainting us, that Colonel Fry, with a detachment of one hundred men and upwards, was at Winchester, and was to set out in a few days to join us; also that Colonel Innes was marching with three hundred and fifty men, raised in Carolina; that it was expected Maryland would raise two hundred men, and that Pennsylvania had raised ten thousand pounds (equal to about fifty-two thousand five hundred livres) to pay the soldiers raised in other colonies, as that province furnisheth no recruits, as also that Governor Shirley had sent six hundred men to harrass the French in Canada; I hope that will give them some work to do, and will slacken their sending so many men to the Ohio as they have done.

"The 16th.—Met two traders, who told us they had fled for fear of the French, as parties of them were often seen towards Mr. Gist's. These traders are of opinion, as well as many others, that it is not

possible to clear a road for any carriage to go from hence to Red Stone Creek.

"The 17th.—This night Mr. Wart arrived with the young Indian from Williamsburg, and delivered me a letter, wherein the Governor is so good as to approve of my proceedings, but is much displeased with Captain Trent, and has ordered him to be tried, for leaving his men at the Ohio. The Governor also informs me that Captain Mackey, with an independent company of one hundred men, excluding the officers, was arrived, and that we might expect them daily, and that the men from New York would join us within ten days.

"This night came two Indians from the Ohio, who left the French fort five days ago. They relate that the French forces are all employed in building their fort, that it is already breast high, and the thickness of twelve feet, and filled up with earth and stone, &c. They have cut down and burnt up all the trees which were about it, and sown grain instead thereof. The Indians believe they were only six hundred in number, though they say themselves they are eight hundred. They expect a greater number in a few days; which may amount to one thousand six hundred, then they say they can defy the English.

"The 18th.*—The waters being yet very high, hindered me from advancing on account of my baggage, wherefore I determined to set myself in a posture of defense against any immediate attack from the enemy, and went down to observe the river.

*At this date the command was encamped on the Youghiogheny, near where the present town of Smithfield, Fayette county, Pa., stands.

[The 19th.—No mention of anything beyond the despatch of a speech to the Half-King on this date.]

"The 20th.—Embarked in a canoe with Lieutenant West, three soldiers, and one Indian; and having followed the river along about half a mile, were obliged to come ashore, where I met Peter Suver, a trader, who seemed to discourage me from seeking a passage by water; that made me alter my mind of causing canoes to be made; I ordered my people to wade, as the waters were shallow enough; and continued myself going down the river in the canoe; now finding that our canoe was too small for 6 men, we stopped to make some sort of a bark, with which, together with our canoe, we gained Turkey Foot by the beginning of the night; we underwent several difficulties about eight or ten miles from thence, though of no great consequence, finding the waters sometimes deep enough for canoes to pass, and at other times more shallow.

[The 21st to the 23d contains only a general description of the topography of the country.]

"The 24th.—This morning arrived an Indian in company with him I sent to the Half-King, and brought me the following letter from him:

"'*To any of His Majesty officers whom this may concern:*

"'As tis reported that the French army is set out to meet Mr. George Washington, I exhort you, my brethren, to guard against them; for they intend to fall on the first English they meet; they have been on their march these two days; the Half-King and the other chiefs will join you within five days, to hold a council, though we know not the number we shall be. I shall say no more; but remember me to my brethren, the English. THE HALF-KING.'

"I examined these two young Indians in the best

manner I could, concerning every circumstance, but was not much better satisfied.

"They say there are parties of them often out, but they do not know of any considerable number of them coming this way. The French continue raising their fort, that part next to the land is very well enclosed, but next to the water is very much neglected, nine pieces of cannon, and some of them very small, and not one mounted. There are two on the point, and the other at some distance from the fort next to the land.

"They relate that there are many sick among them, that they cannot find any Indians to guide their small parties towards our camp, these Indians having refused them.

"The same day, at two o'clock we arrived at the Meadows,* where we saw a trader, who told us that he came this morning from Mr. Gist's, where he had seen two Frenchmen the night before; that he knew there was a strong detachment out, which confirmed the account we had received from the Half-King; wherefore, I placed troops behind two matured intrenchments, where our wagons also entered.

"The 25th.—Detached a party to go along the roads, and other small parties to the woods, to see if they could make any discovery. I gave the horsemen orders to examine the country well, and endeavor to get some news of the French, of their forces and of their motions, &c.

"At night all these parties returned without having discovered anything, though they had been a

*Great Meadows.

great way towards the place from whence it was said the party was coming.

"The 26th.—Arrived William Jenkins; Colonel Fry had sent him with a letter from Colonel Fairfax, which informed me that the Governor himself, as also Colonels Corbin and Ludwell, were arrived at Winchester, and were desirous to see the Half-King there, whereupon I sent him an account thereof.

"The 27th.—Arrived Mr. Gist early in the morning, who told us that M. La Force with fifty men, whose tracks he had seen five miles off, had been at his plantation the day before, towards noon; and would have killed a cow, and broken everything in the house, if two Indians whom he had left in the house, had not persuaded them from their design; I immediately detached sixty-five men, under command of Captain Hog, Lieutenant Mercer, Ensign Peronie, three sergeants, and three corporals, with instructions.

"The French inquired at Mr. Gist's, what was become of the Half-King? I did not fail to let the young Indians who were in our camp know that the French wanted to kill the Half-King; and that had its desired effect. They thereupon offered to accompany our people to go after the French, and if they found it true that he had been killed, or even insulted by them, one of them would presently carry the news thereof to the Mingoes, in order to incite their warriors to fall upon them. One of these young men was detached towards Mr. Gist's; that if he should not find the Half-King there, he was to send a message by a Delaware.

"About eight at night received a message from the Half-King, which informed me that as he was coming to join us, he had seen along the road, the tracts of two men which he had followed till he was brought thereby to a low obscure place; that he was of opinion the whole party of French was hidden there; that very moment I sent out forty men, and ordered my ammunition to be put in a place of safety, under a strong guard to defend it; fearing it to be a stratagem of the French to attack our camp, and with the rest of my men, set out in a heavy rain, and in a night as dark as pitch, along a path scarce broad enough for one man; we were some fifteen or twenty minutes out of the path before we could come to it again; and so dark that we would often strike one against another. All night long we continued our route, and the 28th, about sunrise, we arrived at the Indian camp, where, after having held a council with the Half-King, it was concluded we should fall on them together; so we sent out two men to discover where they were, as also their posture, and what sort of ground was thereabout; after which we formed ourselves for an engagement, marching one after the other in the Indian manner. We were advanced pretty near to them, as we thought, when they discovered us; whereupon I ordered my company to fire; mine was supported by that of Mr. Wagner's,* and my company and his received the whole fire of the French, during the greatest part of the action, which only lasted a quarter of an hour, before the enemy was

*Thomas Waggener, at this time a Lieutenant, but afterwards Captain of Virginia troops.

routed. We killed M. de Jumonville, the commander of that party, as also nine others; we wounded one, and made twenty-one prisoners, among whom were M. La Force, M. Drouillon, and two cadets. The Indians scalped the dead, and took away the most part of their arms, after which we marched on with the prisoners and the guard, to the Indian camp, where again I held a council with the Half-King; and there informed him that the Governor was desirous to see him, and was waiting for him at Winchester; he answered that he could not go just then, as his people were in too imminent a danger from the French, whom they had fallen upon; that he must send messengers to all the allied nations, in order to invite them to take up the hatchet. He sent a young Delaware Indian to the Delaware nation, and gave him also a French scalp to carry to them. This young man desired to have a part of the presents which were allotted for them, but that the remaining part might be kept for another opportunity. He said he would go to his own family and to several others, and would wait on them at Mr. Gist's, where he desired men and horses should be sent ready to bring them up to our camp. After this I marched on with the prisoners; they informed me that they had been sent with a summons to order me to depart. A plausible pretence to discover our camp, and to obtain the knowledge of our forces and our situation! It was so clear that they were come to reconnoitre what we were, that I admired at their assurance, when they told me they were come as an embassy; for their instructions mentioned that they should get what knowledge

they could of the roads, rivers, and of all the country as far as Potomac;* and instead of coming as an Embassador, publicly, and in an open manner, they came secretly, and sought after the most hidden retreats, more like deserters than embassadors; in such retreats, they encamped, and remained hid for whole days together, and that no more than five miles from us; from whence they sent spies to reconnoitre our camp; after this was done they went back two miles, from whence they sent the two messengers spoken of in the instruction, to acquaint M. de Contrecœur of the place we were at, and of our disposition, that he might send his detachments to enforce the summons as soon as it should be given.

"Besides, an ambassador has princely attendants; whereas this was only a simple petty French officer; an embassador has no need of spies, his character being always sacred; and seeing their intention was so good, why did they tarry two days at five miles distance from us, without acquainting me with the summons, or, at least, with something that related to the embassy? That alone would be sufficient to raise the greatest suspicions, and we ought to do them the justice to say, that, as they wanted to hide themselves, they could not pick out better places than they had done.

"The summons was so insolent, and favored the gasconade so much, that if it had been brought openly by two men, it would have been an immediate indulgence to have suffered them to return.

*On the body of M. de Jumonville were found written instructions to this effect.

"It was the opinion of the Half-King in this case that their intentions were evil, and that it was a pure pretence; that they never intended to come to us but as enemies; and if we had been such fools as to let them go, they would never help us any more to take other Frenchmen.

"They say they called to us as soon as they had discovered us, which is an absolute falsehood, for I was then marching at the head of the company going towards them, and can positively affirm, that, when they first saw us, they ran to their arms, without calling; as I must have heard them had they done so.*

"The 29th.—Dispatched Ensign Latour to the Half-King, with about twenty-five men, and almost as many horses; and as I expected some French parties would continually follow that which we had defeated, I sent an express to Colonel Fry, for a reinforcement.

"After this the French prisoners desired to speak with me, and asked me in what manner I looked upon them, whether as the attendants of an Embassador, or as prisoners of war; I answered them that it was in quality of the latter, and gave them my reasons for it, as above.

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*From the pains which Washington has taken to justify this attack, on the pages of his journal, it must be concluded that he anticipated a severe criticism of his action when the facts should become known in England and France. He doubtless felt that there was at least a possibility that de Jumonville was on an errand which did not anticipate bloodshed, and that the French would do all in their power to convince the world that his death was an "assassination," and had been effected through the positive orders of the British ministry to the effect that Washington's command should attack the French wherever they were found, notwithstanding there had been no declaration of war. The candid reader of the history of this affair can hardly resist the conclusion that the French have the best of the argument, and that the death of de Jumonville and nine of his followers, was an unfortunate blunder.

"The 30th.—Detached Lieutenant West, and Mr. Spindorph, to take the prisoners to Winchester, with a guard of twenty men. Began to raise a fort with small pallisadoes, fearing that when the French should hear the news of that defeat, we might be attacked by considerable forces.

"June the 1st.—Arrived here an Indian trader with the Half-King; they said that when M. de Jumonville was sent here, another party had been detached towards the lower part of the river, in order to take and kill all the English they should meet.*

"We are finishing our fort.

"Towards night arrived Ensign Towers, with the Half-King, Queen Alquipa† and about twenty-five or thirty families, making in all about eighty or one hundred persons, including women and children. The old King being invited to come into our tents, told me that he had sent Monakatoocha to Log's town, with wampum and four French scalps, which were to be sent to the Six Nations, Wiandots, &c., to inform them that they had fallen upon the French and to demand their assistance. He also told me that he had something to say to the council, but would stay till the arrival of the Shawanese, whom we expected next morning.

"The 2d.—Arrived two or three of the families of the Shawanese; we had prayers in the fort.

"The 3d.—The Half-King assembled the council, and informed me that he had received a speech from Grand-Chaudiere, in answer to the one he had sent him.

*This was undoubtedly a falsehood on the part of the traders.
†An Indian squaw, whom the English had given the title of "Queen."

"The 5th.—Arrived an Indian from the Ohio, who had lately been at the French fort; this Indian confirms the news of two traders being taken by the French, and sent to Canada; he saith they have set up their pallisadoes, and enclosed their fort with exceeding large trees.

"There are eight Indian traders on this side the river, coming to join us. He met a French man who had made his escape in the time of M. de Jumonville's action; he was without either shoes or stockings, and scarce able to walk; however, he let him pass, not knowing we had fallen upon them.

"The 6th.—Mr. Gist is returned, and acquaints me of the safe arrival of the prisoners at Winchester, and of the death of poor Colonel Fry.*

"It gave the Governor great satisfaction to see the French prisoners safely arrived at Winchester.

"I am also informed that M. Montour† is coming with a commission to command two hundred Indians.

"Mr. Gist met a French deserter, who assured him that they were only five hundred men when they took Mr. Wart's fort, that they were now less, having sent fifteen men to Canada, to acquaint the

*Colonel Joshua Fry was the officer in command of the entire expedition, and was on his way to join Washington with a force of about one hundred and fifty men. While on the road to Will's Creek his horse stumbled and threw him to the ground with great force, whereby he sustained fatal injuries. The wounded officer was conveyed as tenderly as possible to Will's Creek, where he was made as comfortable as his condition would permit. Dr. James Craik, the surgeon of the regiment, a Scotchman by birth, was with him, and attended him faithfully, but all to no purpose, and on the 31st of May, only a few days after the accident, Colonel Fry died, and his remains were buried on the side of the hill. In the dispute as to the boundary line between Maryland and Virginia, in 1745, he was appointed one of the commissioners on the part of the crown to fix the lines, his associates being Colonel Lunsford Lomax and Major Peter Hedgeman. The death of Colonel Fry left Washington in full command, and the force at Will's Creek marched forward to Great Meadows at once.

†Montour was a Frenchman who had deserted and joined the English.

Governor of their success; that there were yet two hundred soldiers who only waited for a favorable opportunity to come and join us.

"The 9th.—Arrived the last body of the Virginia Regiment, under the command of Colonel Must,* and we learnt that the independent company of Carolina was arrived at Will's Creek.

"The 10th.—I received the regiment, and at night had notice that some French were advancing towards us; whereupon I sent a party of Indians upon the scout towards Gist's, in order to discover them, and to know their number. Just before night we had an alarm, but it proved false."

The journal recites that on the 12th nine deserters came in and stated that one hundred more were desirous of coming; that Fort Duquesne was completed and supplied with eight small cannon; also that the Delawares and Shawanese had taken up the hatchet against the English. Washington then sent messengers and wampum to these two Nations asking them to come to a council at Mr. Gist's, hoping to win them over. From the 13th to the 18th nothing of interest is recorded. On the latter date a party of eight Mingoes came into camp, and said they had a commission, and wanted a council at once. The Half-King was sent for, and a council was held, there being present some forty Indians of the Six Nations, Loups and Shawanese. This council lasted several days, and the Indians after great professions of friendship took their departure. Washington then

*This should be Muse, that officer having taken charge of the troops at Will's Creek, on the death of Colonel Fry, on the 31st of May, and brought them to Washington.

pursued his way to the mouth of Redstone, where he expected to be joined by Monacatootha, and a number of other Indian warriors.

Washington had already made the fort at Great Meadows as strong as circumstances would allow, and because of the exigencies of his fortunes and the scantiness of his supplies, he called it "Fort Necessity." His force had now been increased to about four hundred men, by the arrival of Captain Mackaye's company of independent South Carolinians; but Captain Mackaye held a King's commission, and he seemed likely to do about as much harm as good, since he claimed that his royal commission gave him rank above that of any and every provincial officer, and would not acknowledge Washington's authority. While this position was maintained by the Captain he was courteously friendly with Washington, who had referred the matter to Governor Dinwiddie, after which he had marched for Redstone Creek, leaving Captain Mackaye, with his company, in command of Fort Necessity. Before reaching Redstone, however, and while near Gist's, it was learned that the French had received reinforcements at Fort Duquesne, and that they purposed to send out a heavy force at once to attack the English.

On receiving this intelligence, Washington sent back for Captain Mackaye, who at once joined him. A council of war was held, and a retreat was determined upon. The weather was sultry and oppressive, the roads were rugged and broken, the men were worn and hungry, the horses broken down and jaded; yet, despite all, the march to the rear

was begun, and, while the Carolinians refused to perform any labor, Washington's forces dragged the artillery and wagons, and bore heavy loads of baggage on their shoulders, toiling on laboriously day after day, until on the 1st of July they arrived at Fort Necessity. It had not been contemplated that a halt should be made here, but, the Virginians declared they would drag the artillery and carry the baggage no further. Washington was compelled to do the best he could, therefore, and he at once set about making the fort still more capable of defense. He found but few provisions there, and fully believing that more troops were at Will's Creek, he sent several expresses back to that point, with instructions that all soldiers there should at once join him, and that a full supply of provisions should be hurried forward to him at once.

The retreat from Gist's was not made any too soon, for a short time after Captain de Villiers, a brother-in-law of de Jumonville, burning to revenge the death of that officer, had come up, with at least five hundred French from Fort Duquesne, and made an attack upon Gist's place. Finding it was deserted, he concluded that his enemies had fled to the settlements, and was about to return to the fort, when a deserter arrived, who told him that Washington was in camp at Fort Necessity, and could get no farther, as his men were in a starving condition. Hearing this, de Villiers determined to push on to the Great Meadows at once.

From Sparks' "Writings of Washington," is taken the following:

"Fort Necessity was situate in a level meadow, about two hundred and fifty yards broad and covered with long grass and low bushes. The foot of the nearest hills came within one hundred yards of the fort, and at one place within sixty yards. The space between the fort and the hills was open and smooth, the bushes having been cleared away. The fort itself was an irregular square, each side measuring thirty-five yards, with a trench partly finished on two sides. The entrances were guarded by three bastions.

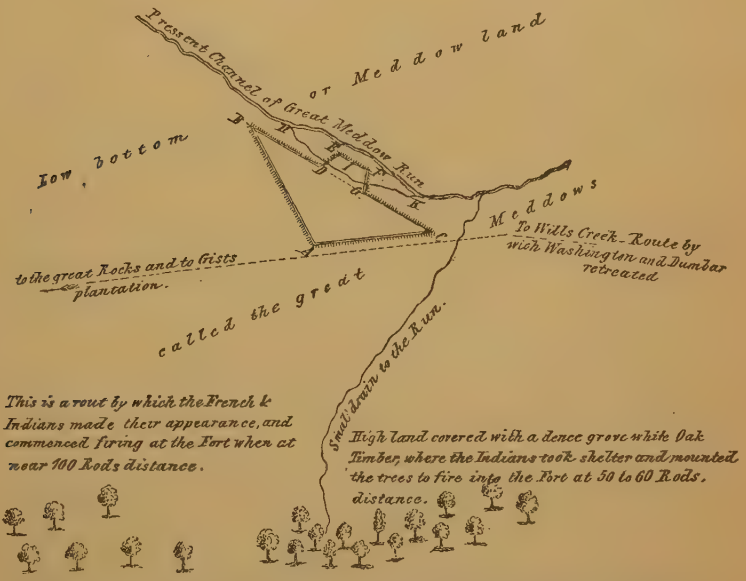
"On the 3d of July, early in the morning, an alarm was received from a sentinel, who had been wounded by the enemy, and at nine o'clock intelligence came, that the whole body of the enemy, amounting, as was reported, to nine hundred men, was only four miles off. At eleven o'clock they approached the fort, and began to fire, at the distance of six hundred yards, but without effect. Colonel Washington had drawn up his men on the open and level ground outside the trenches, waiting for the attack, which he presumed would be made as soon as the enemy's forces emerged from the woods; and he ordered his men to reserve their fire, till they should be near enough to do execution. The distant firing was supposed to be a stratagem to draw Washington's men into the woods, and thus to take them at a disadvantage. He suspected the design, and maintained his post till he found the French did not incline to leave the woods, and attack the fort by an assault, as he supposed they would, considering their superiority of numbers. He then drew his

men back within the trenches, and gave them orders to fire according to their discretion, as suitable opportunities might present themselves. The French and Indians remained on the side of the rising ground, which was nearest to the fort, and, sheltered by the trees, kept up a brisk fire of musketry, but never appeared in the open plain below. The rain fell heavily through the day, the trenches were filled with water, and many of the arms of Colonel Washington's men were out of order and used with difficulty.

"In this way the battle continued from eleven o'clock in the morning until eight at night, when the French called and requested a parley. Suspecting this to be a feint to procure the admission of an officer into the fort, that he might discover their condition, Colonel Washington at first declined listening to the proposal, but when the call was repeated, with the additional request that an officer might be sent to them, engaging at the same time their parole for his safety, he sent out Captain Vanbraam, the only person under his command that could speak French, except the Chevalier de Peyrouney, an ensign in the Virginia regiment, who was dangerously wounded, and disabled from rendering any service on this occasion. Vanbraam returned and brought with him from M. de Villiers, the French commander, proposed articles of capitulation. These he read and pretended to interpret, and, some changes having been made by mutual agreement, both parties signed them about midnight."

The articles subscribed to were written in French, and were as follows:

Lines A. B. N. 25 w. 7 Perches. B. C. S 39 ¼ E. 10.3 C. A. S. 80 w. 6 Perches. Including the Lines D. E. F. G. contain in all about 50 perches of Land.
High Land about 70 Rods from the Fort and along which the National Road now 1855 passes.
Lines D. E. F. G at each Dock to admit Water into the Fort.


Present Channel of Great Meddow Run
or Meddow land
Low bottom
Meddows
To Wills Creek - Route by which Washington and Dunbar retreated
to the great Rocks and to Gists plantation.
called the great
Small drain to the Run.
This is a rout by which the French & Indians made their appearance, and commenced firing at the Fort when at near 100 Rods distance.
High land covered with a dence grove whit Oak Timber, where the Indians took shelter and mounted the trees to fire into the Fort at 50 to 60 Rods. distance.

The embankment was in October 1816 near 3 feet high and the ditch along the same near 2 feet below the level land. It was then covered with bushes &c. but is now 1855 cleared of and cultivated as a meddow. It was said that the embankment A B C. made by sinking pickets or past into the ground and throwing up earth on both sides of it.

FORT NECESSITY.

SURVEY MADE BY FREEMAN LEWIS, 1816.

From D. Shriver Stewart.

Capitulation granted by M. de Villiers, Captain and commander of His Majesty's troops, to those English troops actually in Fort Necessity:

July the 3d, 1754, at 8 o'clock at night.

As our intentions have never been to trouble the peace and good harmony subsisting between the two Princes in amity, but only to revenge the assassination committed on one of our officers, bearer of a summon, as also on his escort, and to hinder any establishment on the lands of the dominions of the King, my master; upon these considerations, we are willing to show favor to all the English who are in the said fort, on the following conditions.

ARTICLE I.

We grant leave to the English commander to retire with all his garrison, and to return peaceably into his own country; and promise to hinder his receiving any insult from us French; and to restrain, as much as shall be in our power, the Indians that are with us.

ART. II.

It shall be permitted him to go out, and carry with him all that belongs to them, except the artillery, which we reserve.

ART. III.

That we will allow them the honors of war, that they march out with drums beating, and one swivel gun, being willing thereby to convince them, that we treat them as friends.

ART. IV.

That as soon as the articles are signed by both parties, the English colors shall be struck.

ART. V.

That to-morrow, at break of day, a detachment of French shall go and make the garrison file off, and take possession of the fort.

ART. VI.

As the English have but few oxen or horses left, they are at liberty to hide their effects, and to come again and search for them, when they have a number of horses sufficient to carry them off, and that for this end they may have what guards they please; on condition that they give their word of honor, to work no more on any buildings in this place, or any part on this side of the mountains.

ART. VII.

And as the English have in their power, one officer, two cadets, and most of the prisoners made at their assassination of M. de Jumonville, and promise to send them back, with a safeguard to Fort Duquesne, situate on the Ohio; for surety of their performing this article as well as this treaty, M. Jacob Vanbraam and Robert Stobo, both Captains, shall be delivered to us as hostages, till the arrival of our French and Canadians above mentioned. We oblige ourselves on our side, to give an escorte to return these two officers in safety; and expect to have our French in two months and a half at furthest.

A duplicate of this being fixed upon one of the posts of our blockade, the day and year above mentioned.

Signed, Messrs. { JAMES MACKAYE, G. WASHINGTON, COULON VILLIERS.

These articles were written in French, and the purport of them read to Colonel Washington by Vanbraam, who was a Dutchman, and at best knew but little of English, and was a very poor French scholar. Besides, the falling rain rendered it impossible, on that miserable night, that a strictly accurate interpretation of the language used should be made, in consequence of which the word "assassination" was given by Vanbraam as "the killing of," and thus Washington was led to sign a document which made him acknowledge that his command had "assassinated" de Jumonville, and this fact was afterwards made use of by the French in their condemnation of that act and the author of it. Several authors have assumed that Vanbraam purposely deceived his commander and misinterpreted the word wilfully; but that is doubtless untrue, the greater probability being that the error was occasioned by carelessness or ignorance. In September, somewhat more than two months after the capitulation, Captain Mackaye wrote to Washington from Will's Creek, stating that he had recently returned from Philadelphia, and adding, "I had several disputes about our capitulation, but I satisfied every person that mentioned the subject as to the articles in question, that they were owing to a bad interpreter, and contrary to the translation as made to us when we signed them." M. de Villiers' assumption that his brother-in-law's death was an "assassination," was based upon an honest belief, on his part, of the story told him concerning the matter, by the Canadian who had effected his escape.

Early on the morning of the fourth of July, the day following the signing of the articles, Washington marched out of the fort, with his command, his regimental colors borne in front, and the men carrying upon their backs their wounded comrades, and such of their baggage as they were able to convey in this way. Scarcely had they commenced their march, when a fresh body of Indians came up as reinforcements to the French, and these at once commenced to plunder the baggage and stores that were left, and they could scarcely be restrained by the French. Seeing this, Washington had his men destroy all that could not be taken away, including his ammunition, military stores, and the one swivel that was left him. By ten o'clock he was clear of the neighborhood of the fort, but finding that three wounded men had been left behind, he sent back for them and had them brought up. When night came on he was barely three miles from Fort Necessity, and there the command encamped.

The French demolished Fort Necessity, broke the cannon that were left, carried off a few tents, and then marched back to Fort Duquesne. They lost in the engagement two soldiers and one Indian killed, and fifteen soldiers and two Indians wounded, besides several who had wounds so slight as not to unfit them for duty. This is according to a statement made by M. de Villiers, though Washington computed their losses to be much heavier. The English lost twelve killed and forty-three wounded in the Virginia regiment; the casualties in Captain Mackaye's company have never been stated.

After several days of painful and laborious marching, encumbered by the wounded men, who suffered greatly, the passage over the mountains was effected, and with feelings of great relief the little army made its entry into the camp at Will's Creek. Here they found an ample store of provisions in the magazines, from which their wants were quickly supplied. The men were clothed and fed, and the wounded put into buildings set apart as hospitals, where they received medical attention, and compassionate care.

Washington tarried at Will's Creek but a short time. When he saw that his men had been provided for, he set out with Captain Mackaye, for Williamsburg, where he made a full and complete report of his campaign to Governor Dinwiddie. This report was submitted to the House of Burgesses, and that body passed a vote of thanks to Washington and his officers, for their "bravery and gallant defense of their country." The names of Captains Stobo and Vanbraam were omitted from this vote of thanks, the House asserting that the former was guilty of cowardice, and the latter of treachery, both of which charges were unjust.*

The Governor refused to carry into effect that part of the capitulation referring to the French prisoners, although Washington urged it as an imperative necessity, and felt that his honor was involved. Dinwiddie said in a letter to the Board of Trade, in explanation of his conduct: "The French, after the

*Stobo, while held as a hostage at Fort Duquesne, made a perfect map of that defense, explaining all its points, stated the strength of the garrison, how it should be attacked, &c., and urged that it should be taken as early as possible, no matter if his life was lost thereby. He urged that only the good of the expedition should be considered, without regard to himself. It seems impossible from the fearlessness so often displayed by him, that he could have been guilty at any time of cowardice.

capitulation entered into with Colonel Washington, took eight of our people and exposed them to sale, and, missing thereof, sent them prisoners to Canada. On hearing of this I detained the seventeen prisoners, the officers and two cadets, as I am of opinion, after they were in my custody, Washington could not engage for their being returned. I have ordered a flag of truce to be sent to the French, offering the return of their officer and the two cadets, for the two hostages they have of ours." The hostages were not returned, but were sent to Canada, and thence to England. The French prisoners were also sent to England, except La Force, who escaped, but was afterwards retaken and closely confined.

Mr. Gist, who was with Washington, at Great Meadows, presented an account to the Governor of Virginia, claiming pay for a supply of powder, lead, bear skins, &c., and for "1 horse killed, helping in, the Indians by Col: Washington's order, £5. 0. 0," which was ordered to be paid.

After Washington's return to Williamsburg Colonel James Innes marched to Will's Creek, and on the 1st of September took command of that post, which was principally garrisoned by Rutherford's and Clark's independent companies from New York, which had been sent forward to join Washington, but got no further than Winchester. Colonel Innes was a Scotchman by birth, and at the time he was commissioned was a resident of North Carolina. His appointment was not at all popular, and was said to have been made because he was an old friend and countryman of the Governor, who was himself a

Scotchman. On his arrival at Will's Creek, he set about building a fortification, and chose for that purpose the hill lying between the Potomac River and the creek, near the mouth of the latter. When Washington returned from Great Meadows, he left Mackaye's independent company of South Carolinians, about ninety men, and the remnant of the North Carolina companies, at Will's Creek, to assist in building the fortifications, which were commenced on the 12th of September, and completed about the middle of October. Colonel Innes named this fort, which was built of stoccadoes, "Fort Mount Pleasant." Upon finishing that work he set his men about building barracks for themselves, which were greatly needed, as the weather was already quite cold, and a severe winter followed, with much snow and icy winds. By Christmas they had succeeded in erecting a sufficient number of log houses to accommodate the entire force, and that day was celebrated by such festivities as were possible under the circumstances.

Governor Sharpe, of Maryland, had been commissioned, in July, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Army, and urged enlistments by every means in his power, but with little success. About the 1st of December he visited Will's Creek, and inspected the forces here. On his return to Annapolis, he wrote to Governor Dinwiddie as follows:*

ANNAPOLIS, December 10, 1754.

"SIR: I returned last Thursday from Will's Creek, where I found the Independents preparing for themselves barracks, having already completed the

*Governor Sharpe's MSS. letters, Maryland Historical Library.

small stoccade fort, about which you were advised they had been employed, but as the fort they have finished is exceedingly small, its exterior side not exceeding 120 feet, I conceived it requisite or rather absolutely necessary to have another much larger raised on an adjacent and more elevated piece of ground, which I have ordered the Md. Co., to proceed on, and I hope they will be able to finish it this winter. The eminence on which it will be situated gives it an entire command of that already compleated, and will defend a Face of that small Fort to which an enemy might at present approach without being much annoyed, or hardly seen from within. However, that on which the troops have been employed may be useful at present, and will serve to enclose Store Houses or a Magazine after the *other* is completed, *which*, I think, by an advanced outwork or two will be easily defended against a considerable number of troops that may presume to attack it with only a light train. At my arrival at the camp I was much surprised and concerned to find there was no more provision in the Fort than would suffice the troops for one Day, which I earnestly hope will not be the case again, lest the enemy should get intelligence thereof, and by posting themselves in different parties on the adjacent Hills, prevent the arrival of supplies, whereby the Garrison and all the Troops, notwithstanding their advantageous situation must be reduced to the necessity of retiring and destroying or relinquishing the Fort, their other work, and perhaps the baggage to the enemy. That nothing will be wanting on your part to avert such an

accident, I am well persuaded, but conceive the troops will never be well supplied with Provision unless a very different scheme from that hitherto followed be pursued. * * * * * * I have enclosed you a calculation of the Expence of Supplying 3000 Men, with Provisions for 8 months, which quantity I apprehend it will be necessary to lay into the Magazine at Will's Creek, immediately, by reason I conceive it will be very difficult if not impossible to procure Beaves or Hogs fit for the slaughter after this month and next, till July or the August following. My estimate is made in Maryland currency, which is at this time with sterling at about 65 p. Ct. Discount."

The Governor was surprised to find the camp entirely destitute of salt, and immediately sent a courier back, with orders to bring up a supply on horseback without the least delay. He also ordered a number of barrels in which to pack meat as fast as it should be cured for future consumption. Being destitute of salt, the cattle on hand could not be killed, and were therefore pastured in the valleys and on the hill sides in the neighborhood, wherever grass could be found, until an ample supply of salt was received, after which the cattle were killed and packed. Amongst the men at Fort Mount Pleasant, was Andrew Montour, an Indian interpreter, who had rendered very considerable service to Colonel Innes a short time before, at a treaty which had been held at the Fort with some of the Chiefs of the Six Nations. Governor Sharpe conceived a great friendship for Montour, and strongly recommended him to

Governor Dinwiddie as a very useful person; and his good opinion was amply justified.

Governor Sharpe exerted himself to make everything at the Fort satisfactory; he secured a number of teams for transporting supplies from the east, and for service in hauling logs for the new fort and buildings to be constructed. These teams were paid for at the rate of £35 for a wagon, harness, and four horses. The farmers who furnished them were evidently determined to make all they could out of the necessities of the government, as they at first demanded £70 each for their teams; this sum having been refused them, they finally agreed to accept one-half the amount originally asked. Mr. Gist was the purchasing agent for the Virginia soldiers, and Colonel Cresap for the Maryland company. Cresap had purchased 29,130 pounds pork, and 13,197 pounds beef already cured, enough to supply the Maryland company for twelve months. The former gentleman was severely criticised by Governor Sharpe, who charged him with having withheld money and supplies, with a view to private speculation. Flour was sold at the fort at 12s. per cwt., and vegetables were scarcely to be had at any price.

Governor Dinwiddie was asked to send a few ship carpenters to the Fort, as their services were needed in the work of building; also some cartridge paper, moulds for musket and swan shot, wire for screws, and prickers, flints and some wampum, the supply of the latter having been almost entirely exhausted.

The New York companies having been supplied with blankets and match coats, and the South

Carolina company having neither of these articles, there was some confusion in camp for awhile, as the latter company demanded that it should be supplied with these articles; but the matter was finally arranged, and Governor Sharpe ordered Colonel Innes to divide £12 between the private soldiers of the three independent companies, as extraordinary pay for the labor they had undergone in building their barracks.

There were at this time at Fort Mount Pleasant three Captains, eight Lieutenants, one Ensign, twelve sergeants, thirteen corporals, seven drummers and two hundred and ninety-five private soldiers, all under command of Colonel Innes. The supply of artillery was limited to a few small guns of $3\frac{7}{10}$ inches bore.

After the affair at the Great Meadows, the Half-King took his family and went to Aughquick, in Pennsylvania, where he was maintained at the expense of the government. He was thoroughly disgusted with the conduct of the campaign, and declared that the white men knew nothing about war. He said that the French were cowards, and the English fools, and that while Washington was a very good man, he was totally lacking in experience, and too fond of his own notions to accept the advice offered him by the Indians. A short time after his removal to Aughquick, the Half-King was taken sick, and in October, 1754, he died. Upon news of his death being received at Will's Creek, Colonel Innes called together all the Indians in front of the Fort. He announced the death of the warrior,

and George Croghan, who was an intimate friend of Tanacharisson, and a trader at Aughquick, made a condolence speech, and gave them a present of goods to cover the grave of the Red man whom they had so highly esteemed. There was great lamentation amongst the Indians, who attributed the death of the Half-King to the French, whom their medicine man declared had bewitched him, and they threatened to be revenged upon their white enemies for this calamity.

Shortly after the completion of the barracks at Fort Mount Pleasant, Governor Dinwiddie received from the King instructions to proceed at once to the erection of a fort at Will's Creek, which should be of such dimensions and character of construction as the importance of the position seemed to require, in view of more extensive military operations in the direction of Fort Duquesne. Governor Dinwiddie at once transmitted these instructions to Colonel Innes, who was directed to comply with the orders without delay. General Braddock, who had been designated by the Duke of Cumberland as the Commander-in-Chief of the new expedition, and who had been privately instructed by the Duke as to his wishes, also requested Governor Dinwiddie to have the Fort put in condition to accommodate two hundred men, and announced that it should be named "Fort Cumberland," in honor of the Captain-General of the British army, who had honored him with so important a mission.

FORT CUMBERLAND.

1755-1787.

The orders of the King were obeyed with alacrity by Colonel Innes, and under his supervision Fort Cumberland was erected and garrisoned, during the winter of 1754–55. The citizens of our city have for generations past pointed out the spot upon which this Fort was located, but they had no information or conception of the size, shape, and character of the work, or its surroundings. Fortunately, a sketch of the Fort was found by the author amongst the King's Manuscripts, in the Library of the British Museum, in London. A photographic copy of this sketch was secured, and an engraving of the same is here given. It was drawn by one of the officers in the Fort, at the time of General Braddock's arrival. The fortifications were drawn to a scale, but the proportions were not preserved in mapping out the river, creek, and surrounding grounds. This fact made it somewhat difficult to establish the exact lines of the work, and compelled a resort to the memory of our oldest inhabitants. Mr. Jesse Korns has a distinct recollection of climbing over the remaining earthworks when a boy,

and he fixes the Easterly line of the Fort, that portion of it which runs to a point nearest Will's Creek, some forty feet east of Emmanuel Church. The conformation of the ground at that spot is strongly confirmatory of his opinion, as well as other circumstances, which fix the Western line near the boundary of Prospect street. The greater portion of Fort Cumberland was a pallisado work—all of it, in fact, except the small bastioned work on the Western end. The pallisades were logs cut to a length of eighteen feet, and planted in the earth to a depth of six feet, forming a close wooden wall twelve feet in height. These logs were spiked together, with strips and pins on the inner side, and the wall was pierced with openings for musketry along its entire face. Two water gates are shown in the plat, and from each of these a trench was excavated leading to the creek, so that the men might secure therefrom a supply of water, without being exposed to the fire of the enemy. In 1756, after Braddock's defeat, the Indians became so numerous and so bold as to approach near enough to shoot those who ventured to the water's edge, and in consequence thereof a well was sunk inside of the pallisade near the main gate on the South side. This well was in use not many years since, and is still in existence on the property of Hon. Hopewell Hebb. It was about eighty feet in depth, and within the memory of the writer was furnished with an immense wheel and two buckets by which excellent cold water was drawn from it. About the year 1799, this well was first cleaned out, after the abandonment of the Fort, and the father of Mr. John B. Widener was

present when part of a gun carriage, a wheel, and a large quantity of cannon balls, musket balls, &c., were taken therefrom.

Inside the stockade, were built barracks sufficient to furnish quarters for two hundred men, and the company officers. Besides, there was a parade or drill ground for the companies.

At the west end of the stockade was built a fort, with bastions, parapets and ditches, where sixteen guns were mounted, which commanded all the ground north, west and south, as well as the north and south lines of the stockade. These guns were of different calibre, four of them being 12-pounders, and twelve 4-pounders. Besides these, there were several swivels. A part of this armament was ships' guns, brought from Admiral Keppel's fleet. On the west face was a sally port, and inside the fort were the houses used as quarters for the commanding officer, for storing provisions, and for the guard details while on duty.

The entire work was 400 feet in length, and 160 in width, extending from the point indicated below Emmanuel Church to within a short distance of Prospect street, the northern line extending along nearly the centre of Washington street. The Fort proper occupied almost the identical spot on which now stands the residence of Mr. James A. Millholland, known as the "Hoye House."

This fortification was of considerable strength, and commanded the approaches from the North, East and South. The ground to the North-west was somewhat higher, but a small earthwork of a

temporary character was constructed on the crest, on the site of the residence of the late James W. Jones, Esq. The ground on the South side of the river, opposite the Fort, was high enough to overlook the work, and somewhat interfered with its efficiency. The company parade and drill ground was inside the pallisades, but the dress parades were held on the ground now occupied by the Court House and Academy. Quite a number of log houses for barracks were built near the crest, and as far back as Smallwood street, but these were made use of only when there was present a greater force than could be accommodated in the Fort, and the barracks immediately adjoining.

At the present day the site of old Fort Cumberland is one of the most attractive spots in the State of Maryland. On the bluff rising from the creek stands in bold outline Emmanuel Episcopal Church, a handsome Gothic structure of native brown stone, embowered in masses of ivy, and relieved by grassy slopes, attracting and arresting the attention at once. The remainder of the ground is occupied by the handsome residences of R. Chew Jones, Esq., Hon. Hopewell Hebb, and James A. Millholland, Esq. Scores of relics of the days of Washington and Braddock were gathered from the soil while these improvements were being made. Cannon balls, musket balls, bayonets, flints, musket barrels, &c., were amongst the trophies recovered.

In the campaign of 1755, generally known as "Braddock's Expedition," Fort Cumberland was the most prominent point occupied on the line of march,

PLAN OF FORT CUMBE

FROM THE KING'S MSS. LIBRARY OF THE BRITIS

and was the scene of important military preparations. It had been chosen as the rallying point for all the troops in the operations against the French on the Ohio River, its location being naturally advantageous for this purpose, although as a post of defense for the frontier settlers further East it was practically of little value. Situated, as it was, upon the very outskirts of civilization; surrounded by only a few hardy pioneers, and trappers, it was a favorite place of resort for those friendly Indians who had peltries to barter for the baubles, cloths, ammunition, &c., which they found at the Ohio Company's new store-house, and was at the same time well adapted as a place of rendezvous for such forces as might be designed for operations further west. It was located in the very heart of the wilderness, with virgin forests all about it, and roads of the most inferior character reaching back to the settlements, nearly eighty miles away, while the single road leading to the West was scarcely worthy being called such. In the organization of Braddock's forces, the supplying of his men and animals, and the events that followed until the close of the contest with the French, the scenes and incidents that transpired here rendered historic every foot of ground about the place, and invested it with an interest which should lead to their careful preservation for the information and pleasure of future generations. Here the Father of our Country, the great Washington, obtained his earliest lessons in the art of war, and for the first time beheld a body of regular troops systematically encamped; here he spent many weeks in the

education of the camp and the drill, and familiarized himself with those duties which were to become so prominent a part of his future life, in the struggle his country was destined to embark in to preserve its freedom and integrity. The minutiæ of the preparations, and contests which arose, as shown by the letters and documents to be found in future pages of this work, are exceedingly interesting, and worthy of preservation in every library in the country. Throughout the pages of history frequent reference is made to Fort Cumberland, in connection with the progress of the plans and operations to which so much importance was at that time attached, but in no single work has there been recorded any continuous and intelligent narrative which could satisfy the desires of those who feel an interest in our beautiful city, or gratify their thirst for accurate knowledge as to the discovery, settlement, fortification, improvement, cultivation, growth and progress of a section of country so richly endowed by nature with wealth and picturesque loveliness. This history has been gathered from rare volumes and precious manuscripts, both in this country and England, as well as from oral traditions and family records, and while much has been thus fortunately preserved, many facts of great interest have doubtless been lost in oblivion, never to be recovered.

The campaign which had terminated so unfortunately at Fort Necessity, served to bring Fort Cumberland into great prominence, and the English authorities regarded it thenceforth as their base of operations. Intelligence of the disaster above men-

tioned was received in London in August, 1754, and caused much excitement in the cabinet. The ministry could not ignore the importance of immediate action, and as the colonies seemed to be fatally slow in providing the necessary means of defense, it became apparent that the Crown must furnish both troops and supplies. The Duke of Cumberland was summoned to the councils of the King, and his keen perceptions, and energetic nature, speedily led to preparations for a decisive stroke, the nature of which, however, was kept secret from the public.

In September the Ministry determined to send to America two regiments of infantry, the Forty-fourth, Colonel Sir Peter Halkett, and the Forty-eighth, Colonel Thomas Dunbar, each 500 strong. These were to be recruited to 700 after their arrival in Virginia. Two other regiments, of 1,000 men each, were also to be raised at the King's cost in America, one to be commanded by Governor William Shirley, of the province of Massachusetts, and the other by Sir William Pepperell. Sir John St. Clair, Lieutenant-Colonel of Offarrall's regiment, had been appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General for all the troops in the colonies, with the rank of Colonel, and before the close of the year he sailed for Virginia, with a view to informing himself as to the country and the necessities of the campaign. In November large supplies of clothing, tents, marquees, arms, accoutrements, ammunition, wagons, &c., were made ready for use, and £10,000 in cash were sent to Virginia, together with authority to draw for as much more should it become necessary to do so. Every prepa-

ration was made with a view to rendering certain the success of a simultaneous movement upon Forts Duquesne, Crown Point and Niagara; and it was thought that at least twelve thousand men could be secured for service, counting the Royal troops, the Militia, and the Indians whom the colonial Governors had been instructed to secure.

The Duke of Cumberland took the deepest interest in the preparations for this campaign, and his orders were closely followed throughout. He chose for commander of the troops to be sent to Virginia, and as Generalissimo of all His Majesty's forces on the North American Continent, Major-General Edward Braddock. Shortly afterward Parliament voted the following sums to pay the expenses of the expedition:

For two regiments of foot to be raised for North America,	£40,350 15*s*
For defraying the charges of the officers appointed to go with the forces commanded by General Braddock - -	£7,338 2*s* 6*d*
For defraying the charges of the officers appointed to attend the hospital for the expedition commenced by General Braddock - - - - - - - - - - - -	£1,779 7*s* 6*d*
	£49,468 5*s*

General Edward Braddock was the son of Edward Braddock, a Major General in the British army, who served for thirty years as an officer in the Coldstream Guards, and who was esteemed as an "honest, brave old gentleman." The date of the birth of the last General Edward Braddock is not known, but is supposed to have been about 1695, as it is recorded that he entered the army on the 11th of October, 1710, with the rank of Ensign in the Coldstream Guards, in which corps his father had served so long. He was promoted on the 1st of August, 1716, to a

Lieutenancy; on the 30th of October, 1734, to a Captain-Lieutenancy; on the 10th of February, 1736, to a Captaincy in the Second Regiment of Foot Guards; on the 2d of April, 1743, to Lieutenant-Colonel of the line, and also to be second Major of the Coldstreams; on the 27th of May, 1745, to be first Major, and on the 21st of November following to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Braddock won several of these promotions by his bravery and gallantry in hard fought and bloody battles, in several of which the Duke of Cumberland was in command. The Coldstreams was a regiment of model soldiers; in courage and discipline they were unsurpassed by any troops in the world; its recruiting standard was extraordinarily high; and no Papist, no Scot, no Irishman, no "vagabond" was under any consideration permitted to become even a private in the ranks of this body whose every member seemed to feel that the honor and pride of the regiment was in his keeping. They looked upon all other troops as mere apprentices in the art of war, and carried their contempt for them to such an extent that it became necessary to issue an order forbidding them to laugh at or make game of other troops while they were on parade. The regiment was originally formed of the *elite* of Fenwick's and Hesilrige's Parliamentary regiments, and was universally regarded as the embodiment of all that was valiant, heroic and soldierly. Commissions were held in highest esteem in this body, and in 1720 the King fixed the price of a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the Coldstreams at £5,000; a Major's commission at £3,600; a Captain's at £2,400; a

Captain-Lieutenant's at £1,500; Lieutenant's £900; an Ensign's £450; and in 1766 these rates were doubled. The payment of these sums, however, was not alone sufficient; the purchaser was required to be of irreproachable character, and to pass an examination to prove his competency.

For nearly fifty years had Braddock served in such a regiment, when he was chosen by the Duke of Cumberland as the commander of the expedition, which was intended to put an end to all French pretensions in North America.

A closely disciplined military education, of a life-time's duration, necessarily made Braddock a martinet; and with discipline and courage he was, of course, a soldier, no matter what may have been his other characteristics. That he was dissipated to a certain extent is undeniable; and it cannot be maintained that he was possessed of such high personal qualifications as to make his character one to be admired. He was fond of high living, convivial, and prone to the laxity of morals that usually follows excess in those particulars. The gaming table had its fascinations for him, and he was arrogant, unforgiving, and intemperate. He was haughty, severe, reserved, and full of self-importance, which qualities served on many occasions to make him greatly disliked. There was little of refinement in his nature, and he was brutal in his treatment of those who invoked his resentment or dislike. When he had heard something of the nature of the business upon which he was to embark in America, and of the enemy he was to meet, he evinced a fatal lack

of appreciation of their strength and disposition, and boasted that he would sweep them before him, like chaff before the wind. His reputation was somewhat damaged by one or two affairs which indicated really low instincts—made still lower by strong drink, disreputable associates, and licentiousness. For these he was lampooned by satirists, and sneeringly discussed in the coffee-houses. His brother officers, however, evidently knew all the good and the bad in him, and weighed his vices and virtues; the result was that he was accepted as "one of them," and associated with upon terms of equality. His faults were condoned, because of his good qualities, and for his valor and soldierly acquirements, at least, he was esteemed. He had fought two duels, one with Colonel Gumley, and another with Colonel Waller, in the former of which he was disarmed, but had too much pride to ask his life. Braddock was in possession of moderate means upon the death of his father, but his manner of life would soon have dissipated a fortune less slender, and his straightened finances frequently made him uncomfortable and morose.

The most reckless display of heartlessness that was at any time developed in his speech, was on the occasion of the death of his sister, Fanny Braddock. This young lady was beautiful, talented, witty, and lavishly generous. In the fullness of her friendship she sacrificed her fortune to pay the debts of a gentleman of whom she was very fond, and he repaid the imprudent act with such ingratitude as must have well nigh broken her heart. She was

greatly addicted to gambling, the only vice ever attributed to her. Her loss of fortune, and the falling away of friends, so preyed upon her mind, that in a fit of desperation she hanged herself, with a silken scarf, on the night of the 8th of September, 1731, at Bath. When Braddock was informed of this he said: "Poor Fanny, I always thought she would play until she would be forced to tuck herself up."

General Braddock had been chosen by the Duke of Cumberland because his "courage and military discipline had recommended him as of ability for so great a trust." The Duke had been an eye-witness to his courage on more than one occasion, and was undoubtedly convinced of the wisdom of giving him this command.

Early in November both the Duke and Braddock arrived in London, where they had frequent interviews and conversations relating to the conduct of the expedition about to be undertaken. The Captain-General gave Braddock minute instructions as to the course he was to pursue; the organization of his forces; the supplies to be provided; posts to be established, &c. Amongst other verbal instructions, he directed Braddock to see that Fort Cumberland was strengthened, and made to accommodate a garrison of two hundred men. He advised the greatest care in dealing with the Indians, who would be found a foe different in every way from the regular troops of civilized nations, and practiced in woodcraft. To the latter suggestions Braddock gave little heed expecting to make short work of the savages with his

MAJOR GENERAL EDWARD BRADDOCK.

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splendid regular troops. After two weeks spent in London, Braddock went to Cork, to hasten preparations for the sailing of the transports, but many weeks elapsed before everything was in readiness, and it was not until the 14th of January, 1755, that the fleet was under sail. The delay was so irksome to the General that he embarked on board the Norwich, Captain the Honorable Samuel Barrington, and sailed on the 21st of December, accompanied by the Centurion, the flag ship of Commodore Keppel, and the Syren, Captain Proby. The fleet, which sailed on the 14th of January, consisted of the following vessels:

TRANSPORTS.

Anna, Captain Nevin;
Halifax, Captain Terry;
Osgood, Captain Crookshanks;
London, Captain Brown;
Industry, Captain Niller;
Isabel and Mary, Captain Hall;
Terrible, Captain Wright;
Fame, Captain Judd;
Concord, Captain Boynton;
Prince Frederick, Captain Burton;
Fishburn, Captain Wm. Tipple;
Molly, Captain John Curling;
Severn, Captain Jehosa Rawlings.

ORDNANCE SHIPS.

Whiting, Captain Johnson;
Nelly.
Newall, Captain Montgomery.

These were under convoy of two men-of-war, the Seahorse and Nightingale, and in addition to the stores there were on board £14,000 in specie.

Meantime Governor Dinwiddie, in Virginia, was exerting himself to make the provincial troops effective, and the House of Burgesses had voted £20,000 for the public service. He enlarged the army to ten companies of one hundred men each, and put all upon the establishment of independent companies, whereby the regimental organization was wholly destroyed, and the highest office possible was that of Captain, and all officers holding King's

commissions were superior to officers of similar grade in the Virginia regiments. The result of this destruction of regimental organization, was to reduce Colonel Washington to the rank of Captain, and to put over him officers whom he had commanded. Naturally, and justly, he regarded this as a degradation, and immediately he resigned his commission, and retired to his farm at Mount Vernon. Governor Sharpe, of Maryland, was familiar with Washington's career, and knew his value, and importuned him to take up the sword again, assuring him of a commission equal to that he before held. He declined, however, to accept the invitation, and expressed his surprise that such a proposition should be made him. He replied, "if you think me capable of holding a commission that has neither rank nor emolument annexed to it, you must entertain a very contemptible opinion of my weakness, and believe me to be more empty than the commission itself." He concluded by saying, "I shall have the consolation of knowing that I have opened the way, when the smallness of our numbers exposed us to the attacks of a superior enemy, and that I have had the thanks of my country for the services I have rendered." Notwithstanding he declined to enter the army upon the terms offered him, he had a desire to engage again in the profession of arms, and thought much upon the subject during the winter, which he passed in almost perfect retirement.*

*There had, as heretofore stated, been a conflict as to rank between Washington and Captain Mackaye at Fort Necessity. Washington expressed his belief that the action which resulted in throwing out the higher officers, holding Colonial commissions, was "generated and hatched at Will's Creek," and was chargeable to Governor Dinwiddie. He assured Governor Sharpe that while his self-respect forbade him to serve under such circumstances, his feelings were "strongly bent to arms." These orders, were, however, reiterated during the winter by the government, and officers of the royal troops were given rank over those of the same grade holding Colonial commissions of older date, while provincial field officers were allowed no rank whatever when serving with general and field officers commissioned by the Crown.

Affairs at Fort Cumberland were very quiet at this time, so far as the enemy was concerned. About the 1st of January, 1755, a party of Indians, numbering fifteen, arrived at the Fort, and said they had been with the French. They asked a great many questions as to the intentions of the British, and asserted that the Indians had resolved to remain in the position of neutrals, and not to take any part in the war. The conduct of these visitors was so singular as to excite distrust, and they were permitted to leave the camp, without obtaining any information other than such as they could acquire by close observation.

On the 20th of January, Governor Sharpe again visited Fort Cumberland, and on the 26th Sir John St. Clair arrived. They made an examination of the works, the supplies, and the arms; and two days were spent in inspection and consultation as to the additions that were necessary to the stores, and the best method of getting them to the camp. About the 28th these gentlemen stepped into a small boat, at Fort Cumberland, and descended the Potomac to Alexandria. They inspected the river the entire distance traversed, with a view to determining the feasibility of sending supplies to Fort Cumberland by water, and Sir John St. Clair was of opinion that such a project was entirely practicable, could the rocks in the channel at Great Falls be removed. This he thought could be accomplished by means of gunpowder, to an extent sufficient to permit the passage of flat bottomed boats. The experiment, however, was never tried, and the bulk of supplies was afterwards sent over the rough mountain roads in wagons.

While at Fort Cumberland, Governor Sharpe found military affairs in a very unsatisfactory condition; the Virginia companies were unruly, discontented and mutinous, while the Maryland company was of little value, because of its limited numbers and lack of discipline. The officers of the Colonial companies and those holding King's commissions, were at daggers' points, because of the dispute as to rank; and this of itself, was extremely demoralizing in its effects. Sir John St. Clair inspected the soldiers at the Fort, and discharged no less than twenty from Captain Rutherford's company, because of their unfitness for service.

On the 20th of February, the Norwich, having on board General Braddock, Captain Orme, one of his aides-de-camp, and Mr. William Shirley, his Secretary, entered Hampton Roads. This arrival had been looked forward to with the utmost interest by the people of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, who were very solicitous for the defeat and punishment of the French, but felt both unable and unwilling to bear the expense of the necessary troops and supplies. Two of the transports, the Osgood and Fishburn, arrived on the 2d of March, and a fortnight later the entire fleet had arrived and proceeded to Alexandria, where the troops were temporarily quartered.

General Braddock had not awaited the arrival of the fleet, but had gone to Williamsburg, where he consulted with Governor Dinwiddie, and at once invited the Governors of the various colonies to meet him at Annapolis. On the 14th of April Governors Shirley, of Massachusetts; Dinwiddie, of Virginia;

Delancy, of New York; Sharpe, of Maryland; Morris, of Pennsylvania; and Dobbs, of North Carolina, assembled with him, in convention, at Alexandria, and after a lengthy discussion made articles covering arrangements for the prosecution of a comprehensive campaign. In addition to these gentlemen, Admiral Keppel, commander of the fleet, was present. The plan adopted embraced three different movements, viz: One against Fort Duquesne, by Braddock; one against Niagara and Frontenac, (Kingston,) under command of Governor Shirley, and one against Crown Point, on Lake Champlain, by General William Johnson, who was then a resident, and an influential man, amongst the Indians of the Mohawk nation. The time fixed upon for the inauguration of active operations was the end of June, and it was thought that an easy victory would be accomplished in every quarter.

General Braddock evidently had very crude ideas regarding the colonies and the inhabitants thereof, and expected all the orders of the Ministry to be carried into effect as concisely as was the custom at home. He therefore anticipated the prompt supply of the four hundred men who were to recruit the ranks of the 44th and 48th regiments, and which were to come from Pennsylvania. These were not forthcoming, and he wrote frequent letters to Governor Morris, entreating him to use every effort to secure the men, and offered a bounty of £3 for each recruit. His persistent appeals, however, were fruitless, from which cause he gave expression to his disgust and anger in most violent language. It may readily be

imagined that the General's temper was not afterwards improved, when he found that his movements were to be seriously retarded by a lack of means of transportation, as well as by scarcity of supplies. Sir John St. Clair had bargained with two Dutch settlers at the foot of the Blue Ridge, for two hundred wagons and fifteen hundred pack-horses, to be furnished early in May, at Fort Cumberland; and Governor Sharpe had agreed to furnish a hundred wagons to be used in transporting stores, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, towards Fort Cumberland. Neither of these contracts was fully carried into effect. The Dutch settlers neglected the matter entirely, and Governor Sharpe experienced the greatest difficulty in getting together even a few teams.

In considering the difficulties of this campaign, some of which began to be apparent to him, Braddock remembered Washington, with whose course he was well acquainted, and he deemed it for the good of the country's service to call him again to the field. He appreciated fully the dignity of the young Virginian's action in resigning his commission, and was pleased with the spirit he had shown. Washington was already under the influence of a fever of military zeal, which was fanned to a greater heat day after day by the preparations he saw being made for war, and he was a frequent visitor to the camp at Alexandria. A number of prominent personages represented to General Braddock the value of Washington's services, he having experience and a thorough knowledge of the country, and the result

was that Captain Orme wrote, by Braddock's orders, the following cordial letter, addressed to Major Washington:

"WILLIAMSBURG, 2 March, 1755.

"SIR:—The General having been informed that you expressed some desire to make the campaign, but that you declined it upon some disagreeableness that you thought might arise from the regulations of command, has ordered me to acquaint you that he will be very glad of your company in his family, by which all inconveniences of that kind will be obviated.

"I shall think myself very happy to form an acquaintance with a person so universally esteemed, and shall use every opportunity of assuring you how much I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"ROBERT ORME, *Aid-de-camp*."

Washington was highly gratified by the compliment so gracefully tendered, and hastened to accept a position so agreeable to his tastes and inclinations. His position as aid-de-camp on Braddock's staff gave him no emoluments, and in fact could not be otherwise than expensive, yet he was freed thereby from the annoyance of questions as to rank, and was satisfied to accept as compensation the glory he might win, and the experience he might gain. His private affairs prevented him from at once entering upon his duties, and Captain Orme wrote him: "The General orders me to give you his compliments, and to assure you his wishes are to make it agreeable to yourself and consistent with your affairs; and, therefore, he desires you will so settle your business at home as to join him at Will's Creek, if more convenient to you; and whenever you find it necessary to return, he begs you will look upon yourself as entirely master, and judge what is necessary to be done."

While Braddock was getting ready for his march from Alexandria, Sir John St. Clair had returned to Fort Cumberland, where he set everybody by the ears, and startled the commissioners who had been sent by Pennsylvania to attend the construction of the road required by the government. Nothing whatever had been done towards building this road, and Sir John was in a furious passion, hurling his strong language at Croghan and the other commissioners, and declaring that the want of the road would retard the expedition, and might cost them a disgraceful defeat, from the large number of additional troops the French would send into the country. He threatened to march an army into Cumberland county, to cut the roads, press horses, wagons, and forage, and that he would not permit his soldiers to handle an ax, but by fire and sword oblige the inhabitants to do the work, and that he would wreak general destruction. In case the French should defeat them he threatened to march through the province with drawn sword, and treat all inhabitants as a parcel of traitors, and much more to the same effect. These harsh threats, while they called forth a reprimand from Braddock, as being "officiously violent," had the effect of stimulating the Pennsylvanians to activity. Governor Morris exerted himself to the utmost, and manifested an earnest desire to do all in his power to forward the construction of the road, and in the latter part of April sent Mr. Thomas Walker to Fort Cumberland, with instructions to see such persons as were necessary, and to endeavor to have them give their

aid to the work. Mr. Walker wrote to Governor Morris as follows:

"FORT CUMBERLAND, March ye 7th, 1755.

"HONOURED SIR:

"I waited on Mr. James Wright and John Smith, on my way here. They both expressed the greatest desire of Complying with the Instructions sent them by the Honourable Isaac Norris and the other commissioners in Philadelphia. I could not wait on Mr. Armstrong, without great loss of time, which occationed me to write to him only.

"I don't doubt but your Honour has had the agreeable news of the arrival of the English Forces, which will make the greatest despatch necessary in the Gentlemen who are to purchase the Wheat. Just now a party men commanded by Mr. Lowmain Brought Joseph Nelson to the camp with two other men, and one Woman, who the Men had by force taken from her Father's House; one man of Capt. Rutherford's was shot through the arm. I am

"Your Honours Most Humble Servant in Hast

"THOMAS WALKER.

"To the Hon'ble Robert Hunter Morris

"Governor of Pensilvania."

Governor Morris undertook also to organize a band of Indians for the expedition, and he wrote to George Croghan, at his place at Aughquick, to get together as many warriors as possible who were friendly, and to distribute among them a number of wampum belts, engaging them to meet General Braddock at Fort Cumberland, and to take up the hatchet against the French. Croghan undertook this service, and agreed furthermore to furnish a company of hardy, resolute woodsmen, who knew every trail in the forests, and who were under command of Captain Jack, one of the most daring characters that could be found in the wilderness, and a terror to the Indians.

The following letter was received by Governor Morris from Governor Dinwiddie, under date of March 10th:

"WILLIAMSBURG, March 10, 1755.

"SIR:

"Your favor of the 26th ult. I recieved Yesterday—I am very glad you prevailed with Your Committee for the Flour of 14,000 bushels of wheat, to be delivered at Conogacheek: this is a very Seasonable Supply, as that quantity with what I have purchased, I hope will answer the Breadkind, & I hope I have Salt Provisions sufficient, but must entreat You to direct the delivery of the Flour with all imaginable Expedition: as the Transports are mostly arrived, I hope the General will take the Field soon & I would gladly hope that no Delay should be on account of Provisions.

"I hope you will see it necessary to call ye Assembly immediately now the Forces from Britain have arrived, to endeavor with them to raise a considerable Sum of Money: for if it please God to give the General success in taking the Fort on the Ohio, it will be necessary that a Garrison of 250 men be left in it (at the charge of different Colonies) not to prevent his further Designs & this charge I think should be bore by the Colonies, otherway his taking the Fort & leaving it without a Garrison, will encourage the French next Year to retake it & in course, keep the Colonies in continual war: whereas strengthening ourselves on the Ohio as above, I am in hopes may prevent any further attempts from the French and protect our Frontiers—and as a great deal of money will be wanted for that Service, I have called on our Assembly to meet the first of May, in hopes to prevail with them for a further supply, for 100,000 now will be of more Service than a million some Years hence.

"The General goes for Alexandria the Beginning of next Week, and expects Gov: Shirley to meet him at Annapolis, & I propose to wait upon him at that place.

"I remain with very great respect,

"Sir Your most obdt h'ble Servt,

"DINWIDDIE."

Captain John Rutherford, who was at Fort Cumberland during the inspection by Sir John St. Clair, wrote to Governor Morris as follows:

"FORT CUMBERLAND, March 22, 1755.

"SIR:

"I write your honor a few lines, tho' I shan't think I have anything material to say until the two Regiments from Cork arrive. Our review by Sir John St. Clair is over, & after what he has discharged, I think what remains here will be fit for any service: I shall want twenty recruits to compleat my company, in room of those he has discharged & those I had discharged before, which I have a promise of getting from Maryland immediately.

"Col. Innes remains here to take care of stores and Indian affairs, & Sir John, by Genl Braddock's orders, has left under my command my own Company, Capt. Demere's & two companies of Virginia Rangers, fifty men each, under Capt. Waggoner and Capt. Perronee; Capt. Clark's, as unfit for service, is sent off to recruit, and Capt. Dagworthy's to be drafted for compleating the British Regimts. The greatest plague I find in my command proceeds from Whiskey, which had always prevailed, in spite of many expedients since the arrival of troops here. I must get the better of it if possible, & have punished several soldiers & staved some whiskey, but great complaints are made by the owners for want of proper warning, so I must beg your Honor would please order the enclosed Advertisement to be published in your newspapers for three weeks.

* * * * * * * * *

"Sir, your Honor's
"most obedient & most humble serv't
"JOHN RUTHERFORD."

General Braddock, although disappointed in the matter of recruits, as well as of transportation, left Alexandria on his march to Fort Duquesne on the 20th of April.

On the 26th of April the command arrived at Fredericktown, in Maryland, where Washington then joined it. It became apparent to Braddock, here, that the selection of Virginia as the landing place for the troops was a great mistake, since neither provisions, forage nor transportation were there to be had, and that had they landed in Pennsylvania the march would have been shortened several weeks, and a saving of at least £40,000 sterling effected. He had relied upon the promises made that three hundred horses and two hundred wagons and teams would be supplied him; besides an abundance of forage and provisions. Instead, however, he found at Fredericktown barely fifteen wagons, and less than one hundred horses, which number was totally inadequate to his necessities. In addition to this, it

was found upon unloading the wagons that the provisions were spoiled, and stunk so intolerably that they were taken out of camp and buried. These facts aroused all of the General's bad temper, and he cursed the army contractors roundly, as well as Americans generally, denouncing the whole people as irresponsible and totally untrustworthy. Most of the officers shared in the harsh opinions entertained by their leader, which both Washington and Benjamin Franklin, the Postmaster-General, undertook to combat, the latter stating that Pennsylvania had voted £5,000 to the support of the King's troops, and was even then engaged in the construction of a road, at great expense. He furthermore expressed his regret that the expedition had not landed in Pennsylvania, as there every farmer had his wagon, and there would have been no difficulty in securing all the transportation that might be required. Braddock took hope from this statement, and asked Franklin if he could not yet secure such wagons as were required for the success of his army. Franklin thought he could, and at once undertook the task of satisfying the General's wants in this respect. He had observed that the dress of Sir John St. Clair was that of a Hussar, or nearly approached it in some respects, and taking advantage of this, he published a letter, as follows:

"TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTIES OF LANCASTER, YORK AND CUMBERLAND.

"*Friends and Countrymen:*

"Being occasionally at the camp at *Frederick* a few days since, I found the General and officers of the Army extremely exasperated on account of their not being supplied with Horses and Carriages, which had been expected from this Province, as most able to furnish them; but

thro' the Dissensions between our Governor and Assembly, money had not been provided nor any steps taken for that Purpose.

"It was proposed to send an armed force immediately into these Counties, to seize as many of the best Carriages and Horses as should be wanted, and compel as many Persons into the Service as should be necessary to drive and take care of them.

"I apprehended that the Progress of a Body of Soldiers through these counties on such an Occasion, especially considering the Temper they are in, and their Resentment against us, would be attended with many and great Inconveniences to the Inhabitants; and therefore more willingly undertook the Trouble of trying first what might be done by fair and equitable Means.

"The People of these back Counties have lately complained to the Assembly that a sufficient Currency was wanting; you have now an Opportunity of receiving and dividing among you a very considerable Sum, for if the Service of this Expedition should continue (as it's more than probable it will) for 120 Days, the hire of these Wagons and Horses will amount to upwards of *Thirty Thousand Pounds*, which will be paid you in Silver and Gold of the King's Money.

"The Service will be light and easy, for the Army will scarce march above 12 miles per Day, and the Wagons and Baggage Horses, as they carry those things that are absolutely necessary to the Welfare of the Army, must march with the Army and no faster, and are, for the Army's sake, always placed where they can be most secure, whether on the March or in Camp.

"If you really are, as I believe you are, good and loyal Subjects of His Majesty, you may now do a most acceptable Service, and make it easy for yourselves; for three or four such as cannot separately spare from the business of three Plantations a Wagon and four Horses and a Driver, may do it together, one furnishing the Wagon, another one or two Horses, and another the Driver, and divide the Pay proportionally between you. But if you do not this service to your King and Country voluntarily, when such good pay and reasonable Terms are offered you, your Loyalty will be strongly suspected. The King's Business must be done; so many brave Troops, come so far for your defense, must not stand idle thro' your Backwardness to do what may reasonably be expected from you; Wagons and Horses must be had; violent measures will probably be used; and you will be to seek for a Recompense where you can find it, and your case, perhaps be little pitied or regarded.

"I have no particular Interest in this Affair, as (except the satisfaction of endeavoring to do Good and prevent mischief,) I shall have only my Labor for my Pains. If this method of obtaining the Wagons and Horses is not like to succeed, I am obliged to send word to the General in fourteen Days, and I suppose *Sir John St. Clair*, the Hussar,

with a body of Soldiers, will immediately enter the Province, of which I shall be sorry to hear, because

"I am very sincerely and truly
"your Friend & Well Wisher,
"B. FRANKLIN."

The promulgation of this document was speedily effective. The Dutch farmers of the back counties of Pennsylvania had formerly lived under despotic power, and they dreaded the Hussars as a scourge, so that, believing St. Clair to have been a Hussar, and having heard of his violence and temper, they lost no time in sending forward two hundred wagons and two hundred and fifty pack horses, all of which reported at Fort Cumberland, for service, about the latter part of June.

On the 30th of April Braddock left Fredericktown, with his staff and a body-guard of light horse. Before leaving Alexandria he had purchased of Governor Sharpe a chariot, one of the cumbersome carriages of that day, and was making his journey with a degree of style which would have been better suited to the cultivated districts of England. He quickly discovered that the road was ill-adapted to a conveyance of that character, and did not hesitate to express his opinion by "damning it heartily." The route pursued was that by way of Winchester, the other, and shorter road, not having then been built. He arrived at Fort Cumberland on the 10th of May. He passed Dunbar's division of troops on the Oldtown road, a few miles below Will's Creek, the entire line making room for him to pass on the narrow road, and the drums beating the Grenadier's March, as he drove past, surrounded by his staff, in

their bright uniforms. When he arrived at Will's Creek he was received with a salute of seventeen guns, fired from the Fort, and the garrison drawn up in line, and ready for inspection. It was a little after noon when the General arrived, and as the road had been, for several miles back, smooth and easy, lying along the beautiful river, and as the weather was mild and pleasant, he and his officers were in fine spirits, when they dismounted to take possession of their quarters and join Colonel Innes at dinner, at his table. At 2 o'clock Colonel Dunbar, with his command, arrived, and they encamped on the hill to the west of the Fort, about where the residences of Hon. George A. Pearre and Mrs. J. Philip Roman now stand. The number of Indians here at that time was about one hundred, and their lodges were clustered in the woods, a quarter of a mile distant. They were all of the Six Nations, and amongst them were Scarooyadi, or Monicatoocha, successor to the Half-King; White Thunder, the keeper of wampum; Silver Heels, and Great Tree. Besides these, Bright Lightning, the daughter of White Thunder, and several other Indian women, were quite prominent in their curiosity, and every day they came to the drill ground to witness the marching of the soldiers, seeming greatly surprised by their numbers and the uniformity of their movements. Of these natives the Seamen's Journal says: "I would willingly say something of the manners and customs of the Indians but they are hardly to be described. The men are tall, well made and active, but not strong, but very dexterous with a rifle barrelled gun, and their

tomahawk, which they will throw with great certainty at any mark and at a great distance. The women are not so tall as the men, but well made and have many children, but had many more before spirits were introduced to them. They paint themselves in an odd manner, red, yellow and black intermixed. And the men have the outer rim of their ears cut, which only hangs by a bit top and bottom, and have a tuft of hair left at the top of their heads, which is dressed with feathers. Their watch coat is their chief clothing, which is a thick blanket thrown all round them, and wear mocasins instead of shoes, which are Deer skin thrown round the ankle and foot. Their manner of carrying their infants is odd. They are laid on a board, and tied on with broad bandage, with a place to rest their feet on, and a board over their head to keep the sun off, and are slung to the women's backs. These people have no notion of religion, or any sort of Superior being, as I take them to be the most ignorant people as to the knowledge of the world and other things. In the day were in our camp, and in the night they go into their own, where they dance and make a most horrible noise."

These Indians were from Aughquick, in Pennsylvania, and were brought to Will's Creek by George Croghan, who was commissioned by Braddock as a Captain to command the savages during the campaign. He was thoroughly acquainted with the Indian customs, spoke the language of several nations, and had great influence with them, having been a trader amongst them for many years.

On the day of General Braddock's arrival at the

Fort he announced the appointment of Major Washington as aid-de-camp. By the 19th of May the forces were all encamped at this point, and consisted of the 44th and 48th regiments, each 700 strong, the Independent companies of New York 100; carpenters 100; rangers 400, and the South Carolina detachment 100, a total of 2,100 men. These troops were encamped according to the plan approved of by the council of war, and Washington had ample opportunity to study the methods of the camp. Braddock was a martinet, whose education permitted him to overlook no detail which might prove of the least importance. He enforced implicit obedience, and punished in the most severe manner every infraction of law or regulation; his soldiers were drilled with persistence and precision, and the camp was made a model of order and regularity. The recruits were subjected to the most rigid discipline, and especial pains taken to make them attain to some degree of perfection in the drill. Drunkenness and theft were punished with a severity unknown in the army to-day, the ordinary penalty being a thousand lashes and ignominious expulsion from the regiments.

Braddock maintained to some extent his old habits of extravagance and conviviality. He was by inclination and education a *bon vivant*, devoted to high living, and good wine, when it was possible to obtain those articles which were pleasing to his palate. The supply of choice things to cheer the inner man was lamentably short, however, upon his arrival at the Fort. But a few days later, through Franklin's efforts, there was received by the General a present

of fifty fat oxen and one hundred sheep, for the use of the army, and the following articles for his own table:

Twelve Hams,	Four kegs of Sturgeon,
Eight Cheeses,	One keg of Herrings,
Twenty-four Flasks of Oil,	Two chests of Lemons,
Ten loaves of Sugar,	Two kegs of Spirits,
One cask of Raisins,	A cask of Vinegar,
A box of Spice and Currants,	A barrel of Potatoes,
A box of Pickles and Mustard,	Three tubs of Butter,

Eight Kegs of Biscuit.

In addition to these very acceptable supplies, each of the twenty subalterns of the 48th regiment received a parcel made up of the following:

6 lbs. Loaf Sugar,	1 Gloucester Cheese,
6 " Muscorado Sugar,	1 Keg, 20 lbs., good Butter,
1 " Green Tea,	2 doz. old Madura Wine,
1 " Bohea Tea,	2 gallons Jamaica Spirits,
6 " Ground Coffee,	1 bottle flour of Mustard,
6 " Chocolate,	2 well cured Hams,
½ chest best white Biscuit,	½ doz. Dried Tongues,
½ lb. Pepper,	6 lbs of Rice,
1 quart White Vinegar,	6 " Raisins.

Colonel Dunbar caused these latter articles to be divided between the subalterns of the two royal regiments. The General again spread a bounteous table, and his cooks devoted themselves to the preparation of dishes that might tempt his appetite. The "two kegs of spirits" were not neglected, and "punches" were with liberality passed around the board, on many and oft recurring occasions. A levee, or reception was held every day at head-quarters, from 10 to 11 o'clock a. m., at which time every officer was expected to pay his respects to the commander.

On the 12th, the Seamen's Journal states that a

congress was held at the General's tent, at 11 o'clock, at which time all the officers attended the General, and the Indians were brought. The guard received them with their firelocks rested, and the interpreter was ordered to tell them that their brothers, the English, who were their old friends, were come to assure them that every misunderstanding that had been in former times should now be buried under that great mountain (pointing to Will's Mountain). Then a string of wampum was given them, after which a belt of wampum was held forth, with the following speech, viz: that this wampum was to assure them of our friendship; that everybody who were their enemies were ours; and that it was not the small force only that we had here, but numbers to the northward, under our great war Captains, Shirley, Pepperell, Johnston, and others, that were going to war, and that we would settle them happily in their country, and make the French both ashamed and hungry. But that whatever Indians after this declaration did not come in, would be deemed by us as our enemies, and treated as such. The General told them he should have presents for them in a few days, when he should have another speech to make to them, and then, after having the ceremony of taking a drink of the spirits all round, the Indians filed out one after another in silence, and returned to their camp. On the same day one of those sudden gusts of wind, which sometimes visit this locality, with thunder and lightning, came down upon the camp, sweeping away a number of tents and everything moveable, much to the consternation of the

soldiers. The following day the weather was so excessively hot, that it was not deemed prudent to require of the men any exercise until after the sun had nearly set. At night the Indians had a grand war-dance in their camp, having declared their determination to take up the hatchet against the French. At dark they had a fire built, and formed a ring about it, dancing, gesticulating and shouting in the wildest manner, their faces and bodies being covered with war-paint. Several Indians sat on the ground, beating a drum, made of a skin stretched over a tub, the name of which in their tongue is the *toy-wa-egun*. They also contributed to the aggregation of unearthly sounds by the rattling of the *sheshegwon*, a bladder dried and filled with pease. It was a custom with these Indians, once or twice a year, for the women to dance, and all the men to sit by, and each woman selected the man she preferred, danced with him, and then lived with him for a week, at the end of which time she returned to her husband, and they lived as they did before.* The wild dance of the savages on this night drew many of the officers of the Fort to the scene, who looked on with much interest and some degree of awe, while these children of nature roused the echoes of the wilderness with their demoniacal shouts, and went through a thousand grotesque contortions.

A court-martial which had been convened on the 13th had tried several soldiers upon charges made, and Luke Woodward, a private in the ranks of the 48th regiment, was convicted of desertion, and sentenced to death. General Braddock, however,

*Seaman's Journal, written by a naval officer, under Com. Keppel, while at Fort Cumberland.

pardoned him, and was rewarded for his leniency by a repetition of the crime, by the ungrateful fellow, shortly afterwards. Three other soldiers of the 48th regiment, James Fitzgerald, James Hughes and Thomas Connelly, were convicted of having stolen a jug of beer. Connelly was sentenced to receive nine hundred lashes, and the others eight hundred each, and this punishment was inflicted just outside the Fort, in presence of the command, three hundred lashes being given each day until the punishment was complete.

Washington was a close student of everything that took place in and about the camp. Especially did he treasure up all that he witnessed of the government and disposition of troops. He apprehended much delay and trouble because of the long train of artillery and wagons which was to be taken over the roads, of which he knew the worst. On the 14th he wrote the following letter to his brother, John A. Washington:

"FORT CUMBERLAND, 14 May, 1755.

"DEAR BROTHER:

"As wearing boots is quite the mode, I must beg the favor of you to procure me a pair that are good and neat, and send them to Major Carlyle, who I hope will contrive to forward them as quickly as my necessity requires.

"I see no prospect of moving from this place soon, as we have neither horses nor wagons enough, and no forage except what is expected from Philadelphia; therefore, I am well convinced, that the troubles and difficulties we must encounter in passing the mountains, for the want of proper conveniences, will equal all the difficulties of the campaign; for I conceive the march of such a train of artillery, in these roads, to be a tremendous undertaking. As to any danger from the ememy, I look upon it as trifling, for I believe the French will be obliged to exert their utmost force to repel the attacks to the northward, where Governor Shirley and others, with a body of eight thousand men, will annoy their settlements, and attempt their forts.

"The General has appointed me one of his aides-de-camp, in which character I shall serve this campaign agreeably enough, as I am thereby freed from all commands but his, and give his orders, which must be implicitly obeyed.

"I have now a good opportunity, and shall not neglect it, of forming an acquaintance, which may be serviceable hereafter, if I find it worth while to push my fortunes in a military line.

"I have written to my two female correspondents by this opportunity, one of whose letters I have enclosed to you, and beg your deliverance of it. I shall expect a particular account of all that has happened since my departure. "I am, dear Jack,

"your most affectionate brother,

"GEO. WASHINGTON."

Not only were horses and wagons still scarce, but the supply of food for the men was wholly insufficient, and of that on hand twenty-two casks of beef were inspected and condemned, on the 15th, as unfit for use. On the following day the last division of the train reached the Fort, under guard of two companies of Sir Peter Halket's regiment. This consisted of three field pieces, four ships' howitzers, several cohorns,* and forty-two wagons loaded with supplies. The first death at the Fort also occurred on that day. Captain Bromley, of Sir Peter Halket's regiment, who had been ill for several weeks, died on the 16th, and was buried with military honors on the 18th. The weather was excessively hot, and the men suffered greatly therefrom. The funeral took place at 10 o'clock in the morning, at which time all the troops in the camp and the Fort were assembled. A Captain's guard marched before the corpse, with the Captain of the guard in the rear. The men carried their arms reversed, and the drums beat the

*A cohorn is a small bronze mortar, mounted on a wooden carriage, and having handles, by which it may be carried a short distance by two men. It was invented by Baron Coehorn.

dead march. When the cortege approached the grave, the guard formed two lines, open order, facing each other, and rested on their arms, with the muzzle down, and their faces leaning on the buts of the guns. The corpse was carried between the lines, the deceased officer's sword and sash lying on the coffin, and the officers following, two abreast. The Chaplain read the burial service of the English Church, and after the coffin had been deposited in the grave, the guard fired three volleys over it, and were then marched to their quarters.

The warriors who had come to Fort Cumberland, with Croghan, had, as before stated, brought their families with them, as they had no means of providing for their women and children during their absence. The squaws seem to have been quite attractive in person, being well formed and having small hands and feet, languishing eyes and soft voices. To both officers and soldiers they possessed a charm which led to a great degree of annoyance. The brilliant uniforms and dashing style of the British officers had so captivated these untutored beauties that they spent most of their time in and about the camp, and willingly accepted the very marked attentions shown them. Presents of money and other articles were lavishly bestowed upon the young squaws, and Secretary Peters, of Pennsylvania, in a letter to Governor Morris, said, "the officers are scandalously fond of them." To such an extent were the amours of these parties carried that the warriors were roused to a fury of jealousy, and angrily denounced the officers. Bright Lightning the prin-

cess, abandoned herself to the dissipation which was so novel to her, and her example was followed by most of her sisters. In order to prevent a serious outbreak, orders were issued, on the 11th, forbidding the women to come into the camp, and imposing a penalty upon officers and men who should give the Indians "rum, other liquor, or money, upon any pretense whatever." These stringent orders, however, did not remedy the evil, and the dusky maidens met their lovers in other places, a favorite resort being the shady grove just opposite the Fort, across the river, in Virginia. Finally, Braddock determined to get rid of the women entirely, and on the 18th a convention was held at his tent, which was attended by all the warriors. When they had assembled, the General made them a speech. He told them he had invited them to join him for the purpose of taking up the hatchet against the French; that it became necessary now, in preparing for the movement to the West that they should send their families—the women and children—back to Pennsylvania, where they might remain until the enemy had been punished. He said their Father, the King, had sent them presents for their families, and that he felt great interest in them, and was in much sorrow because of the death of the Half-King, and that he had ordered guns and ammunition to be given the warriors, so that they might be more successful in the chase; he wanted them to be good friends to the English, who were their brothers. The General presented them, then, with three belts and a string of wampum, as well as beads, knives, rings, paint,

cloth, &c., all of which they received with signs of great pleasure, and they promised to come on the next day and give their answer. They then returned to their own camp, and built a fire, around which they danced and sang all night long.

On the following day they came to Braddock's tent, and notified him that they had called to give him their answer. Scarooyadi said the Indians had heard what the great Captain had said to them, and that the words of their white Brother were good; that they were thankful to their Father, the great King, for the presents he had sent, and for his kind words about the loss of the Half-King. The Indians would be the friends of their English brothers, and would take up the hatchet against the French; they would do all they could, and would furnish scouts to go into the country and see what their enemies were doing, and speedily bring them news. The warriors then sung their war song, dancing wildly, and chanting the deeds by which they promised to distinguish themselves, when led against the French. The General afterwards took them to that part of the Fort where the artillery was in position, which they examined with a great deal of curiosity, never before having seen any of these engines of war. He then ordered the gunners to fire three 12-pounders, three howitzers and three cohorns, the drums and fifes playing and "beating the point of war." The explosion caused by the discharge of nine big guns startled the Indians greatly, and excited their liveliest admiration. They afterwards approached the cannon with great caution, peered into their

muzzles, and walked all about them, meantime gesticulating and making comments to each other upon these wonderful engines. After this display the warriors returned to their own camp. The General sent them a bullock, which they roasted, and they had a great feast, upon the conclusion of which they gathered about the fire, and danced their war dance, the warriors being decked in their feathers and hideous in their war paint. The officers from the Fort attended this affair, and were quite as much impressed by the wild antics of the Red Men, as they went through the vaunting exhibition of their deeds in war, fighting and scalping their enemies, as were the savages by the thunder of the big guns of the Fort. Throughout almost half the night was this wild riot kept up, the forests resounding with the terrible din of the rude drums and the yells and howls of the seemingly tireless dancers. Braddock had never before witnessed a scene like this, and he seemed to regard the painted sons of the forest as so many demons let loose from the infernal regions, and looked upon the weird ceremonies with mingled awe and amusement. While he beheld in them untutored children of the wilderness, evidently strangers to fear, and filled with a desire for heroic deeds, he regarded them with a degree of contempt, because of their total ignorance of discipline, and those rules of obedience and unanimity, which he knew were necessary to render effective the soldiers of civilized nations. He had now established the most friendly relations with them, and hoped to make them useful as scouts

and messengers, to ascertain the condition and movements of the enemy.

The women and children were a few days later sent back to Aughquick, and White Thunder and all but eight of the warriors went along for the purpose of protecting them, promising to return in a few days. At the same time, the three Delaware chiefs from the Ohio returned to their village, for the purpose, as they alleged, of gathering together their warriors, and promised to join the command further west. None of them ever returned. Those who remained were Scarooyadi, and his son; Cashuwayon, Frason, Kahuktodon, Allscheeokatha, Dyoquario, and Kash-wugh-daniunto. The bad faith of the Indians who thus deserted caused the writer of the Seamen's Journal to declare that they were "villains, and always side with the strongest." Previous to their departure they had become so addicted to the excessive use of rum that it became necessary to issue stringent orders forbidding any person to furnish them with spirits, under the severest penalty a court-martial could inflict.

Braddock had expected to spend only a few days at Fort Cumberland, in preparing for his march to the West, but he was unavoidably delayed, by the non-arrival of the wagons and stores promised, which were anxiously looked for day after day.

He was by this time out of all patience, in consequence of the delay he was subjected to, on account of the failure to secure the transportation and stores he deemed necessary. He made no allowance for the difficulties in the way, and expected to obtain

everything in this new country with the same facility as at home. He denounced the contractors as swindlers and frauds, and in his anger applied the harshest epithets to all the officials of the Colonies, and the inhabitants generally. Washington had a clearer conception of the difficulties to be overcome, and he defended his countrymen against the attacks of the General, often becoming quite vehement in his defense. Notwithstanding these affairs of the moment, the warm friendship between them remained unbroken, and Washington felt himself warranted in urging Braddock to abandon the idea of taking with him a long train of wagons, which he said would render their march slow and tedious, and involve the loss of much precious time. He advised the transfer of stores from wagons to the backs of horses, which he thought could be more readily obtained, and would relieve them of much inconvenience in traveling over the rugged mountains, and roughly-built roads, which lay between Fort Cumberland and Fort Duquesne. Braddock, however, could not be brought to accept the suggestions thus made, and persisted in his scheme of transporting the stores in wagons. He had the utmost confidence in his own judgment, and in the invincibility of his officers and men.

This fact, together with his refusal to consult the chiefs who had come to the Fort, in all matters pertaining to the campaign, was doubtless the cause of the departure of most of the warriors. They felt hurt, and indignant that they should be regarded of so little importance in the councils, and to Croghan

they had protested loudly. Washington and Croghan had both solicited more consideration for them at the hands of the General, but he could never be brought to yield to their entreaties. Both were discouraged, and knowing their cause of grievance, were not surprised when the chiefs found a convenient excuse for taking their departure. Braddock's Secretary, William Shirley, was impressed by his conduct to to such an extent that he wrote to Governor Morris, of Pennsylvania, in very uncomplimentary terms, saying: "We have a General most judiciously chosen for being disqualified for the service he is employed in, in almost every respect. * * * I am not greatly acquainted myself with Indian Affairs, tho' enough to see that better measures with regard to 'em might and ought to have been taken, at least to the Southwd. * * * Upon our arrival at this Fort, we found Indian Affairs so ignorantly conducted by Colonel Innes, to whom they were committed, that, Novices as we were, we have taken 'em into our management." Alluding to Braddock's officers he said: "As to them I don't think we have much to boast. Some are insolent and ignorant; others capable, but rather aiming at showing their own abilities than making a proper use of them."

The impatience of the General over the delay in furnishing supplies led him, on the 10th of May, to send Captain Leslie, Sir John St. Clair's assistant, into Pennsylvania to purchase forage. On the 20th eighty wagons arrived at the Fort, to be used in the expedition, and eleven wagons loaded with supplies for the officers. He had now about two hundred

wagons and six hundred pack-horses, and made preparations for an early start.

In the Seaman's Journal it is stated that "there were one hundred carpenters employed, under the carpenter of the 'Sea-Horse,' in building a Magazine, completing a Flatt, and squaring timber to build a bridge over Will's Creek; the Smiths in making tools; the Bakers baking biscuits; and Commissaries getting the provisions ready for marching." This magazine was built in the North-west corner of the Fort, but the bridge over Will's Creek was never erected, or, if it was, no record or trace of it has been left. There was a ford just under the Fort and directly East of it, which was passable at all times except during high water.

Two companies of Sir Peter Halket's regiment, under command of Major Chapman, and a troop of light horse, arrived from Winchester on the 21st, and went into camp.

In addition to the wagons and horses received, the supply of provisions on hand and on their way to camp was sufficient for the entire campaign, and this once more restored Braddock's good humor. On the 22d he wrote to Governor Sharpe, of Maryland, the following letter, which is amongst the MSS. in the Maryland Historical Society:

"Fort Cumberland, May 22d, 1755.

"Sir:

"As I propose soon to begin my march for Fort Duquesne, I am desirous of adjusting every future contingency in such a manner to avoid any mistake or misunderstanding. If I take ye Fort in its present condition I shall make additions to it as I shall judge necessary, and shall leave the Guns, Ammunition & stores belonging to ye Fort with a Garrison of Virginia and Maryland forces. But should they, as I have

reason to apprehend they should, abandon & destroy ye Fortification with its Guns, &c., I will repair or construct some place of defence & leave a Garrison as before. But as to the Artillery, ammunition, stores, provisions, &c., they must be immediately supply'd by ye Governments of Virginia, Maryland & Pennsylvania, separately or jointly according to ye agreement made at Alexandria. And that I may not by delays in yours or the other Governments be detained so long as to frustrate any other designs for this year I must beg that you will have all these things in readiness to be forwarded to ye Fort, escorted by your militia. A proper quantity of Flower & Meal should be preparing as these in every situation must be regarded & if care is not taken to send these convoys the men must starve & his Majesty's arms be dishonored (should they prove successful) & the expences & Trouble which his regard for the colonies have engaged him in rendered useless. Some Indians lately arrived here from the French fort, mention a bravado of the French and their Indians that they propose when the troops are far advanc'd to fall upon this back country and destroy the inhabitants. Make what use or give credit to this intelligence as you please. However, it may not be amiss to take all possible precautions.

"As I find impracticable to take my chariot with me, if you will send for it and ye Harness for the six Horses I shall be much obliged to you & you will make use of it till I want it. I shall be still more as I am sure it will be less damaged by good usage than by lying still; it will also save you the trouble of sending for another to England, as it shall be at your service at your own price when I leave this part of ye world; let your serv'ts take care of ye harness, and have it oiled if you don't use it. I shall leave directions to Col. Innes to deliver chariot, Harness, spare axle-trees and pole to your order.

"I am Sir, your most obedient and
"Most Humble Servant
"E. BRADDOCK."

On the 27th the commissaries, one of whom was Colonel Cresap, engaged in loading one hundred wagons with provisions, in readiness for the march, and a guard, under command of a Captain, was sent back to Winchester to escort the rations then on their way to the Fort. A number of Delaware Indians came to the camp on this day, and wanted an interview with the General, but they were put off until the morrow, as the Indians of that tribe were

looked upon by the officers with suspicion. Next day they went to the General's tent, and told him they had come to join him and to make war against the French, and asked him what he intended to do. He told them he would march in a few days to attack Fort Duquesne, and thanked them for coming to join him. These warriors got out of camp at the first opportunity, and doubtless returned to the French.

On the 29th Major Chapman marched towards Fort Duquesne, with 500 men, two pieces of artillery, and a provision train of fifty wagons. Sir John St. Clair, with Mr. Spendelow, two engineers, six soldiers and two Indians, accompanied them, the men to be employed in repairing the road.

On the 30th Captain Dobbs, with a company from North Carolina, arrived. Washington also returned to camp from Winchester, having in charge £4,000 in money for use of the army, which Braddock had sent him for. In speaking of this matter, Washington wrote, a week later, to Mr. William Fairfax, as follows:

"CAMP AT WILL'S CREEK, 7 June, 1755.

"SIR: I arrived with my charge safe in camp on the 30th of last month, after wasting a day and part of another in Winchester, expecting the cavalry to escort me up; in which being disappointed I was obliged to make use of a small guard of the militia of Frederick county. The General, from frequent breaches of contract, has lost all patience; and for want of that temper and moderation which should be used by a man of sense upon these occasions, will, I fear, represent us in a light we little deserve; for, instead of blaming the individual, as he ought, he charges all his disappointments to public supineness, and looks upon the country, I believe, as void of honor and honesty. We have frequent disputes on this head, which are maintained with warmth on both sides, especially on his, as he is incapable of arguing without it, or giving up any point he asserts, be it ever so incompatible with reason or common sense.

"A line of communication is to be opened from Pennsylvania to the French fort Duquesne, along which, after a little time we are to receive all our convoys of people, who ought rather to be chastised for their insensibility to danger, and disregard of their sovereign's expectations. They, it seems, are to be the favored people, because they have furnished what their absolute interest alone induced them to do, that is one hundred and fifty wagons and an equivalent number of horses.

"Major Chapman, with a detachment of five hundred men, and the quarter master General, marched two or three days before I arrived here, to open the road, and lay in a deposite of provision at a small fort which they are to erect at the Little Meadows.

"To morrow Sir Peter Halket, with the first brigade, is to begin his march, and on Monday, the General, with the second, is to follow. One hospital is filled with sick, and the numbers increase daily with the bloody flux, which has not yet proved mortal to many.

* * * * * * * * *

"I am sir

"Your most obdt servt

"GEO. WASHINGTON."

The discipline of the camp was made more stringent every day, and the punishment of soldiers for violating orders was both frequent and severe. Strict orders were issued against gaming, and drunkenness, each of these offences being punishable with two hundred lashes, without so much as a trial. Several soldiers were severely dealt with for theft and desertion, and the terror of an unyielding military law was relied upon to keep up the morale of the army. The Sabbath day was also observed, and religious services held regularly on Sunday mornings by the Chaplains of the regiments. Braddock's adherence to his ideas of thorough discipline, and his contempt for the Indians as warriors, not only resulted in the loss of the services of those who had been brought him by Croghan, but also of a valuable ally in the person of Captain Jack, who was a well known scout, and who

followed the Indian mode of warfare. Captain Jack commanded a company of daring men like himself, who were familiar with the woods, and with all the stratagems of the savages, to whom they had long been deadly foes. His family had been murdered and his cabin burned by a party of Indians, some time before, and he had devoted himself to avenging his murdered wife and children. His deeds of prowess had rendered him the terror of the Indians. He was clad in their garb, slept in the open air, was always alert, swift and certain in his fatal visits to their haunts, constantly paying the debt which he owed them, and which he had vowed should only be cancelled when his life should end. His home was on the Juniata, and he was known as the "Black Hunter." The alliance of this powerful trapper-chief, and his men, would have been of incalculable importance to Braddock, and their services were freely offered, but they were not willing to submit to the regular discipline of the army. For this reason their offer was rejected, and they took their departure.

When everything had been made ready for the march from Fort Cumberland, the General seemed to regret somewhat the rough speeches he had made, regarding the country and the people generally, under the influence of his disappointments, though he persisted still in being much dissatisfied with the contractors, whom he declared had no patriotic impulses, and no thought other than to put money in their purses.

Towards Franklin he entertained the most complimentary opinions, and before leaving he wrote to

the Secretary of State the following flattering letter regarding that eminent man:

"Will's Creek, June 5, 1755.

"Sir:

"Before I left Williamsburg the Quarter Master General told me that I might depend upon twenty five hundred horses and two hundred wagons from Virginia and Maryland; but I had great reason to doubt it, having experienced the false dealings of all in this country with whom I had been concerned. Hence, before my departure from Frederick, I agreed with Mr. Benjamin Franklin, Postmaster in Pennsylvania, who has great credit in that Province, to send here one hundred and fifty wagons and the necessary number of horses. This he accomplished with promptitude and fidelity, and it is almost the only instance of address and integrity which I have seen in all these provinces."

Everything being ready for the advance, the army was divided into three divisions. On the 7th of June the first division, under Sir Peter Halket, left the camp at Fort Cumberland; on the 8th the second division, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gage, of the 44th Regiment, marched. There was left in camp then only a small number of troops besides the garrison of the Fort. An order had been issued by the General, on the 2d, appointing Colonel Innes Governor of the Fort, and he was to remain with enough of the colonial volunteers to hold the Fort and protect the country about it from the enemy. The large number of women in camp, wives of soldiers, who could be of no service on the march, and would tend to impede the advance as well as to consume the stores, he determined to get rid of, and therefore sent twenty-four of them back to Philadelphia, with the following letter and pass:

"Fort Cumberland, June 9th, 1755.

"Sir:

"I have found it necessary to discharge a number of women who are wives to soldiers belonging to the forces under my command, and must

beg of you to give orders that they be subsisted in your government; their names are contained in the Passes I have given 'em for their Protection, and I have taken care to order stoppages to be made of one-third Part of their Husbands' Pay to defray the expense of their maintenance.

"I am, sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

"E. BRADDOCK."

"By his Excellency Edward Braddock, Esq, General and
[L. S.] commander in chief of all His Majesty's Forces in North America.

"I do hereby certify that the Bearers, Mary Welch, Elizabeth Webster, Mary Walker, Mary Crab, Dorkey Moreton, Margaret Wray, Margaret Gates, Catharine McFarland, Jane Campbell, Catharine Watson, Annie Manning, Susanna Duncan, Annie McDonald, Mary Ryo, Margaret Doggett, Elizabeth Rickerby, Annie Anderson, Jean Anderson, Mary Scott, Annie Totle, Christiana Fergason, Mary Dimond, Eleanor Lemmon & Sara Lord are wives to soldiers belonging to forces under my command; And all persons whatsoever are hereby required to suffer 'em to pass without hindrance or molestation.

"Given at the Camp at Fort Cumberland, the 9th day of June, 1755.

"E. BRADDOCK.

"By His Excellency's Command,
"W. SHIRLEY."

Major Chapman had marched with his command, by the route marked out by Colonel Cresap and the Indian guide, Nemacolin. This route crossed Will's Mountain, as heretofore described, by way of Sandy Gap. Lieutenant Spendelow, of the Seamen, who accompanied Major Chapman on his first day's march, to aid in clearing the road, returned to the camp, impressed with the importance of discovering a less difficult route, and taking one of his officers and a squad of men, spent several days in examining the country. He finally concluded that a much more desirable road could be constructed along the East bank of Will's Creek, through the "Narrows," whereby he would be enabled to strike the old road,

a few miles beyond, the distance being increased less than two miles. His advice as to this matter was accepted, and a road was built at once, the labor not being severe, whereby the heavy grades were entirely avoided, to the great relief of the transportation department. The troops that left the Fort after Major Chapman's departure took the new route, which was used altogether in the movements of the army afterwards. This route is shown on the map here given, as well as the original road, which was located by Mr. T. C. Atkinson, an engineer of great ability and the nicest accuracy, who was employed in the survey of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, and who spent considerable time in the examination of Braddock's route, and the traces still left in 1850 in the forests. The map as prepared by Mr. Middleton showed only the route over the mountain west of Will's Creek. The author has added thereto a line showing the new road opened by Lieutenant Spendelow through the "Narrows," and joining the other, five miles north of Fort Cumberland. The map as now given may be confidently accepted as perfectly accurate, in every respect. The route through the "Narrows" was eventually adopted by United States engineers in locating the great National Road, which, however, was made to cross Will's Creek at the entrance to the "Narrows," and to skirt the mountain on the west side of the gorge instead of the east. Lieutenant Spendelow's road skirted the margin of Will's Creek, along the eastern base of the cliffs of the "Narrows" until this wonderful gorge was passed; it then crossed the creek just above the

mouth of Braddock's Run, and followed the course of the Run, crossing it at times, and in some instances taking the bed of the stream. It joined the other road near the Everstine place, five miles west of the Fort. Braddock's Run received its name from this circumstance, and still retains it.

The task of building Lieutenant Spendelow's new road was begun on the 3d of June, when an engineer and 120 men went to work on it, and completed about one mile a day, until the 7th, at which time Sir Peter Halket's division marched; on the 8th Gage's division followed, and on the 10th Dunbar's division left the Fort, bringing up the rear. Braddock accompanied Dunbar's command, and Fort Cumberland was left with a small detachment of able men, under Colonel Innes. Quite a number of men were left in the hospitals here, besides several officers, amongst them Commodore Keppel, the commander of the British fleet. Most of them were suffering from the bloody flux, which disease proved fatal to several soldiers, after only a short illness.

The difficulties of the march soon brought the General to appreciate the apprehensions of Washington; the steep mountains, rocky roads, and ugly ravines, incident to this new country were all beyond his anticipations. It became necessary to double up the teams in order to pull the wagons up the rough grades; in some instances even this was impracticable, the seamen being obliged to draw them up by means of ropes and pulleys. Not more than three or four miles a day could be made, and in order to avoid a further delay, where already weeks

of precious time had been lost, Braddock eventually yielded to Washington's advice, and sent back many of his wagons, taking the animals for pack horses, and transporting his stores in the only practicable manner. The artillery was a source of great trouble; although the guns were of small calibre, yet they could not be left, and the army struggled on, day after day, making only short marches.

Braddock's route has been discussed and speculated upon to an extraordinary extent, and was for many years not very clearly defined. In "The Olden Time," an interesting collection of papers relative to the history of the settlement and improvement of the country about the headwaters of the Ohio, is a very satisfactory description of this route, written from Cumberland, by Mr. T. C. Atkinson, in 1847, which is undoubtedly more correct than any other ever published, and this document is given here in full:

BRADDOCK'S ROUTE TO THE BATTLE OF THE MONONGAHELA.

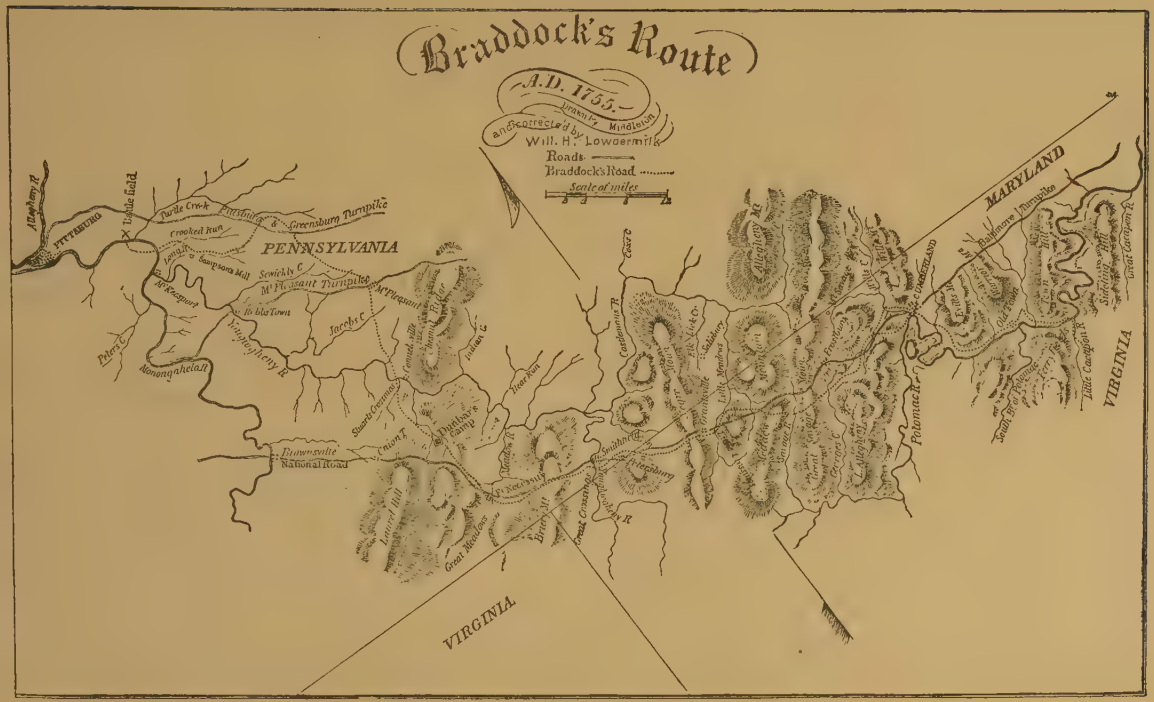
"The interest with which the routes of celebrated expeditions are regarded, and the confusion which attends them after the lapse of years, is well exemplified in the case of Hannibal, whose march towards Rome, in order to divert their army from the siege of Capua, was totally lost in the course of a few centuries. The constant blunders of Livy in copying first from one writer, and then from another who made him take a different path, justify a recent English historian who went to Italy to see the ground for himself, in saying that the Punic war was almost as hard in the writing as the fighting.

"As the time is coming when the road by which

the unfortunate Braddock marched to his disastrous field, will be invested with antiquarian interest, akin to that attending Hannibal's route, or rather the *via scelerata*, by which the Fabian family marched out of Rome, I have thought it time not idly spent to attempt to pursue its scattered traces as far as it is in my power, among more pressing occupations. In this sketch I do not design to pursue it to its extent, but only to identify it in those parts where it has been convenient for me to visit it, and in others to shadow out its general direction. Where it is obscure I hope to have opportunities to examine it at a future day.

"Of the well conducted expedition of Col. Boquet, and its precise path, the publications of Mr. Hutchins, the geographer, who was one of the engineers, leaves us very well informed. It is presumable that similar details would be found of the march of 1755, if it had had a successful termination. The three engineers who were in the field were wounded; and it is probable their papers fell into the hands of the enemy, or were lost in the fight.

"General Braddock landed at Alexandria on the 20th of February, 1755. The selection of this port for the debarcation of the troops was censured at the time, though it is probable it had the approval of Washington. The two Regiments he brought with him were very defective in numbers, having but about 500 men each, and it was expected their ranks would be recruited in America. It is shown by the repeated requests on this point made by the General at Cumberland, that this expectation was


Braddock's Route
A.D. 1755.
and corrected by
Will. H. Lowdermilk
Roads
Braddock's Road
Scale of miles
PENNSYLVANIA
MARYLAND
VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA
PITTSBURG
Allegheny R.
Turtle Creek
Pittsburg & Greensburg Turnpike
Crooked Run
Sewickly C.
Mt. Pleasant Turnpike
Youghiogheny R.
Jacobs C.
Indian C.
Shades Creek
Union T.
Braddock's Camp
Brownsville
National Road
Laurel Hill
Great Meadows
Great Crossings
Casselman R.
Castleman's R.
Little Youghiogheny R.
Savage R.
Potomac R.
Cumberland
Baltimore Turnpike
Great Conemaugh R.
Little Conemaugh R.
South Fork of Conemaugh R.

vain. After numerous delays, and a conference with the Royal Governors, we find General Braddock *en route* on the 24th of April, when he had reached Fredericktown in Maryland. Passing thence through Winchester, Va., he reached Fort Cumberland about the 9th of May. Sir John St. Clair, Deputy Quartermaster General, had preceded him to this point about two weeks.

"The army struck the Little Cacapehon (though pronounced Cacapon, I have used for the occasion the spelling of Washington, and various old documents,) about six miles above its mouth, and following the stream, encamped on the Virginia side of the Potomac, preparatory to crossing into Maryland. The water is supposed to have been high at the time, as the spot is known as the Ferry Fields, from the army having been ferried over. This was about the 4th or 5th of May.

"The army thence pursued the banks of the river, with a slight deviation of route at the mouth of the South Branch, to the village of Old Town, known at that time as the Shawnee Old Town, modern use having dropped the most characteristic part of the name. This place, distant about eight miles from the Ferry Fields, was known at that early day as the residence of Col. Thomas Cresap, an English settler, and the father of the hero of Logan's speech. The road proceeded thence parallel with the river and at the foot of the hills, till it passes the Narrows of Will's Mountain,* when it struck out on a shorter

*This is an error, as Will's Mountain is beyond the site of Fort Cumberland, and the mountain referred to must have been Evitt's Mountain, which is South East of Cumberland, and had to be passed by Braddock before reaching Will's Creek.

line coincident with the present county road, and lying between the railroad and the mountain, to Fort Cumberland.

"From the Little Cacapehon to this point the ground was comparatively easy, and the road had been generally judiciously chosen. Thenceforward the character of the ground was altered, not so much in the general aspect of the country, as that the march was about to abandon the valleys, and now the real difficulties of the expedition may be said to commence.

"The Fort had been commenced the previous year, after the surrender at the Great Meadows, by Colonel Innes, who had with him two independent companies of New York and South Carolina. It mounted ten four pounders, besides swivels, and was favorably situated to keep the hostile Indians in check.

"The army now consisted of 1000 regulars, 30 sailors, and 1200 provincials, besides a train of artillery. The provincials were from New York and Virginia; one company from the former colony was commanded by Captain Gates, afterwards the hero of Saratoga. On the 8th of June, Braddock having, through the interest and exertions of Dr. Franklin, principally, got 150 wagons and 2000 horses from Pennsylvania, was ready to march.

"Scarooyadi, successor to the Half.King of the Senecas, and Monacatootha, whose acquaintance Washington had made on the Ohio, on his mission to Le Boeuf, with about 150 Indians, Senecas and Delawares, accompanied him. George Croghan, the

Indian Agent of Pennsylvania, and a friendly Indian of great value, called Susquehanna Jack, were also with him.*

"The first brigade under Sir Peter Halket led the way on the 8th, and on the 9th the main body followed.† Some idea of the difficulties they encountered, may be had when we perceive they spent the third night only five miles from the first. The place of encampment, which is about one third of a mile from the toll-gate on the National Road, is marked by a copious spring bearing Braddock's name.

"For reasons not easy to divine, the route across Will's Mountain, first adopted for the National Road was selected, instead of the more favorable one through the narrows of Will's Creek, to which the road has been changed within a few years, for the purpose of avoiding that formidable ascent. The traces are very distinct on the East and West slopes, the modern road crossing it frequently. From the Western foot, the route continued up Braddock's Run to the forks of the stream, where Clary's Tavern now stands, 9 miles from Cumberland, when it turned to the left, in order to reach a point on the ridge favorable to an easy descent into the valley of George's Creek. It is surprising that having reached this high ground, the favorable spur by which the National Road accomplishes the ascent of the Great Savage Mountain, did not strike the attention of the

*Mr. Atkinson is in error in this. The Indians, as before stated in this work, had nearly all left Braddock, and "Susquehanna Jack" is doubtless the celebrated "Captain Jack" or the "Black Hunter," who was not an Indian at all, but a white man with probably some baser blood in his veins, and who commanded a party of wild trappers like himself, whose services were rejected by Braddock because they wanted too much liberty to suit his views.

†These dates are incorrect, as will be seen by comparing them with those given in previous pages of this book.

engineers, as the labor requisite to surmount the barrier from the deep valley of George's Creek, must have contributed greatly to those bitter complaints which Braddock made against the Colonial Governments for their failure to assist him more effectively in the transportation department.

"Passing then a mile to the South of Frostburg, the road approaches the East foot of Savage Mountain, which it crosses about one mile South of the National Road, and thence by very favorable ground through the dense forests of white pine peculiar to this region, it got to the North of the National Road, near the gloomy tract called the 'Shades of Death.' This was the 15th of June, when the dense gloom of the summer woods, and the favorable shelter which these enormous pines would give an Indian enemy, must have made a most sensible impression on all minds, of the insecurity of their mode of advance.

"This doubtless had a share in causing the council of war held at the Little Meadows next day. To this place, distant only about twenty miles from Cumberland, Sir John St. Clair and Major Chapman had been dispatched on the 27th* of May, to build a fort; the army having been 7 days in reaching it, it follows as the line of march was upwards of three miles long, the rear was just getting under way when the advance were lighting their evening fires.

"Here it may be well enough to clear up an obscurity which enters into many narratives of these early events, from confusing the names of the 'Little Meadows' and 'Great Meadows,' 'Little Crossings'

*This should read, the 30th of May.

and 'Great Crossings,' which are all distinct localities.

"The 'Little Meadows' have been described as at the foot of Meadow Mountain; it is well to note that the 'Great Meadows' are about 31 miles further west, and near the east foot of Laurel Hill.

"By the 'Little Crossings' is meant the Ford of Casselman's River, a tributary of the Youghiogheny; and by the 'Great Crossings' the passage of the Youghiogheny itself. The Little Crossing is two miles west of the Little Meadows, and the Great Crossing 17 miles further west.

"The conclusion of the council was to push on with a picked force of 1200 men, and 12 pieces of cannon, and the line of march, now more compact, was resumed on the 19th. Passing over ground to the South of the Little Crossings, and of the village of Grantsville, which it skirted, the army spent the night of the 21st at the Bear Camp, a locality I have not been able to identify, but suppose it to be about midway to the Great Crossings, which it reached on the 23d. The route thence to the Great Meadows, or Fort Necessity, was well chosen, though over a mountainous tract, conforming very nearly to the ground now occupied by the National Road, and keeping on the dividing ridge between the waters flowing into the Youghiogheny on the one hand, and the Cheat River on the other. Having crossed the Youghiogheny, we are now on the classic ground of Washington's early career, where the skirmish with Jumonville and Fort Necessity, indicate the country laid open for them in the previous year. About one mile west of the Great Meadows, and near the spot

now marked as Braddock's Grave, the road struck off more to the North-west, in order to reach a pass through Laurel Hill, that would enable them to strike the Youghiogheny, at a point afterwards known as Stewart's Crossing, and about half a mile below the present town of Connellsville. This part of the route is marked by the farm known as Mount Braddock. The second crossing of the Youghiogheny was effected on the 30th of June. The high grounds intervening between the river and its next tributary, Jacob's Creek, though trivial in comparison with what they had already passed, it may be supposed, presented serious obstacles to the troops, worn out with previous exertions. On the 3d of July a council of war was held at Jacob's Creek to consider the propriety of bringing forward Colonel Dunbar, with the reserve, and although urged by Sir John St. Clair with, as one may suppose, his characteristic vehemence, the measure was rejected on sufficient grounds. From the crossing of Jacob's Creek, which was at the point where Welchhanse's mill now stands, about one and half miles below Mount Pleasant, the route stretched off to the north, crossing the Mount Pleasant turnpike near the village of the same name, and thence by a more westerly course, passing the Great Sewickley near Painter's Salt Works, thence South and West of the Post-office of Madison and Jacksonville, it reached the Brush Fork of Turtle Creek. It must strike those who examine the map, that the route for some distance, in the rear and ahead of Mount Pleasant, is out of the proper direction for Fort Duquesne, and accordingly we find

on the 7th of July, General Braddock in doubt as to his proper way of proceeding. The crossing of Brush Creek, which he had now reached, appeared to be attended with so much hazard, that parties were sent to reconnoitre, some of whom advanced so far as to kill a French officer within half a mile of Fort Duquesne.

"Their examinations induced a great divergence to the left, and availing himself of the valley of Long Run, which he turned into, as is supposed, at Stewartsville, passing by the place now known as Sampson's Mill, the army made one of the best marches of the campaign, and halted for the night at a favorable depression between that stream and Crooked Run, and about two miles from the Monongahela. At this spot, about four miles from the battle ground, which is yet well known as Braddock's Spring, he was rejoined by Washington on the morning of the 9th of July.

"The approach to the river was now down the valley of Crooked Run to its mouth, where the point of fording is still manifest, from a deep notch in the west bank, though rendered somewhat obscure by the improved navigation of the river. The advance, under Colonel Gage, crossed about 8 o'clock, and continued by the foot of the hill bordering the broad river bottom to the second fording, which he had effected nearly as soon as the rear had got through the first.

"The second and last fording, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, was in full view of the enemy's position, and about one mile distant. By 1 o'clock

the whole army had gained the right bank, and was drawn up on the bottom land, near Frazier's house, (spoken of by Washington, as his stopping place, on his mission to Le Boeuf) and about three fourths of a mile distant from the ambuscade.

"The advance was now about to march, and while a part of the army was yet standing on the plain, the firing was heard. Not an enemy had yet been seen."

The delays to which the army was subjected on this march were largely attributable to the officers themselves, including the General. They had been accustomed to a rather luxurious mode of life, in comfortable quarters, and on this occasion seemed unable to divest themselves of the baggage and appurtenances which such soldiers as Washington looked upon with contempt, and which would have caused the dismissal of an officer who would have presumed to thus overburden the quartermaster-department in our late war, when the Colonel of a regiment was frequently required to be satisfied with a blanket and a single change of linen. The march to Little Meadows occupied seven days, and the distance was barely twenty miles. The General determined to get rid of further incumbrances if possible, whereupon Washington advised him to send back more wagons and reduce the officers' baggage; then to push on with all possible speed with 1200 of the best troops, who should travel as light as possible, the remainder to follow with the wagons. Braddock endeavored to follow this very good advice, and sent forward 1200 men, with some artillery, the pro-

visions being put upon pack horses. The officers, however, reduced their baggage very little, and Washington was the only one of the number who dispensed with everything else than necessities.

On the 19th the command left Little Meadows, and the Indians were sent forward as scouts. Scarooyadi and his son, who were on the flank, were taken prisoners by a party of French and Indians who were in the woods, but the latter effected his escape and brought intelligence of the matter to the other warriors, who instantly started in hot pursuit. In a short time they found the sachem bound to a tree and unharmed. The French were desirous of killing him when he was taken, but to this the Indians would not consent. They knew Scarooyadi and held him in considerable esteem, otherwise they would not have intervened to save him.

Washington had been for some time feeling unwell, and every day he grew worse, notwithstanding the attentions of the surgeon. He was burning with fever, which was accompanied with severe pains in the head, and he had to abandon his horse for the almost intolerable discomforts of a wagon without springs. Finally the jolting he was subjected to rendered it impossible for him to go further, and he was reluctantly compelled to allow the army to proceed without him; not until the General had faithfully promised, however, that he should be kept well informed of their movements, and brought up in time to participate in the expected engagement. He stopped at the Youghiogheny, remaining there several days, until Dunbar came up, by which time

he was able to resume the saddle, and soon afterwards joined the General a few miles distant from the scene of the battle which followed.

From the time of leaving Little Meadows hostile bands of Indians hung about the flanks of the army, on one occasion killing and scalping three men. They stole the horses at night, carved upon the bark of the trees insulting messages, and watched their every movement. The inscriptions were in French, showing that the Indians were accompanied by whites. The difficulties of the march seemed to multiply, as the men were worn down with fatigue, and harrassed by an unseen enemy, against whom they had constantly to be on guard.

Bands of savages made their way back towards the settlements, where they created great consternation by their acts of inhumanity, in consequence of which the aid of the Maryland Assembly was invoked. On the 1st of July Governor Sharpe sent the following address to that body:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE LOWER HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

"I have just received Letters from Colonel Innes at Fort Cumberland, and from the Back Inhabitants of Frederick County, advising me, that a Party of French Indians, last Monday Morning, fell on the Inhabitants of this Province, and killed two Men and one Woman (who have been since found dead); eight other Persons they have taken Prisoners, and carried off. The Names of the Persons who were murdered and left, are John Williams, his Wife, and Grandson; and with their Bodies was also found that of a French Indian. The Persons carried off, are Richard Williams (a Son of John who was murdered), with two Children, one Dawson's Wife, and four Children. Richard Williams's Wife, and two Brothers of the young Man that is killed, have made their Escape. This Accident, I find, has so terrified the distant Inhabitants, that many of them are retiring, and forsaking their Plantations.

"Another Letter from Winchester in Virginia informs me, that a

Party of Indians have also attacked the Back Inhabitants of that Province, of whom they have killed eleven, and carried away many Captives.

"Apprehending the French would proceed in this Manner, as soon as General Braddock, and the Troops under his Command, should have passed the Mountains, and being confirmed in my Opinion by an Intimation in the General's Letter, I issued a Proclamation near a Month since, cautioning the distant and other Inhabitants of this Province, to be on their Guard, and unite for their common Defence and Safety; at the same Time, I sent peremptory orders and instructions to the officers of the Militia of Frederick County, frequently to Muster and discipline their several Troops and Companies once a Fortnight at least; and in case of an Alarm that the Enemy was approaching, or had fallen on the Inhabitants, to march out and act either offensively or defensively, and use all Means to protect and defend the Inhabitants from the Devastations of the French, or their Indians: However, I find neither the Proclamation or Instructions will be effectual unless the Militia can be assured that they shall receive Satisfaction and Pay for the Time that they shall be out on Duty. I should think it highly proper for us to have about a Hundred, or at least a Company of Sixty Men, posted, or constantly ranging, for some Time on the Frontiers, for our Protection: In this I desire your Advice, and that you will enable me to support such a number.

"Gentlemen, At the General's Request, and that I might receive early Intelligence at this Time from the Camp and the Back Inhabitants, I have engaged several Persons between this Place and Will's Creek, to receive, and speedily convey any Letters that shall come to them directed for the General or myself; I doubt not you will be convinced of the Necessity of such a Measure, and provide for the Expence thereof.

"HORO. SHARPE."

The Assembly, recognizing the importance of prompt action, at once considered the address, and adopted the suggestions therein contained, as is shown by the reply made to the Governor on the same date:

"To his Excellency, Horatio Sharpe, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Maryland. The humble Address of the House of Delegates.

"May it please your Excellency, This House having taken into Consideration your Excellency's Message of this Day, have thereupon come to the following Resolves:

"Resolved, That this House will make suitable Provision for the paying and maintaining Eighty Men, including Officers, for four months (if Occasion) for ranging on the Frontiers of this Province, to protect the same against the Incursions and Depredations that may be attempted or made by the French, or their Indian allies.

"Resolved further, That this House will defray the reasonable Expence of conveying Intelligence from Wills's Creek to Annapolis and back thither, for four Months."

"H. HOOPER, Speaker."

On the 2d of July the sum of £2,000 was appropriated to carry into effect an "Act for securing the Western frontier of this Province against the depredations of the French and their Indian allies, and also for paying and maintaining couriers from Will's Creek to Annapolis and back to Will's Creek." A company of militia was quickly formed and sent to Fort Cumberland, from which point it made frequent descents upon the enemy, and ranged the forests along the borders, and materially aided the settlers.

Meantime Braddock was still advancing, and on the 4th of July two Indians went on towards Fort Duquesne to ascertain the condition of the Fort, and the number of men there. Gist set out the same day for the same purpose, and they returned on the 6th, with intelligence to the effect that the works had not been increased; there were very few boats near the Fort; the number of soldiers to be seen was inconsiderable; the passes were all clear, and the enemy seemed to have very few reconnoitering parties out. Gist narrowly escaped capture by two Indians who had discovered and pursued him. Irving says in his life of Washington that "on the same day, during the march, three or four men loitering in the rear of the grenadiers were killed and

scalped. Several of the grenadiers set off to take revenge. They came upon a party of Indians, who held up boughs and grounded their arms, the concerted sign of amity. Not perceiving or understanding it, the grenadiers fired upon them, and one fell. It proved to be the son of Scarooyadi. Aware too late of their error, the grenadiers brought the body to the camp. The conduct of Braddock was admirable on this occasion. He sent for the father and the other Indians, and condoled with them on the lamentable occurrence; making them the customary presents of expiation. But what was more to the point, he caused the youth to be buried with the honors of war; at his request the officers attended the funeral, and a volley was fired over the grave. The honors thus shown the deceased warrior gratified the pride of the old chief, and proved a balm to him in his affliction. It excited a feeling of deeper friendship toward his white allies, who had thus shown the most genuine sorrow for him in the calamity which had so unfortunately befallen him.

For two days Braddock halted at Thicketty Run, and on the 7th marched with a view to crossing Turtle Creek, but, dreading the labor of making his way over the ridges about that stream, and the delay of bridging it, he changed his route, on the 8th, marching almost due west towards the Monongahela, along the valley of Long Run, and encamped that night some two miles from the river. The "Narrows," a gorge through which the river passed, near the point of encampment, was not passable for artillery, and besides presented many advantages to the French,

should they resort to ambush; for this reason Braddock determined to cross the Monongahela at a ford near by and to recross it by a second ford a short distance below, near the mouth of Turtle Creek, thus avoiding the "Narrows," and securing easy marches.

The condition of the army was not of the most flattering character, at this time, and the remark made some time earlier, to the effect that its commander was most "judiciously chosen for being disqualified for the service he is employed in, in almost every respect," was felt to be painfully true by at least several of the prudent and thinking men who served under his orders. Braddock was irritable, arrogant, and intemperate in his hot-headed denunciation of every officer and man who incurred his displeasure; he would not so much as speak to the two principal officers under his command, or notice them in anyway, except when required to do so by the necessity of sending them directions; Shirley, the General's Secretary, was disgusted and indignant because of the delays as well as the blunders of the march; Washington, while he retained his self-command, inwardly chafed over the bigotry which closed the General's eyes to the most commonplace necessities in dealing with a foe he would not understand; Sir Peter Halket was low spirited and depressed; he comprehended the importance of meeting the wily red skins with their own tactics, and while he urged the General to beat the bushes over every foot of ground from the camp to the Fort, he had little hope of seeing his advice put into

effect; when he wrapped his mantle about him that night as he lay upon his soldier's bed his soul was filled with the darkest forebodings for the morrow, which he felt would close his own career as well as that of many another gallant soldier, a presentiment which was sadly realized. Not only was there dissatisfaction, want of confidence, and unfriendliness amongst the officers, but the men were spiritless, broken down by the fatigues of the march, poorly fed, and harrassed by the great time consumed in travelling so short a distance. On this night, preceding the day of battle, the men were early encamped and sleeping about their fires, to gather strength for the march, and whatever else the morrow might bring forth. With Braddock, however, there were no doubts or fears; he had unbounded confidence in himself, and firm reliance in his veterans; as well as thorough contempt for the French and Indians. To him the morrow was gilded with the glory of victory, and where others feared disaster and disgrace he anticipated a success which should bring him new honors and coveted favors at the hands of his Sovereign. Braddock did not anticipate the slightest difficulty in putting to flight the enemy he was to encounter; and could he have met that enemy upon an open field his anticipations would doubtless have been verified. He only feared that he might have some difficulty in crossing the river at the fords. But in any event he had determined to reach the Fort and attack it before the day should close. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 9th he sent a picked body of men under Lieutenant-Colonel Gage to take

possession of the fords and secure the further shore of the second ford, so that no delay might ensue when the main body and the train should arrive. An hour later the Quatermaster-General took a party of men forward to make the necessary roads, while some four hundred of the troops were stationed on the hills near by, to protect the flanks. At 6 o'clock the main body moved, under the direct command of Braddock, who remained at the first ford until the crossing had been made. The General intended to take Fort Duquesne on this day, and in the taking of it he was disposed to make the victory both brilliant and imposing, with

> "The spirit stirring drum, the ear piercing fife,
> The royal banner; and all quality,
> Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war."

When the columns were put in motion on this eventful day the men were clad in their scarlet uniforms, and brilliantly equipped as if for dress parade; every article of apparel was in perfect condition; their burnished arms glistened in the sunlight, while the royal colors floated in the breeze; and as the perfectly formed ranks moved forward to the inspiring strains of the drum and fife, every soldier seemed to have lost the remembrance of his toil and privation; the bracing atmosphere of the early morning in the mountains; the shadowy groves along the banks of the tranquil river, in all their beauty; and the prospect of meeting the enemy, raised the spirits of the entire command. The eyes of the veterans sparkled, and they marched with buoyant step, over a soil that was soon, alas, to be consecrated with

their blood, and to be rendered forever memorable by an almost unparallelled sacrifice of brave spirits to bigoted incompetency.

The advance guard drove a number of Indians from cover early in the day, and others could be seen at intervals, on the hills near by, watching the army's movements. With a view to impress them with his great strength, Braddock, after crossing the first ford, and getting on a piece of bottom land almost clear of timber, put the troops through the various regimental manœuvres, in all of which they moved with the utmost coolness and precision, presenting such a sight as to command the highest degree of admiration and enthusiasm on the part of Washington, who gave expression to his delight in extravagant terms.

About noon the men were allowed to take their dinners, before crossing the second ford; and after crossing they were halted near the old site of Frazier's House, close by Turtle Creek, where the order of march was arranged. In the advance were placed the guides, with the engineers and six light horsemen, Lieutenant-Colonel Gage with his command immediately following; then came Sir John St. Clair, with two 6-pounder guns and the wagons and men of the working party. The main body of the army, under command of Braddock, followed; the artillery and baggage in his rear, protected by infantry and cavalry on the flanks. The provincial troops formed the rear guard, and aided also in protecting the flanks.

The river at the point of crossing was quite shallow, and was easily fordable at any point for

more than half a mile below Turtle Creek; the banks were gently sloping, but required some cutting to enable the artillery and trains to descend and ascend without difficulty. The elevation of the banks was about twenty feet, and when the troops halted after crossing they were in the shade of a grove of walnut trees, which covered the rich bottom land stretching back from the river a distance of a quarter of a mile, the ground being free of undergrowth. Farther back the surface was gradually elevated, until it reached the base of a line of hills, with steep sides and heavily wooded. To avoid the soft and spongy ground along the river the British marched towards the hills, gaining the higher plateau at their base, and then turned to skirt them on their course down the river. The undergrowth of thickets and brambles was quite thick, and concealed entirely several ravines which stretched down to the river from the hill sides, the soft earth having been washed out by the waters of numerous springs, leaving almost perpendicular banks. These ravines were as perfectly adapted to the wants and purposes of the French as though prepared for the especial emergency which had now arisen. They were naturally formed rifle pits, so completely masked by foliage as to leave no suspicion of their existence. On the right of the unsuspecting army lay one of those ravines, broad and deep, grown full of heavy trees, and reaching to the very heart of the forest on the hill sides. As to the other, about two hundred yards from the ravine just mentioned, it commences right in the middle of the plain, or upper plateau, near the base of the hills,

"a most singular ditch, with a depth and breadth of a few feet at its head, but increasing soon to ten or twelve, and at that time overhung and completely concealed by a thick growth of vines and bushes; of grasses and trailers and wild Indian plum. Even to this day it can scarcely be perceived, or, at least, its full capacity cannot be appreciated, until one is right upon it, and then *in* it. It is a most peculiar ditch, and could not be better adapted, either for attack or defense, were engineers to devise and fashion it. It could easily conceal a thousand men." Between these ravines was a forest of trees, and bushes, and here the troops marched in a road newly cut, and barely twelve feet wide, their line of march being diagonal with the ravines, and within easy range of the enemy therein concealed.

The army was marching with its advance almost at the head of one of these ravines, with the least conceivable caution, when suddenly the whole command was startled by a volley of rifle shots in front, and a terriffic yell, which announced the presence of a large body of savages. Lientenant-Colonel Burton hurried forward with eight hundred men to support Gage, leaving the baggage under Halket's care at the river. The woods seemed to be full of French and Indians, as they kept up a heavy fire of musketry, and made the air ring with their demon-like shouts; yet not one of them could be seen. They lay along the ravines, completely concealed from view, deliberately selecting their victims and shooting them down. Burton's troops formed in line of battle, ready to move forward and meet the enemy from the

undergrowth, when, unfortunately, Gage's men became panic-stricken, and retreated in the utmost confusion immediately upon Burton's command, breaking his lines and imparting some of their own demoralization to their freshly arrived comrades. The two regiments became inextricably mixed, the men lost their heads, and huddled together in the narrow road, utterly heedless of the commands of their officers. Braddock became terribly enraged and charged amongst the paralyzed soldiers with his horse, striking right and left, and endeavoring to get them into position. The provincial troops took to trees and opened fire upon the enemy, doing good service, and Washington urged Braddock to order the regulars to do the same, but he refused, and persisted in his endeavors to get his men formed in line. The colors of the two regiments were fixed as rallying points, and the men summoned to fall into line, but it was in vain. The officers then undertook to form them in platoons, but the terrible war whoops of the Indians and the hail of balls from foes they could not see had sent dismay to the hearts of the terrified men, and they were really worse than useless. Braddock cursed them bitterly; he cut down several soldiers whom he saw sheltering themselves behind the trees, and others he struck with the flat of his sword. The officers labored with the utmost zeal to bring their men to some degree of reason, and to charge the enemy; they even dismounted from their horses, formed platoons and advanced in line, hoping by their example to encourage the soldiers to follow. Despite every

effort, confusion reigned supreme; the troops were, as before remarked, worse than useless, since they not only made no assaults upon the enemy, but added horror to the havoc by firing upon their own friends and shooting down the only men who were doing any service on the British side. Seeing the hopelessness of the situation, unless some decisive stroke could be quickly delivered, Captain Waggoner, who had command of the provincial troops of Virginia, determined to get, with his men, on the flank of the enemy, and drive him out. Some fallen timber on the brow of the hill was pointed out by him to Scarooyadi, and they with eighty men made their way to it, where they took shelter, and poured a galling fire into the painted imps along the ravine, causing them to beat a hasty retreat to better shelter. Waggoner's men with a shout started to follow up their advantage, when the demoralized mob behind them, made the final blunder by firing point blank into their ranks, killing two thirds of their number. Those that remained uninjured turned and fled for their lives, disgusted and distressed.

Braddock had already had five horses killed under him, and, utterly regardless of danger, was everywhere, urging his men forward; Washington had had his clothing pierced, but had escaped injury; Captains Orme and Morris had both been wounded; Sir Peter Halket and his son shot dead, and nearly all the officers as well as hundreds of the men sacrificed. The French and Indians, seeing the confusion and dismay of the British, and witnessing the destruction of Waggoner's party, became more and more

emboldened. The savages frequently rushed from cover to scalp an officer or gather a trophy, and gradually they succeeded in almost surrounding the army. Between four and five o'clock, while Braddock was delivering an order, he was struck by a bullet, which passed through his right arm into his lungs. He fell from his horse to the ground, and lay there mortally wounded; defeated and abandoned, so far as his veteran soldiers were concerned. Captain Orme, himself wounded, begged some of the men to carry the General off the field, and offered them his purse containing sixty guineas as a reward; but not a man would stay for love, respect or gold. Captain Stewart, of the Virginia troops, with another American officer and Braddock's servant, carried the fallen commander from the field in his silken sash, which they took from about his waist. When Braddock's fall became known, the panic-stricken soldiers threw down their arms and ammunition, and fled with the utmost precipitation. The teamsters and artillery men cut their horses loose, and mounting them rode off at full speed. Everything was abandoned, and the retreat became a thoroughly disgraceful rout, while the Indians added to the terror of the frightened wretches by rushing after them with the wildest yells, and occasionally tomahawking and scalping one of their number, before they reached the river. After crossing this stream, they continued their flight for more than a quarter of a mile. Here, the General, with several other wounded officers, halted, and they succeeded in getting about one hundred men to take a position near the road,

with a view to holding the place, until reinforcements should arrive from Dunbar. In less than an hour, however, the soldiers ran away, and the wounded officers, with a few faithful friends who remained with them, continued their retreat. The General sent Washington back to Colonel Dunbar, with instructions to send forward wagons for the wounded, and a supply of provisions and hospital stores, under the guard of the youngest two Grenadier companies, to meet him at Gist's plantation, or nearer if possible. Colonel Gage then joined Braddock with some eighty men, and continued with him. Braddock was so badly wounded that he could not sit his horse, and had to be carried in his sash, by soldiers. Dr. Craik dressed his wounds, but the old soldier seemed to think little of his bodily sufferings; he expressed his desire to die and be buried on the site of the great misfortune of his life; he was deeply distressed, and could scarcely comprehend the calamity which had so unexpectedly overtaken him in the hour in which he had looked for a brilliant victory, which was to be the crowning triumph of his military career and give him posthumous fame.

Few instances are recorded where so merciless a slaughter was accomplished upon a foe so largely outnumbering its assailants. Such scenes of carnage are fortunately not of frequent occurrence. Eighty nine commissioned officers went into the battle of the Monongahela; and of these twenty-six were killed and thirty-seven wounded; four hundred and thirty soldiers were slain outright, and three hundred and eighty-five wounded.

The following is a list of the officers who were present, and of those who were killed and wounded in this disastrous engagement, as reported in the *Gentlemen's Magazine*, in August, 1755:

STAFF.

Officers' Names.	Rank.	Killed or Wounded.
Edward Braddock, Esq.	Gen'l and com. in chief	Mortally wounded.
Robert Orme, Esq.,	Aids de Camp.	Wounded.
Roger Morris, Esq.,		"
George Washington, Esq.		
William Shirley Esq.	Secretary.	Killed.
Sir John St. Clair	Dep'y Quar. Mas'r Gn'l	Wounded.
Matthew Leslie, Gent.	Gen'l Assist. do.	"
Francis Halkett, Esq.	Major Brigade.	

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.*

Officers' Names.	Rank.	Killed or Wounded.
Sir Peter Halkett	Colonel.	Killed.
Gage, Esq	Lieut. Colonel.	Wounded.
Tatton,	Captain.	Killed.
Hobson	"	
Beckworth	"	
Githius	"	Killed.
Falconer	Lieutenant.	
Sittler	"	Wounded.
Bailey	"	
Dunbar	"	Wounded.
Pottenger	"	
Halkett	"	Killed.
Treby	"	Wounded.
Allen	"	Died of wounds.
Simpson	"	Wounded.
Lock	"	Wounded.
Disney	Ensign	"
Kennedy	"	"
Townsend	"	Killed.
Preston	"	
Clarke	"	
Nortlow	"	Killed.
Pennington	"	

*This list is inaccurate in some slight particulars, and was probably made up from memory.

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Officers' Names.	Rank.	Killed or Wounded.
Burton, Esq.	Lieut. Colonel.	Slightly wounded.
Sparks, Esq.	Major.	
Dobson, Esq.	Captain.	
Cholmondeley	"	Killed.
Bowyer, Esq.	"	Wounded.
Ross, Esq.	"	"
Barbutt, Esq.	Lieutenant.	
Walsham, Esq.	"	
Crymble, Esq.	"	Killed.
Widman, Esq.	"	"
Hansard, Esq.	"	"
Gladwin, Esq*	"	Wounded.
Hotham, Esq.	"	
Edmonstone, Esq.	"	Wounded.
Cope, Esq.	"	
Brereton, Esq.	"	Killed.
Stuart, Esq.	"	"
Montresore	Ensign.	Wounded.
Dunbar	"	
Harrison	"	
Colebatt	"	
Macmullen	"	Wounded.
Crowe	"	"
Stirling	"	"

VIRGINIA OFFICERS.

Stevens	Captain.	Wounded.
Waggoner	"	
Polson	"	Killed.
Peyronie	"	
Stewart	"	
Hamilton	Lieutenant.	Killed.
Woodward	"	
Wright	"	Killed.
Spiltdorph	"	"
Stewart	"	Wounded.
Waggener	"	Killed.
M'Neill	"	

*This was Henry Gladwin, who won many laurels afterwards, and became Deputy-Adjutant General in America.

*INDEPENDENTS.

Officers' Names	Rank.	Killed or Wounded.
Gates	Captain.	Wounded.
Sumain	Lieutenant.	Killed.
Miller	"	
Haworth	"	Wounded.
Grey	"	"
ARTILLERY.		
Orde	Captain.	
Smith	Capt. Lieut.	Killed.
Buchanan	Lieutenant.	Wounded.
M'Cloud	"	
McCuller	"	"
ENGINEERS.		
McKeller, Esq	Major.	Wounded.
Gordon, Esq	Captain.	"
Williamson, Esq	Capt. Lieutenant.	"
NAVAL OFFICERS.		
Spendelowe	Lieutenant.	Killed.
Haynes	Midshipman.	
Talbot	"	Killed.
VOLUNTEERS.		
Stone	Captain,	Killed.
Hayer	"	Wounded.

Dunbar was still forty miles to the rear, having been so slow in his movements that he was therefor christened "Dunbar the Tardy." Had he been present at the battle, however, matters would have been worse, rather than better, since an accumulation of numbers would have proven of no avail where the

*Amongst the names entirely omitted in the lists here given is that of Gen. Evan Shelby, who was then a Captain of Rangers, and was especially known for his keen intellect, great courage, and iron constitution. He was a Welshman by birth, but came to Maryland when a small lad. After Braddock's defeat he remained in command of his rangers, and when Boquet's expedition was organized, he joined it, and under Forbes distinguished himself by his valor and energy. He was the father of Isaac Shelby, a gallant officer who won distinction in the Revolutionary war.

Drs. Hugh Mercer and James Craik, surgeons of the Virginia troops, were on the field, and the former was seriously wounded. When he fell, the troops were in full flight, and finding that he was unable to join in the retreat, he concealed himself behind a fallen tree, where the undergrowth was heavy, and there he lay until sunset, viewing the wild scene of pillage and bloody outrage that followed. He witnessed the slaughter of the wounded and the scalping of the dead. After nightfall he left his hiding place, and, taking the stars for his compass, slowly and painfully made his way back towards Fort Cumberland, which post he reached some six days later, half-starved, sick, and in much pain. Two years later, while serving as a Captain in Colonel John Armstrong's expedition against the Indians at Kittanning, he was again wounded, and a second time made his way alone through the woods to Fort Cumberland. In 1777 Dr. Mercer was made a field officer in the Revolutionary army, and gave up his life at Princeton.

enemy could not be seen, and where the troops were demoralized by fear. His command would only have furnished more material for the murderous savages.

"Nathaniel Gist, son of Christopher, with 'Gist's Indian,' were dispatched from the battle-field to Fort Cumberland, with tidings of the overthrow, but with instructions to avoid passing by, or disturbing the repose of Dunbar. They traveled a-foot, and through unfrequented paths, to avoid the Indians. While snatching some repose during the darkness of the first night of their journey, in a thicket of bushes and grape vine on Cove Run, within view of the camp fires of Dunbar, they mistook the noise of the movement of some bird or beast for Indians, and run with the heedlessness of alarm. They thus became separated. But each wended his way cautiously and alone. When nearing their destination, upon emerging from the bushes into the open road Gist saw a few rods ahead, his long lost Indian, who had also just taken the highway! Like two soothsayers, they had to laugh at each other for their causeless alarm and separation."*

Washington, though greatly fatigued by the events and exertions of the dreadful day through which he had just passed, and still weak from his sickness, hurried off to the rear to meet Dunbar, and deliver the orders heretofore referred to. He was accompanied by two orderlies, and the night was so dark that often they were compelled to dismount and search for the road. The entire night was spent

*This story was given the author of the papers entitled "The Monongahela of Old," by Henry Beeson, the founder of Uniontown, Pa,, who had it from the lips of Gist himself.

in the saddle, but at sunrise they reached Dunbar's camp. The distracted teamsters had arrived there ahead of Washington, and had spread dismay amongst Dunbar's troops by reporting that Braddock was killed, the army destroyed, and the Indians pursuing the few who were left. The effect of such intelligence upon the camp was instantaneous, and it was only by the most stringent orders and threats of instant death to any man who should leave the ranks, that the soldiers were kept from an immediate stampede.

Washington returned to Gist's plantation the next day, taking with him the necessary supplies, and there met the wounded officers and their escort. They reached Dunbar's camp that night, where they remained two nights and one day. The wounded officers and men were then placed in the wagons, and as there were left no means by which to carry the store of provisions and ammunition, all these were destroyed by Braddock's order. The artillery had been left on the field of battle; and the military chest containing £25,000 in coin, as well as the General's desk and papers, were all lost. What remained to them now was nothing more than was necessary for the supply of their actual wants until they should reach Fort Cumberland. On the 13th they marched to the Great Meadows. During the entire day the dying General was in the greatest distress. His wounds caused him the most intense pain, yet of these he took little account. His spirit was broken, his pride humiliated, and his mind depressed by the disgrace of his terrible defeat. He

seldom spoke, and when he did it was only to give such orders as were necessary, or to briefly express his disappointment and regret. "Who would have thought it! Who would have thought it!" he repeated. As the sun set on this quiet Sunday evening, it became apparent that the brave old veteran was about to close his eyes upon the earth, and his faithful friends stood around his couch, with sad hearts. He turned to Captain Orme, and in a thoughtful way, said, "We shall better know how to deal with them another time." A little later, his eyes closed, and the spirit of Braddock was with the Master. His life went out amidst the sombre shades of the forest, near the scene of Washington's reverse, the previous year, and his body was buried in silence and sorrow, at day-break next morning, the grave being made in the road, and the wagons being driven over it, that it might not be discovered and disturbed by the enemy. The services for the dead were read by Washington, the Chaplain having been wounded, and Washington being the only staff officer remaining fit for any duty whatever.

Various statements have been made regarding the destruction of stores at Dunbar's camp, and several writers have asserted that artillery, ammunition and money were buried near the camp, in consequence of which many searches have been made there for such articles. These rumors probably originated in a letter written by Colonel Burd to Governor Morris, dated at Fort Cumberland, July 25, 1755, in which the Colonel relates that Dunbar told him, in a conversation at dinner, that he had destroyed all his

provisions except what he could carry as subsistence, as well as all the powder he had with him, nearly 50,000 pounds, but that his mortars and shells he had buried. Dunbar was evidently misunderstood in this matter, as he afterwards, on the 25th of August, wrote to Governor Shirley: "We must beg leave to undeceive you in what you are pleased to mention of "guns being buried" at the time General Braddock ordered the stores to be destroyed; for there was not a gun of any kind buried." Colonel Burd, in 1759, while on his way to make the road to Redstone, searched for the guns he supposed to be buried, and dug a great many holes, but found nothing.

Many relics have been gathered, however, by the persons living in the vicinity of the camp, and some of them have now in their possession, cannon balls, bullets, shells, &c. Amongst other articles are fragments of 9-inch shells, showing the size of the mortars used, and masses of lead formed by bullets melted and run together, the surface being roughened by the protuberance of the small leaden balls only half melted.

The part played by the French in the defeat of Braddock has been variously given, but there seems to be a lack of accuracy in most accounts. A recent volume of the "Historical Collections of Wisconsin" contains the Memoirs of Charles de Langlade, written by Joseph Tasse, Esq., of Ottawa, Canada, and translated from the French by Mrs. Sarah Fairchild Dean. The history of the action of Langlade in the battle of the Monongahela, was gathered by Mr. Lyman C.

Draper, Corresponding Secretary of the Historical Society of Wisconsin, from the lips of Captain Augustin Grignon, who had obtained the statement from Langlade himself, and the truth and accuracy of the statements have been abundantly verified. The Langlade family came originally from France, in 1668. Charles was born at Mackinaw in 1729, and spent the days of his youth amongst the Ottawa Indians, who came to regard him as under the protection of some powerful Manitou, in consequence of which he early gained a great influence over them, leading them in their wars with other tribes.

"While Charles de Langlade thus exhibited his courage in the obscure combats of tribe against tribe, events in Canada were becoming complicated, and threatened to take a serions turn. Grave difficulties had arisen between France and England in Acadia, and the valley of the Ohio, on the subject of the frontier boundaries; and although peace still existed, there had already been some bloody encounters in the wilderness, and it was evident that on either side the first occasion would be seized to come to blows. Thus, the killing of a French officer, M. de Jumonville, sent as an envoy to Washington, at the head of thirty soldiers, for the purpose of summoning the English to evacuate entrenchments raised by them near the Ohio, was the signal for that long and terrible seven years' war which kindled the fires of two Continents, and led to consequences so disastrous to France.

"Vaudreuil, Governor of the Colony, took the necessary measures to cope with the enemy, and

hastened to arm the regular troops, and the Canadian militia. The savages of the North-west, joined to the *coureurs de bois*, so numerous at that time, also furnished a valuable contingent; and he, without hesitation, confided this command to Charles de Langlade, whose exploits were already well known to him. United to the savages by the ties of blood, by similarity of habit, familiar with their dialects, and with their modes of warfare, of acknowledged bravery and ability, enjoying unquestionable authority and influence, Langlade was exactly the man for the situation.

"At his appeal, the tomahawk is unearthed, the tribes incite themselves with enthusiasm, and a crowd of savage warriors gather around the folds of the French flags. We find at the head of these Indian bands many celebrated chiefs; among others, it is believed, the famous Pontiac, who some years later became illustrious by his conspiracy against the English.

"After organizing his forces, Langlade received orders to direct his steps with all haste towards Fort Duquesne, of which General Braddock, recently arrived from England, with veteran troops, was about to attempt to acquire possession in order to drive the French out of the valley of the Ohio.

"Langlade arrived at Fort Duquesne in the beginning of July, 1755. Le Sieur de la Perade, as well as some French and Indians, sent to observe the hostile army whose least movements were watched, announced on the eighth of July that it was only a half day's journey from the Monongahela—the

Malenguentee of the Canadians—and that it was advancing in three columns. On the receipt of these tidings, the commandant at Fort Duquesne decided to oppose the advance of the enemy; and, for this purpose, De Beaujeu organized a force of about two hundred and fifty French, and six hundred and fifty Indians.

"Leaving the fort on the ninth of July, at nine o'clock in the morning, De Beaujeu found himself at half past twelve in the presence of the English, just at the instant when they halted on the South shore of the Monongahela, to take their dinner. The French and Indians had not yet been perceived by the enemy; and they placed themselves carefully in ambush in the ravines and thick woods, which formed an impassable belt in the steep bank in front of them.*

"Langlade comprehended at once all the advantages of the position, and hastened to de Beaujeu to beg him to commence the action; but that officer turned a deaf ear to his entreaties. Unwilling thus to relinquish his purpose, he then called together the Indian chiefs, showed them the importance of an immediate attack upon the English, and advised them to go and demand an order to commence battle. De Beaujeu gave them a no more satisfactory reply. Langlade then made a second appeal to the French commander, and insisted energetically upon the necessity of an immediate attack upon the enemy.

*This is confirmed by the relation of M. de Godefroy, an officer in the Fort Duquesne garrison: "The party of M. de Beaujeu advanced for attack about three and a half leagues from Fort Duquesne, when the enemy were at dinner." This memoir has been published by Mr. John G. Shea, in his "Relations divers sur la bataille du Malangueule."

'If we are going to fight,' he said, 'we must do it while the English, not suspecting danger, have laid aside their arms, or when they are fording the River, for they are too far superior in numbers for us to resist them in open country.' De Beaujeu was evidently discouraged by the strength of the enemy, and hesitated what course to take; but finally putting an end to his indecision he ordered the attack.

"The action commenced with vigor, and took the army of Braddock by surprise. Officers and soldiers ran to their arms with such precipitation that many of the leaders still had their napkins on their breasts when found among the dead. As they occupied lower ground than the French, they fired over their heads, and only hit a small number. The French and Indians, meanwhile, concealed behind the trees were, so to speak, invisible; and they returned the fire of the enemy by a fusillade, which scattered death and consternation amongst the English battalions. At last the soldiers of Braddock took flight, and both the Canadians and Indians charged upon them with tomahawks, forcing them to throw themselves into the waters of the Monongahela, where many of them were drowned.

"This was a disastrous day for the English. Braddock, who wished to make war after the European manner in the forests of the Ohio, and had been unwilling to take advice from any one, paid for his temerity with his life, and the loss of the largest part of his army. The bodies of some hundred soldiers, and many officers, strewed the battle field,

and immense booty fell into the hands of the French.* Had it not been for the Virginia militia, commanded by Washington, protecting the retreat of the fragments of the English army, that portion of the savages who did not loiter to pillage the dead, would not in all probability have spared a solitary soldier to tell the story of their sanguinary defeat.†

"The French did not lose thirty men, and the most of these were killed, not by the English balls, but by the branches of the trees which sheltered them, and which were violently torn off by the fire of the enemy's artillery. The victory was more brilliant because the French had only an inferior force with which to oppose the army of Braddock, numbering at least two thousand men, which constrained Washington to say: 'We have been beaten, shamefully beaten, by a handful of Frenchmen.'

"After the rout of the English, Langlade took energetic measures to prevent the savages from seizing the stores of liquor belonging to the enemy; for, once under the influence of the liquid fire, they might have been carried to excesses which would have tarnished the glory of a day so fortunate. Frustrated in their attempt the Indians set about searching the bodies of the English dead, lying by hundreds on the

*"There were counted dead on the battle field six hundred men, on the retreat about four hundred; along a little stream three hundred. Their total loss was reckoned at twelve hundred and seventy, other accounts place it at one thousand, fifteen hundred, and even seventeen hundred. The wounded were abandoned, and almost all perished in the woods. Of one hundred and sixty officers, only six escaped. Several pieces of artillery were taken; also a hundred covered wagons, the military chest, and the effects of the officers, who were well equipped. The last was the booty of the savages and Canadians.—Memoirs des Ponchot, vol. I. p. 37.

†"The rout became general. All the English took to flight, carrying with them their wounded General. Terror seized even those who had taken no part in this combat. Dunbar's army, encamped nearly twenty leagues from the field of action, deserted their camp and joined the fugitives, who did not stop till they reached Fort Cumberland, the longest flight on record. The French pursued the English till fear of some ambuscade made them retrace their steps for they had no suspicion that they had struck their foes with so great a panic.—Notice of Daniel Hyacinth Marie Lienard de Beaujeu, by John G. Shea.

bloody field. Many of the officers wore rich uniforms, and they despoiled them of every valuable article they might have upon them.

"Besides the Indians, many Canadians took part in the combat, under the command of Langlade; among others his brother-in-law, Souligny, his nephew, Gautier de Vierville, Pierre Queret, La Choisie, La Fortune, Amable de Gere, Philip de Rocheblave, and Louis Hamelin. All won, by their brave conduct, the congratulations of their chief.

"The Indians were not alone in their desire to despoil the vanquished. La Choisie having found on the battle-field the body of an English officer dressed in a rich uniform, Philip de Rocheblave claimed to have discovered it at the same moment. The former took possession of the well filled purse of the officer, but the latter maintained loudly that he had an equal right to it, and they separated after exchanging more than one bitter word. However it may have been, La Choisie was assassinated during the following night, and the purse disputed with him by de Rocheblave was not found upon him. Quite naturally the tragical end of La Choisie was attributed to de Rocheblave, but his guilt could not be established. De Rocheblave was the uncle of Pierre de Rocheblave, who became one of the most important members of the North-western Fur Company."

Many of these details had never before been published, and the fact that Langlade should have taken so decisive a part in the engagement, must naturally excite some surprise, but there is little doubt that the French triumph was largely due to

his exertions and his ability as a military man. He figured prominently in later days, and in 1777 one of Burgoyne's officers, in a letter referring to the expected arrival of Ottawa Indians, wrote: "They are led by M. de Saint Luc and M. de Langlade, both great partisans of the French cause, in the last war; the latter is the person who, at the head of the tribe which he now commands, planned and executed the defeat of General Braddock." Burgoyne himself wrote to the same effect, and he spoke as though the important part taken by Langlade was of common notoriety amongst the English. This history of the affair divides the honors of that memorable battle between Beaujeu and Langlade, whereas all previous accounts have given the former the exclusive credit for Braddock's defeat. According to other accounts Beaujeu originated the plan of leaving Fort Duquesne to make the attack, and secured a reluctant consent to his scheme on the part of M. de Contrecœur, the commander, who was indeed upon the point of abandoning the Fort, before Braddock's arrival. The Indians were afraid to march against a force so largely superior in numbers, but de Beaujeu vehemently said to them, "I am determined to go out against the enemy. I am certain of victory. What! will you allow your father to go alone!" His language and his manner aroused the savages, of whom there were gathered representatives of nearly a dozen tribes, and they responded to his appeal by declaring they would follow him, wherever he might lead. Instantly the entire band prepared for action, and in less than an hour six

hundred braves were armed, in their war paint, and on the march with two hundred and fifty French and Canadians. Beaujeu led his soldiers and their allies on to the attack, with the greatest bravery and coolness; he had prepared for the worst as to himself, having received the holy communion, in company with a party of his soldiers on the evening preceding the battle. Early in the conflict he fell mortally wounded, and shortly afterwards expired. His death caused the Indians to falter, and when the unfamiliar roar of artillery was added to the confusion of the conflict they, becoming terrified, began a retrogade movement. Dumas, next in command, sprang quickly to the front, cheered them on and led them back, to a still fiercer attack than the first. It is too late for history to attempt to change the records of more than a century far enough to give to Langlade the glory accorded Beaujeu and Dumas; but it cannot now be doubted that the former is entitled to a full share of the credit due for the victory given the French arms on that memorable occasion.

After the last sad rites had been paid the dead General, the British army continued its dreary retreat, and on the same evening reached Little Meadows. From that point Washington wrote to Colonel Innes the following letter, which was sent forward by an express:

LITTLE MEADOWS, 15 JULY, 1755.

SIR:

Captain Orme, being confined to his litter, and not able to write has desired me to acknowledge the receipt of yours. He begs the favor of you to have the room the General lodged in prepared for Colonel

Burton, himself and Capt. Morris, who are all wounded; also that some small place may be had convenient for cooking, and, if any fresh provision, and other necessaries for persons in their condition, may be had, that you will engage them.

The horses which carry the wounded gentlemen in litters, are so much fatigued, that we dread their performance; therefore it is desired that you will be kind enough to send out eight or ten fresh horses for their relief, which will enable us to reach the fort this evening.

I doubt not but you have had an account of the poor gentlemen's death by some of the affrighted wagoners who ran off without taking leave. I am sir, your most obedient servant,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

To Governor Innes,
At Fort Cumberland.

Before the receipt of this letter by Colonel Innes a number of the teamsters had reached the Fort, and they spread consternation throughout the camp by reporting that Braddock and his officers were all dead, and that the entire army had been either killed or made prisoners. Upon receipt of Washington's letter, however, Colonel Innes immediately sent forward the necessary horses, and prepared quarters for the wounded officers and men. When the sorrowful cavalcade arrived at the Fort it was received with the greatest kindness, and every effort made to relieve the sufferers. They were taken into buildings before used as barracks, and at once everything obtainable that could contribute to the alleviation of their sufferings was supplied.

Washington feared lest the exaggerated statements made by the badly frightened teamsters should be carried east, and at last reach his mother. In order to relieve her mind, he at once dispatched a letter, assuring her of his safety, and giving her some account of the expedition, and its unhappy results.

On the same date he also wrote to his brother, as follows:

FORT CUMBERLAND, 18 July, 1755.

DEAR BROTHER:

As I have heard, since my arrival at this place, a circumstantial account of my death and dying speech, I take this early opportunity of contradicting the first, and assuring you that I have not as yet composed the latter. But by the all powerful dispensation of Providence I have been protected beyond all human probability or expectation; for I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me, yet escaped unhurt, although death was leveling my companions on every side of me!

We have been most scandalously beaten by a trifling body of men, but fatigue and want of time prevent me from giving you any of the details until I have the happiness of seeing you at Mount Vernon, which I now most ardently wish for, since we are driven thus far. A feeble state of health obliges me to halt here for two or three days, to recover a little strength, that I may thereby be enabled to proceed homewards with more ease. You may expect to see me there on Saturday or Sunday fortnight, which is as soon as I can well be down, as I shall take my Bullskin Plantations on my way. Pray give my compliments to all my friends. I am, dear Jack, your most affectionate brother, G. W.

Captain Orme wrote, the same day, to Governor Sharpe, giving an account of the battle, as follows:

FORT CUMBERLAND, July 18th, 1755.

MY DEAR SIR:

I am so extremely ill in bed with the wound I have received in my thigh that I am under the necessity of employing my friend Capt. Dobson to write for me.

I conclude you have had some account of the action near the banks of the Monongahela about seven miles from the French Fort; as the reports spread are very imperfect what you have heard must consequently be so too. You should have had more early accounts of it but every officer whose business it was to have informed you was either killed or wounded, and our distressful situation put it out of our powers, to attend to it so much as we would have done.

The 9th instant we passed and repassed the Monongahela by advancing first a party of 300 men which was immediately followed by another of 200, the General with the column of Artillery, Baggage and the main body of the army passed the river the last time about one o'clock; as soon as the whole got on the Fort side of the Monongahela we heard a

very heavy and quick fire in our front, we immediately advanced in order to sustain them, but the Detachment of the 200 and the 300 men gave way and fell back upon us which caused such confusion and struck so great a Panick among our men that afterwards no military expedient could be made use of that had any effect upon them; the men were so extremely deaf to the exhortations of the General and the officers that they fired away in the most irregular manner all their ammunition and then run off leaving to the enemy the artillery, ammunition, Provision and Baggage, nor would they be persuaded to stop till they got as far as Guerst Plantation, nor there only in part, many of them proceeding even as far as Col. Dunbar's party, who lay six miles on this side. The officers were absolutely sacrificed by their unparalleled good behaviour, advancing sometimes in body & sometimes separately, hoping by such example to engage the soldiers to follow them, but to no purpose.

The General had five horses shot under him and at last received a wound through his right arm, into his lungs, of which he died on the 13th inst. Poor Shirley was shot through the head, Capt. Morris wounded, Mr. Washington had two horses shot under him and his cloaths shot thro' in several places, behaving the whole time with the greatest courage, and resolution. Sir Peter Halket was killed upon the spot, Col. Burton and Sir John St. Clair wounded, & Inclosed I have sent you a list of the killed and wounded according to as exact an account as we are able to get.

Upon our proceeding with the whole convoy to the Little Meadows it was found impossible to advance in that manner, the General therefore advanced with twelve hundred men, with the necessary artillery, ammunition, & provision, leaving the main body of the convoy under the command of Col. Dunbar with orders to join him as soon as possible; in this manner we proceeded with safety and expedition till the fatal day I have just related, and happy it was that this disposition was made, otherwise the whole must have either starved or fallen into the hands of the enemy, as numbers would have been of no service to us, and our provision all lost.

As our number of horses were so much reduced and those extremely weak, and many carriages being wanted for the wounded men, occasioned our destroying the ammunition and superfluous part of the provision left in Col. Dunbar's convoy to prevent its falling into the hands of the Enemy.

As the whole of the Artillery is lost and the troops are extremely weakened by Deaths, wounds and sickness, it was judged impossible to make any further attempts. therefore Col. Dunbar is returning to Fort Cumberland with everything he is able to bring with him.

I propose remaining here till my wound will suffer me to remove

to Philadelphia, from thence shall make all possible dispatch to England, whatever commands you may have for me you will do me the favor to direct to me here,

I am with the greatest sincerity your most obedient and most

Humble Servant,
ROBT. ORME.

By the particular disposition of the French and the Indians it is impossible to judge of the numbers they had that day in the Field.

As the General's chariot is to be disposed of, I should be glad to know if you would have it again; it has been at this place since our departure from hence; if you propose taking it again I will send it to you and bring the General's coach back. Capt. Morris' compliments attend you with Mr. Washington's.

P. S. Writing to you as a friend I flatter myself you will excuse the hurry in which this is wrote.

To The Hon'bl Governor Sharpe.

Notwithstanding the great distance between Fort Cumberland and the battle field of the Monongahela, the rugged mountains, and the very difficult roads, the garrison at the Fort was in a state of the greatest uneasiness lest the victorious French, with their Indian allies, should pursue the retreating remnant of the army and strike it another blow. So completely terrified were the defeated English that every particle of courage seemed to have been eradicated from their natures; they forgot their king, their country, their honor, everything in fact save the savage war whoop of the Indian and the fatal scenes of the battle field.

Dunbar, who had been so slow in going forward with his force that he did not get within sound of the conflict, made the best use of his time in marching to the rear. On the 20th of July he arrived at Fort Cumberland, having fifteen hundred soldiers fit for duty. In the hands of a proper officer these men would have been sufficient to set at defiance, and

even to overcome, any force that the French might have been able to send against them from Fort Duquesne, but Dunbar was as badly frightened as any tyro in the ranks, and he did not feel that his precious body was safe so long as he was in the shadow of the wilderness. The necessities of the case were such that he could not continue his retreat immediately, and was compelled to remain at Fort Cumberland until the 2d of August, by which time the wounded had all been looked after, the weary and foot sore men somewhat recruited, and an abundance of supplies secured.

The following extract appeared in Green's Maryland *Gazette*, July 31st, 1755, and is interesting in several respects:

"By Letters in Town we understand, that Col. Dunbar, with the Remainder of the two Regiments, and three Independent Companies, under his Command, were to march from Fort Cumberland on Tuesday last for Rays-Town in Pennsylvania. The same Letters mentioned the arrival of one Staut at Fort Cumberland, who gave them the following accounts: That about the Middle of June last he and his Family were carried off from the Back Parts of this Province, by a Party of Indians, to Fort Du Quesne; that when he came thither the French had not above 400 Men in the Fort; that on the 2d of July, about 1100 French, and 1300 Indians, came down the Ohio, and in a few Days afterwards several other large Parties of both French and Indians arrived also from other Parts: That a small Party of French, with about 2,000 Indians, were soon after sent out to harrass our army on their March, who understanding the Rout the General had taken, determined to have disputed his Passage over the Monongahela, but coming too late for that Purpose, found him entered into the Valley where the action happened. That after the Engagement the Indians pursued our People to the Monongahela, scalped and plunder'd all that were left upon the Field, except five or six, who not being able to keep pace with the Victors in their Return to the Fort, were all treated in the same Manner, one Virginian only surviving it. [Oh! horrid Barbarity! to kill in cool Blood! But, Protestant Reader, such is the Treatment we may expect to receive from his most Christian Majesty's American allies, if ever we should be so

unhappy as to fall into their Hands, except we give up our Religion Liberty, and every Thing that is dear and valuable, and submit to be his Vassals, and Dupes to the Romish Clergy, whose most tender Mercies are but hellish Cruelties, wherever they have Power to exercise them.]

"He further says, that the same Day of the attack, all the artillery, &c., was carried into the Fort, and the Plunder distributed amongst the Indians; a great Number of whom, the second Day afterwards, took their Leaves and set out for Canada, carrying this Staut with them a Prisoner who the first Night afterwards made his Escape from them, and with much Difficulty, arrived at Fort Cumberland, almost famish'd.

"He says the French have now about 3,000 Men at the Fort."

On the 1st, Dunbar received a letter from Commodore Keppel, directing him to send the seamen to Hampton, where they were to go on board the ship *Garland*.

On the same day he wrote the following letter to Lieutenant-Governor Morris, of Pennsylvania:

FORT CUMBERLAND, Aug. 1, 1755.

SIR:

With this you'l receive a Letter for Admiral Boscawen, which pray put under cover to him, directed to him or officer commanding his Majesty's ship at Halifax, and if the despatches I sent you are not gone, or an opportunity immediately offering, I would request your sending all to Halifax directed as before.

I march from this to-morrow with about 1,200 Men. When I shall have the honor of seeing you at Philadelphia is uncertain on account of the long march. I hope everything will be fusilitated for our reception. It would give me infinite pleasure to hear from you on my March. I flatter myself with agreeable news of our Friends at Sea and Gen. Shirley. The latter is my greatest concern, as I am assured he will meet with a vigorous opposition.

I leave here the Virginia and Maryland Companies with some of the Train to protect this Fort and the General hospital, where there is about 400 Wounded or Sick.

Sir, your most humble and Ob'dent Serv't
THOMAS DUNBAR.

To Governor Morris.

P. S.—I fear Ladys, wives to Gentlemen kil'd, are come or coming to Philadelphia. If they arrive and want a little Assistance be so good as to supply them. Mrs. Hanson, Mrs. Brereton, and Mrs Hart is their names.

On the 2d, with his entire command, and two of the independent companies, he marched away from the Fort, and did not conclude to give up his flight until he had reached Philadelphia.

Dunbar's abandonment of Fort Cumberland left that post under the care of Colonel Innes' small command, consisting of one Virginia company, and a company of Maryland rangers, upon whom devolved the labor of nursing the sick and wounded, as well as of defending the position from attack. There were at this time 400 officers and men in the hospitals, disabled by wounds and sickness.

The retreat of the army had a most disheartening effect upon the entire population of the back country. The people heard of the flight of the veteran troops, and taking quick alarm, most of them, gathering together such of their effects as they could carry, fled towards the Susquehanna. Everything was abandoned, houses, lands, growing crops, and stock. The forts remained garrisoned by small bodies of colonial troops,and a few hardy pioneers determined if possible to hold their own. Amongst these latter was the indomitable Cresap, who prepared for any emergency that might arise.

The French had no conception of the effect of their attack, and it was some time ere they learned the terrible state of demoralization and panic which followed their slaughter of Braddock's army. They were not slow to take advantage of this state of affairs, however, when they became apprised of it, and quickly the forests became filled with savages and robbers, who extended their raids

almost as far East as Winchester, pillaging and murdering in the most ruthless manner, until the whole country from New York to the heart of Virginia became the theatre of inhuman barbarities and heartless destruction.

The defeat of Braddock was totally unlooked for, and it excited the most painful surprise, both in England and in the Colonies. The British troops had been looked upon as invincible, and preparations had been made in Philadelphia for the celebration of Braddock's anticipated victory. His defeat and his death were, therefore, startling disappointments, and it was plain that from that time forward the Colonists had a much less exalted opinion of the valor of the royal troops.

Braddock had entered upon this campaign full of confidence, pride and self-reliance. He was utterly ignorant of the Indian and his mode of warfare, yet too proud to receive instruction or advice upon the subject at the hands of his inferiors in military rank. He was bigoted to an extent which led him into error as to the value of the allies offered him, in the bands of Indians and scouts who were ready to join him, and whom he insulted and repelled by his indifference and neglect. He entered upon the contest without having in any way fitted himself for it, and the brave, reckless old soldier paid the penalty of his errors with his life. During the fatal battle Washington had besought Braddock to permit him to take three hundred of the provincials and fight the Indians after their own method, assuring him that they could take to the trees and quickly rout

the enemy. To this he would not consent, and answered with much warmth, that he was competent to command the troops, and was not yet reduced to the extremity of asking advice or of resorting to the disgraceful method of warfare in vogue with the naked savages. This was the only occasion upon which he aroused Washington's anger, and even then it was quickly forgotten.

It has never been clearly settled whether Braddock died at the hands of the enemy, or by the act of one of his own men, although the question has been largely discussed, for many years past. Thomas Fossit, a soldier in Captain Cholmondeley's company, in his later years persistently declared that he shot Braddock, and that he was justified in so doing. Fossit was a large man, of great strength, rude habits, and strong passions. He had enlisted at Shippensburg, Pa., and had a brother Joseph in the same command, who was killed in the battle of the Monongahela. Fossit was living near the top of Laurel Hill, in 1783, at the junction of Braddock's and Dunlap's roads, where he kept a small tavern. He was then an old man, but lived many years afterwards, and died at about the age of 100 years, in 1818. Fossit charged Braddock with having killed his brother Joseph by a stroke of his sword, for having taken shelter behind a tree during the battle, and for this reason, as well as to save the army, he alleged that he shot the General.

Mr. Winthrop Sargent reviews this matter at considerable length, and concludes that there was no truth in Fossit's story, because he was mistaken

entirely in a number of statements made concerning the incidents of the engagement. There is certainly no positive proof to contradict Fossit's statement, and it is not surprising that at his great age he should have forgotten many of the facts of the transaction, dating back fifty years or more. There is nothing more probable than that Tom Fossit, angered by the stubbornness of the commander who was determined to sacrifice the army to his foolish ideas of fighting Indians, should have been impelled to this deed by revenge and hatred, when he witnessed the taking of his brother's life. Hon. Andrew Stewart, when quite a boy, had heard Fossit assert that he shot Braddock, and at that time his story was generally accepted as the truth, as it still is, by nearly all the people living in that part of Pennsylvania, who have treasured up the legends pertaining to the ill-fated expedition.

BRADDOCK'S GRAVE IN 1850.

The place of Braddock's sepulture was within a few yards of a small stream, the banks of which abruptly sloped down to the water, and distant about two miles—westwardly—from Fort Necessity. The grave was made immediately in the road, about a stone's throw from the present National Road. When the march

was resumed the horses, wagons and troops passed over the grave, the purpose being to prevent its discovery and desecration by the enemy.

About 1824, a party of workmen engaged in repairing the old road, came upon the remains of a human skeleton, which was supposed to be that of Braddock. Numerous insignia of rank were found with it, and there was no knowledge of the burial of any other officer in that vicinity. Those who were present on the occasion carried away with them, as souvenirs, the buttons and other metal articles which had not been destroyed by corrosion. Some of the party even went so far in the gratification of their passion for relics, as to make way with several of the small bones of the hands.

Mr. James Matthews, a blacksmith, who lived at Mount Washington, as Fort Necessity has since been called, was present on the occasion referred to, and witnessed the disinterment of these remains. They were carried to a point about one hundred and fifty yards Eastward, and buried in a field, at the foot of a large oak tree, some twenty-five yards from the National Road. In order to mark the spot more clearly to strangers, Hon. Andrew Stewart had prepared a board upon which was inscribed the fact that this was the last resting place of Major General Edward Braddock, and this board was nailed to the tree. For twenty-five years the National Road was the great highway between the East and West, and thousands of persons passed over it annually. The writer can well remember how, when a boy, each morning and evening long trains of stage coaches

arrived at and left Cumberland over this great highway. Braddock's grave was one of the great points of attraction on the road, and every day the stages were stopped, in order that the passengers might disembark for a few minutes to inspect the place. The old oak tree, ten years since, fell a victim to the imperious hand of time, and during the prevalence of a storm was blown down, the trunk

BRADDOCK'S GRAVE IN 1877.

breaking off some feet from the ground, leaving only a stripped and shredded trunk to mark the sacred spot. The stump has now entirely disappeared, and no mark of the old tree remains. In 1871 a party of gentlemen from England visited the place, and before leaving it they had it enclosed with a fence of boards securely built; and thus it remains to-day.

A foot note in De Hass's History of the Indian Wars of West Virginia states that "many years since, the remains of General Braddock were removed to England, and now rest with the quiet sleepers of Westminster Abbey." Whence this information was derived has not transpired. However, it is certainly erroneous. Those remains undoubtedly still lie in the place above described, and no inhabitant of that locality has ever heard of their removal to England. Those bones which were carried away as souvenirs by desecrating curiosity-seekers were afterwards gathered together by Mr. Stewart, and are supposed to have been deposited in Peale's Museum, Philadelphia.*

It was Washington's intention, when he buried Braddock, to return at some future day and erect a monument to his memory, but his time was so much occupied by the events of the years following that it was not until after the close of the revolutionary war that he was able to undertake the self-imposed task. In 1784 he visited the place, for the purpose indicated, and "made a dilligent search for the grave, but the road had been so much turned, and the clear land so extended that it could not be found." The British government is not wont to neglect her soldiers, but she never took the smallest notice of the resting place of Braddock, and it was left for a stranger's hand to mark the spot where he lay, more than half a century after he fell.

The demoralization of the settlers generally after the battle of the Monongahela was so great that

*Day's Penna. 334.

Governor Sharpe again visited Fort Cumberland, and on his way to that point, promised them ample protection, whereby some were induced to remain on their plantations.

Governor Sharpe said of his visit here at that time: "I found by Colonel Dunbar and the other officers at the Fort that there had been many unhappy divisions in the army that General Braddock commanded. Himself and the two Colonels were scarcely on speaking terms, and very few beside four or five favorites mention him with regret. It has been hinted to me that in case he had succeeded against the Fort, the several companies that have been raised in, and that are supported by, these Provinces, would have been regimented, and given to Lieutenant-Colonel Burton, of Dunbar's; Captain Morris, one of the aid-de-camps, was to have been Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain Dobson Major, and Captain Orme, the other aid-de-camp, was to have succeeded Burton as Lieutenant-Colonel in the regiment that Dunbar commands."

Washington, while deprecating the lack of judgment shown by Braddock, in dealing with the Indians, was disposed to do him the fullest justice, and said of him: "He was one of the honestest and best men of the British officers with whom I was acquainted; even in the manner of fighting he was not to blame more than others; for of all that were consulted, only one person objected to it. Braddock was both my General and my physician. I was attacked with a dangerous fever on the march, and he left a sergeant to take care of me, and James'

fever powders, with directions how to give them, and a wagon to bring me on when I should be able."*

The following extracts are taken from the Maryland *Gazette*, of the dates given:

"ANNAPOLIS, August 21, 1755.

"The latest account to be depended on from the Westward is, That a Fortnight ago an Officer, who had been sent with a Party of Men over the Allegany Hills to reconnoitre, was returned to Fort Cumberland, and reported, That on his way towards the Meadows he met with two Friend Indians, who expressing a great Regard for the English, and for his safety, advised him immediately to retire, and save his Party from the Hands of 400 French and about 100 Indians, who were then at the Place where Col. Dunbar was encamped, when he received the News of General Braddock's Misfortune.

"The Indians also told him, that a Detachment of 100 French was ordered to advance to the Meadows, and prepare some Materials for a Place of Defence, which is to be there constructed."

"ANNAPOLIS, October 2, 1755.

"From Fort Cumberland we learn, that on the 21st ult. a Boy, who was coming from that Place with a Waggon, was wounded in the arm and Back by two Arrows, that were shot by an Indian, who lay concealed near the Road, just on this side Wills's Creek.

"The same Day two Soldiers that were sent on Duty from the Fort, were surprized near the same place, and taken Prisoners by five Indians, who carried them towards Fort Du Quesne; one of the Soldiers has since given them the Slip, and notwithstanding he was dangerously wounded by a Tomahawk in the Head, is likely to recover."

"ANNAPOLIS, October 9, 1755.

"We learn from Fort Cumberland, that as Col. Stevens was going thence, with a small Party of Men, to Winchester, he was fired on at two different Places by some Indians that lay concealed by the Road's side. Two of the Virginians were killed, but the Enemy did not choose to stay for their scalps.

"By a Person who arrived in Town last Monday from Col. Cresap's we are told, that last Wednesday Sen'night, in the Morning, the Indians had taken a Man Prisoner, who was going to Fort Cumberland from Frazier's, and had also carried off a woman from Frazier's Plantation, which is four Miles on this side Fort Cumberland. The same Morning they fell in with a Man and his Wife, who had left their Plantations, and

*Hon. Wm. Findley's letter, XIV Niles Register, 179.

were retiring into the more populous Parts of the Country; they shot the Horse on which the Man rid, but as it did not fall immediately he made his Escape; the Woman, it is supposed, fell into their Hands, as neither she nor the Horse on which she was riding, have been since seen or heard of.

"The same Party of Indians have also killed or carried off Benjamin Rogers, his Wife, and seven Children, and Edmund Marle of Frederick County. On Patterson's Creek many Families have, within this Month been murdered, carried away, or burnt in their Houses, by a Party of these Barbarians, who have entirely broke up that settlement.

"Another Person, who left Stoddert's Fort last Sunday, acquaints us that the Inhabitants of that Part of the Country were in the greatest Consternation; that near 80 Persons were fled to the said Fort for Protection, and many more gone off in the greatest Confusion to Pennsylvania. This, it seems, has been occasioned by an Express that was sent Lieutenant Stoddert and the Neighborhood, by Col. Cresap, advising them, that a Party of 17 Indians had passed by his House, and had cut off some People, who dwelt on the Town Creek, which is a few Miles on this side Col. Cresap's: One Daniel Ashloff, who lived near that Creek, is come down towards Conococheague, and gives the same account. He says also, that as himself and Father, with several others, were retiring from their plantations, last Saturday, they were attacked by the same Indians, as he supposes, and all but himself were killed or taken Prisoners. It is said that Mr. Stoddert who has a Command of 15 Men, invited a few of the Neighborhood to join him, and to go in Quest of the Enemy, but they would not be persuaded; whereupon he applied himself to Major Prather for a Detachment of the Militia, either to go with a Party of his Men in Pursuit of the Savages, or garrison his Fort, while he made an Excursion. We hope there will be no Backwardness in the Militia to comply with such a reasonable Request, especially as any Party or Person that shall take an Enemy Prisoner, will be rewarded with Six Pounds Currency; and the Person who will kill an Enemy, with Four Pounds, provided he can produce Witnesses, or the Enemy's Scalp, in Testimony of such action."

"Annapolis, October 23, 1755.

"We hear that a Party of 31 Volunteers, under the Command of Capt. Alexander Beall and Lieutenant Samuel Wade Magruder, marched from the lower Part of Frederick County towards the Western Frontiers last Saturday.

"It is said that Col. Henry Ridgely will take the same Rout, with a Party of thirty Volunteers, next Saturday.

"We hear that next Monday a Party of Volunteers, of about 60 young hearty Men, will set out for the Westward, from Prince George's

County, for the assistance and Defence of our distressed Friends in the back Parts of this Province."

Up to this time Maryland had put no troops in the field, save a few companies of rangers; and previous to Washington's defeat at Fort Necessity she refused to do anything towards defraying the expenses of the war. After the Fort Necessity affair, however, the Assembly was convened, and without delay £6,000 was appropriated, to be expended under direction of Governor Sharpe for the defense of the frontiers, and the support of the wives and children of the Indian allies. Several appropriation bills were defeated by an unfortunate difference which arose between the two Houses as to how the revenues should be raised; and thus Maryland took no part in Braddock's campaign. She was both willing and able to do so, but the objection of the upper house to the continuance of the duty on convicts, which the lower house proposed, led to a long continued dispute, whereby appropriations were prevented. The disastrous result of the campaign of 1755, however, so thoroughly aroused the people of Maryland, that when the Assembly was called together by the Governor, the lower house yielded its position in order that the necessary taxes might be levied and collected. They recognized the fact that instant action was imperative. The settlers were in terror, and hundreds were fleeing from their homes. Conococheague Creek was the boundary, beyond which few settlements had extended. Fort Cumberland was in a wilderness uninhabited by civilized men, save those venturesome trappers and hunters

who had made themselves homes near the Fort; it was separated from the settlements Eastward by an almost trackless forest, eighty miles in extent, and was easily flanked, both on the North and the South, so that it presented no obstacle to the predatory bands of savages that attacked the frontiersmen in Virginia and Pennsylvania. The settlers were compelled, therefore, to provide means for their own defense. They built stoccade "forts," enclosing their houses, and thus each man's home became a castle, which was often the scene of heroic defense, and not unfrequently of heartrending disaster, when savage cunning overcame Spartan courage. Those who were unable to erect these "forts" relied for safety upon the means afforded by their more fortunate neighbors, and in case of alarm they repaired with their families to the nearest stockade.

On the assembling of the Legislature the emergencies of the situation were clearly set forth, and £40,000 was at once voted as a fund for defense. £11,000 of this was to be applied to the building of a fort and blockhouse on the Western borders, and sustaining a garrison therein; and £25,000 was appropriated in aid of any expedition for the general service." In 1756 Fort Frederick was commenced, and before the close of the year it was garrisoned with two hundred men. This fort was built upon an elevated plateau, about one fourth of a mile from the Potomac. It was constructed of the stone so plentiful in that neighborhood, and its walls were some fifteen feet in height, with bastioned corners. As a place of

defense against small arms it was all that could be desired, but was not calculated to resist an artillery attack. The shape of the fort was quadrangular, each of its exterior lines being three hundred and sixty feet in length, and its walls strengthened with earth embankments. The work was done in the most substantial manner, as it was designed for permanent use, and the expense of construction was something more than £6,000. Barracks sufficient for the accommodation of three hundred men were erected inside, as well as a substantial magazine. The walls of this fort are still standing, firm and strong, covered with wild vines, and shaded by the foliage of large trees which grow in the enclosure. It is thirteen miles east of Hancock, and may be seen from the railroad cars in passing over the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

Washington remained at Fort Cumberland a few days on his return after the battle, in order to recruit his strength, and then took his departure for Mount Vernon, at which place he arrived on the 26th of July, still suffering from the effects of his illness. He was greatly depressed in spirits, in consequence of the result of the campaign, in which he had suffered a very considerable pecuniary loss, in the matter of his horses and general outfit.

Colonel Innes, being left at Fort Cumberland with only a very small force of provincial troops, did all that was possible to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded soldiers under his care. Many of them died and were buried on the hillside near the Fort. Others recovered and were assigned to duty. Great

care was taken by him to have the Fort kept in the most perfect order. The men were required to thoroughly clean the camp and their quarters each day, and every precaution was observed to avoid a surprise by the enemy, which might be attempted at any moment.

After Braddock's army had left Fort Cumberland, on the 9th of June, for the advance on Fort Duquesne, the Indians made their appearance with great frequency and the utmost audacity. Knowing the weakness of the garrison, they had on several occasions approached the Fort and fired upon it, but without doing any damage. Not being bold enough, or strong enough, to attack it, they devoted themselves to murder and plunder wherever opportunity offered, and several settlers were killed in the immediate vicinity of the Fort. Others were taken prisoners and carried off. The number of persons who thus fell victims to savage cruelty in a few weeks was twenty-six.

Governor Sharpe remained some time at the Fort, upon his visit after Braddock's disaster, and on the 11th of August he declared his conviction that Fort Cumberland was not a proper place for a grand magazine. He had consulted with the engineers of the army, who unanimously agreed with him in this conclusion, because the Fort was badly located, being commanded by adjacent hills on two sides.

During the month of August the sick and wounded were removed to Fredericktown, Colonel Innes fearing that he might be besieged by an enemy which would prove strong enough to capture the Fort. Governor

Sharpe advised him in case of such an attack, should it appear that he would be unable to hold the Fort, to set fire to it, and retire at once. After the departure of the men who had been left in the hospital the garrison amounted to barely one hundred, and they became in a short time almost insubordinate, the reins of discipline being greatly relaxed.

Maryland sent a small company of volunteer soldiers to the Fort, in September, which was under command of Captain Dagworthy, whom Governor Sharpe had commissioned. The strength of the garrison was thus swelled to one hundred and thirty-seven men.

Fort Cumberland had never supplied the settlers with the protection they needed, and many fell victims to the tomahawk and scalping knife. On the 24th of June the savages had fallen upon two families within four miles of the Fort, and near the river, and killed six men, women and children. On the 26th they killed seven more, inflicting upon them the most inhuman outrages. In this latter affair the Indians attacked the house of a settler, and tomahawked a woman and three children; the husband seized his gun and fired upon the assailants, but without effect. One of the Indians fired upon him, and the ball passed through his mouth; he then sprang through a back door and ran towards the woods, when another shot struck him in the thigh, inflicting a severe wound. He managed, however, to reach the Fort. A boy who was in the house was struck upon the head with a tomahawk and knocked down, after which he was scalped, his assailants supposing him dead. In a little while he

recovered his senses, and found the Indians engaged in plunder. Fearing they would murder him, he remained quiet and feigned death. While lying thus his mother, whose head had been crushed by a blow of the tomahawk, somewhat recovered, and attempted to rise up, when one of the Indians seized her by the hair, twisted it about his hand, and passing his knife around her head, with a tremendous jerk tore off the bleeding scalp. As soon as the Indians left, the boy fled from the house, and ran into the river, afterwards making his way to the Fort.

About the 1st of October a war party of Indians made a descent upon the families living near the Fort, of whom there were a number on both sides of the Potomac, some near Colonel Cresap's house, and others a few miles east of the Fort. A letter written by Dagworthy at the time said: "It is supposed that near one hundred persons have been murdered or carried away prisoners by these Barbarians who have burnt the houses and ravaged all the Plantations in that part of the country. Parties of the enemy appear within sight of Fort Cumberland every day, and frequently in greater numbers than the garrison consists of."

A short distance east of the Fort, near the river's bank, two trappers had built themselves houses, and had brought their families there to settle. About the 4th of October a party of savages suddenly made their appearance, completely surrounding the houses, and taking the people by surprise. Before the men could catch up their arms they were shot down, and scalped in the presence of their terror-stricken families. The houses were plundered, and then

burned to the ground, the women and children being carried off as prisoners, doubtless to a more horrible fate, as they were never afterwards heard of.

Four other families, still closer to the Fort, were surprised by another war party a few days earlier. On this occasion the Indians crept stealthily up to within a short distance of their unsuspecting victims, fired upon and killed the men, and then tomahawked every living person they found. They tore the bleeding scalps from the still breathing bodies, and with taunting yells approached the fort and waved the scalps in the air, in full view of the garrison. After burning the houses of the settlers the savages departed towards the north.

On the 14th of August, only twenty days after his return to Mount Vernon, as a private citizen, Washington received intelligence of his appointment as commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces. He not only had not sought this appointment, but had declared that he would not accept it unless he could be assured of the rank and emoluments to which the office was entitled; be authorized to name his field officers, and guaranteed such supplies as were necessary, promptly. All his requirements were complied with, and he was commissioned as commander-in-chief of all the forces raised, or to be raised, in the colony. Governor Dinwiddie undoubtedly made this appointment under the pressure of public opinion, as it was well known he desired to promote Colonel Innes to the position, and from that time forward Dinwiddie was never cordial with the new commander. Captain Adam Stephens, who had been with Washington at

Great Meadows, was made Lieutenant-Colonel. On the 14th of September Washington went to Winchester, where he made his headquarters, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens went forward to Fort Cumberland. After getting matters in a satisfactory shape at Winchester, and sending out his recruiting officers, Washington made a tour of inspection of all the outposts, from Fort Cumberland to Fort Dinwiddie, on Jackson's river, and in order to facilitate military movements he built a shorter and better road between Winchester and Fort Cumberland, for the passage of troops and supplies.

In the latter part of this year the old quarrel as to rank between provincial officers and those holding royal commissions was renewed at Fort Cumberland, and it led to many and bitter disputes. Governor Sharpe had sent Captain Dagworthy to the Fort with a company of thirty men, which had been raised in Maryland, and were the first troops furnished by that colony. Dagworthy had held a royal commission, in the preceding war in Canada, and although he had disposed of the commission for half-pay, he assumed now to command all provincial officers, no matter how high their rank might be.

In November, Governor Innes was called to his home in North Carolina to look after his estates, and before leaving he turned over the command of the Fort to Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens. But no sooner had Colonel Innes departed than Captain Dagworthy issued an order assuming command in despite of the protest of the officer left in charge by the Governor of the Fort. This assumption on Dagworthy's part

caused wrangling and insubordination amongst the officers of inferior grade, all of whom took sides. The Fort being in Maryland, Governor Sharpe was slow to curtail Dagworthy's pretensions, and appeared rather to sustain him. Governor Dinwiddie argued that the location of the Fort should not affect the matter at all, as it was a "king's fort," built by an order sent to him from the king, chiefly by troops in the pay of the king, and that it could not in any way be regarded as under Maryland authority. The disputes upon the question of rank continued throughout the entire winter, and Dagworthy persistently adhered to his right to the command, even after Washington himself arrived at the Fort. Dinwiddie declared that it was preposterous for a Captain in command of only thirty men to pretend to outrank a Colonel who was Commander-in-Chief of all the Virginia forces; but as Fort Cumberland was in Maryland, Dinwiddie would not issue any orders concerning the matter, and Washington then declared that unless the dispute was settled and his authority established he would resign his commission. In order to secure a settlement of the question, it was determined to refer it to Major-General Shirley, Braddock's successor as General in command of the colonies. The officers desired Washington to present the matter in person, and on the 4th of February, 1756, he set out upon a journey to the General's headquarters at Boston, a distance of five hundred miles, accompanied by Captain Mercer, his aid-de-camp, and Captain Stewart, of the Virginia light-horse. The journey was made upon horseback, the young

officers being dressed in the most stylish uniforms, and accompanied by their black servants.

General Shirley received Washington with the utmost kindness, and entertained him in the most hospitable manner. The question as to his rank, and Dagworthy's pretensions, was fully discussed, and Washington delivered to the General a letter from Governor Dinwiddie, bearing date January 23, 1756, of which the following is an extract:

"Gov. Sharpe has not answered your Excellency's intentions in removing the Dispute between Col. Washington and Capt. Dagworthy; he has ordered him to keep the command of the Fort,* which he does in an absolute manner. We have purchased and laid in provisions for 1,000 men for one year; as the Fort was the most safe place, they were deposited there, and a commissary appointed at the charge of this country, he will not allow him to discharge his duty, but refuses any of the provisions to be touched but by his order; and though the provisions are supply'd by this country, he insists on a right to supply his own men from our magazine, tho' Maryland pays no part of the charge; he otherways acts in an arbitrary manner, & insists on his Rank superior to any of our officers, and he has not above 30 men, when Col. Washington has upwards of 500.

"This Fort was built by virtue of His Majesty's instructions to me, and by my orders to Col. James Innes, then in the pay of this colony, and with a great charge to this country. It's true it happens to be in Maryland, but I presume His Majesty has a right to build a Fort where he pleases in any of his colonies; and the guns mounted are guns sent by His Majesty for the service of Virginia; it cannot reasonably be suggested that His Majesty intended them for the Proprietor of Maryland.

"General Braddock gave a commission to Colonel Innes to be Governor of the Fort; his private affairs calling him to his estate, in North Carolina, he appointed Lieut. Col. Stephens to command in his absence. Capt. Dagworthy, with his pretended rank, wrested the command from him without any rule but his commission of Captain in the Canada Expedition, tho' not on the half pay list, but received a sum of money in lieu; by accepting that money I am of opinion he revoked his commission.

*Governor Sharpe had ordered Captain Dagworthy to confine his authority to troops within the Fort alone, and not to attempt to command those in the camp.

"This affair makes such noise here that I thought it necessary to for'd Col. Washington to you, who can be more particular. If I was to call the assembly now, I know this affair has raised the rancour of the people so much that they would go into extremes of resentment, and do no business for the service. I am sorry I have occasion to be so long on this affair, but as it makes much noise here, and without you interpose your authority, I do not know what will be the consequence; as formerly, I desire the favor of a Brevet commission to Col. Washington, and to the other Field officers, and that you would please to reinstate Col. Stephens to the command of the Fort till Governor Innes returns. As commander-in-chief of the forces this is in your power only, and without some regulation in regard to this unhappy dispute I shall not be able to do anything with our Assembly.

"I forgot to mention that Fort Cumberland being a King's Fort, I cannot conceive that the proprietor Governor can have any Right to appoint a Governor, and more so as it has been built by this government; the Right is in you, and I doubt not you will assume it in order to restore Peace."

After reading this letter, and hearing still further details from Washington, General Shirley put a final end to all difficulties as to rank, by writing as follows to Governor Sharpe:

Boston, March 5, 1756.

Sir:

Inclosed is the extract of a letter which I have lately received by Col. Washington from Gov. Dinwiddie, calling upon me to determine the right of command between him and Capt. Dagworthy.

You was pleased to assure me at New York that you would send such orders to Capt. Dagworthy as would put an end to this dispute, and afterwards that you had actually done it.

I should be extremely unwilling to do anything that might appear in the least disagreeable to any gentleman who had the Honour of bearing His Majesty's commission, and should have been glad that no such dispute had come before me. But as the command I am honored with from His Majesty obliges me upon all occasions to act the best for his service, I must desire that Capt. Dagworthy may be removed from Fort Cumberland: or acquainted that if he remains there, he must put himself under the command of Col. Washington.

I have taken some time to consider this point, and cannot think that Capt. Dagworthy, who now acts under a Provincial commission, has any right to the command, as there are no regular troops joined with those troops now at Fort Cumberland, which would be the only circum-

stance that could occasion a dispute concerning the right of Provincial field officers to command in preference to Captains bearing commissions from His Majesty.

I should have sent my orders to Capt. Dagworthy through my aid-de-camp, but as you have proposed to me to give him such as would effectually remove the occasion of the dispute, I can't but hope you will still do it; and I think, besides, as he now acts under a Provincial commission it will be more regular that they should be transmitted to him from you.

With respect to Fort Cumberland, I am informed by Capt. Morris, my aid-de-camp, that the late General Braddock had private instructions from His R. H. the Duke, to put it in a condition to contain a garrison of 200 men, and that he appointed Col. Innes Gov'r of it, which was given out in orders; if that be so the matter must remain on the same foot he put it upon.

* * * * * * * *

I am with great Regard, Sir,
Your Honour's Most Obedient
Humble Servant,
W. SHIRLEY.

Upon concluding his mission to Boston, Washington set out on his return to Virginia, spending some ten days, however, in New York, where he became greatly enamored with Miss Phillipse, a very elegant young lady, with whom he became acquainted, and who afterwards was married to Captain Morris, his fellow aid-de-camp while with Braddock. In March he was in Williamsburg, endeavoring to secure the legislation necessary to secure the frontiers, and to enable him to march again on Fort Duquesne, which he was most anxious to capture. He returned shortly afterward to Winchester, where he received most startling news as to the depredations of the savages on the borders.

The Indians had penetrated the country almost to Winchester, and everywhere they were murdering

and scalping the inhabitants. He determined then, to enter the woods, and punish the redskins. With this object in view he sent a courier to Fort Cumberland for troops, intending to take them, with such militia as he could organize, and go in search of the enemy. He quickly discovered, however, that this project would have to be abandoned. The forests about Fort Cumberland were literally alive with Indians, who were constantly devising stratagems for destroying the Fort and garrison. The troops here had been sent out in various directions to punish such parties of French and Indians as they might be able to overcome, and to rescue settlers. Those left in the Fort were scarcely strong enough to defend it, and not a man could be spared. The courier returned to Winchester, and reported these facts. On his return he narrowly escaped with his life, as upon leaving the Fort the Indians fired upon him, and endeavored to cut him off. His horse was shot under him, and his clothes were cut in several places by bullets. Governor Innes, who had returned, and was in command of the Fort, declared that he could do no more than maintain his position, and if his force should be reduced he would be compelled to abandon the post at once. Not only did Washington thus fail to get the troops he expected, but the militia neglected also to respond to his call.

The Virginia Assembly, seeing the necessity of prompt action, appropriated £20,000, and proposed the establishment of a chain of forts along the Alleghanies from the Potomac to the borders of North Carolina. This did not meet Washington's

views. He advised the construction of a strong fort at Winchester, which should be a central point for supplies and defense. He said "Fort Cumberland is of little use; there is not an inhabitant living between it and Winchester, except a few settlements about the Fort, and a few families at Edwards's, on the Cacapehon. At Fort Cumberland I would have one company to garrison the place to secure it, to procure the earliest intelligence, and to cover detachments sent to the Ohio River, which is all the use it can ever be put to." His advice as to making the fort at Winchester a strong central point was adopted, and Fort Loudon was the result—the name being given in honor of the commanding General who succeeded Shirley. The plan for a chain of forts was persisted in, the projected number being twenty-three.

Fort Cumberland was still maintained, however, and at great expense. Colonel Innes found it necessary in the spring, a second time to go to his home, and on this occasion he left Major James Livingston in command.

Colonel Innes was beyond question a gentleman of much prudence, and one who had a high regard for his "Perquisites;" besides being rather eccentric in his orthography. Mr. Brantz Mayer has kindly furnished a copy of an original letter which came into his possession through Hon. Alexander R. Boteler, and which was written by Governor Innes at the time of turning over the command of the Fort to Major Livingston. It is quite an interesting document, and is as follows:

By James Innes Esqr Govr of Fort Cumberland,
May 26th 1756.

To The Fort Major of said Fort or to his assistant when absent on his Maj's Service.

You are to See that all the Out Doors of that Roe of Barracks next to Potomack or fasing the New Store be made Stench & Strong not to be opened upon any account whatever. That the Camp Cullermen be Appointed & to keep the Garrison Sweet & clean.

All the Howses & hutts on the Bottome or near the Garison Not being imediately occupeyd for His Majestys Use & Service Custome hath made them a Perquisite of the Governors. & as farr as the Guns in the Fort cann throw a shott the land is deemd for the use of the Garison. You are therefore to insist upon a moderate Rent as my Right. & the account of which you are to trance mitt to me.

Given under my hand att Fort Cumberland this 26th May 1756.

JAMES INNES.

To James Livingston, Esq.

The "Governor" evidently received some moneys from the rent of the houses near the Fort, a number of which were occupied by traders, who had brought merchandise of such character as the soldiers cared for, in which they speculated. The sums thus collected he regarded as his "perquisites," and was careful to order that Major Livingston should promptly "trance mitt" them to him.

The location of the Fort was such that several spurs of the mountain ranges in the vicinity entirely overlooked it, although when it was constructed it was not thought to be within gun-shot of any of them. The Indians, however, found opportunity to considerably annoy both the garrison and the camp at times. On frequent occasions they would post themselves on the side of Knobley Mountain and fire into the Fort. They did the same from the knob now known as McKaig's Hill. And although the distance intervening was too great to

permit them to do much damage, yet very often their bullets fell inside the palisades, and rendered the men so uncomfortable that they became anxious to put an end to such aggressions. On one occasion, during the summer of 1756, a large party of warriors had been loitering about the Fort for several days with a view to taking the scalps of such unwary soldiers as might venture within their reach. The troops were on their guard, however, and the Indians, despairing of cutting any of them off, took a position on one of the hills, and spent the entire day firing into the Fort. By loading their guns with heavy charges of powder, they were enabled to make it rather dangerous for such of the troops as were exposed. Major Livingston became much annoyed, finally, and determined to punish the redskins severely. Accordingly he ordered a Captain to take seventy-five men and dislodge the enemy. The night was cloudy, and there was no moon. The Captain took his force out under cover of the darkness, crossed the creek at the ford just above its mouth, and in perfect silence marched to the foot of the hill; here they formed a line, and cautiously surrounded the Indians, ascending and approaching to within about seventy-five yards of them. The savages were totally unprepared for an attack, and had posted no guards, evidently believing the garrison was too weak to molest them. The soldiers lay quiet, awaiting daybreak, at which time they intended to make an assault. As the light broke in the east, every man lay with his hand on the trigger of his gun, and as soon as the Indians began to move about

the signal was given, when a volley was poured into their midst. The surprise was complete. The savages were utterly confounded; they had no time to secure their arms before the whites discharged another volley, cutting down most of them. Those who were not killed or wounded sought safety in flight, but they were picked off one after another, and few succeeded in getting off with their lives.

The Indians after this troubled the garrison but little by firing from the hills, but they sought by every means to be revenged for the slaughter of their comrades, and gathered in great numbers about the Fort. Amongst the most cruel, bold and bloodthirsty of these warriors was Kill-buck, a Shawanese chief, who had, previous to the war lived near the settlers, on the South Branch of the Potomac, most of whom he knew. He was a powerful man, and possessed of much intelligence, but inhuman in his nature. He had made good use of his knowledge as to the homes and strength of the settlers, and had been guilty of many cruel murders. He had command of the Indians who had gathered about Fort Cumberland, and held a council for the purpose of determining upon the best method of capturing the Fort and destroying the garrison. It was finally determined to resort to stratagem, and a plan was made by which they were to secure an entrance, on the pretense of friendship, after which they were to overpower the troops and put all, officers and men, to death. Accordingly, Kill-buck, marched up to the Fort, at the head of his warriors, making signs of friendship, and requested Major Livingston to admit

them, in order that they might have a consultation; he said they were the friends of the English, and did not wish them harm, but would bury the hatchet. Major Livingston knew the character of Kill-buck too well to trust him, but nevertheless pretended to believe his professions, and ordered one of the gates to be opened to them. Feeling secure in the success of their stratagem, the warriors filed in, grimly looking to the right and left. So soon, however, as the principal warriors had entered, the gates were closed, and Kill-buck found the troops drawn up in line in front of their barracks, with their loaded guns in their hands ready for service. He turned upon the Major and haughtily asked the cause of this treatment, whereupon that officer charged him in the most forcible and contemptuous language with having come with a lie in his mouth and murder in his heart, to deceive him; he told Kill-buck that he had seen through his stratagem, and now intended to punish him severely for his treachery. Kill-buck and his chiefs were seized and disarmed, and were then dressed in petticoats; the gates were opened, and they were driven forth with jeers and laughter by the soldiers, who taunted them with being squaws, and old women. This humiliation was greater punishment to the Indians than death, and they left the place utterly dejected and disgraced.

One of the parties of Indians that visited Fort Cumberland in August was commanded by Langlade, who was sent here to ascertain what the English were about, and whether preparations were being

made for another advance. The order under which he came was as follows:

"Dumas, Chevalier of the Royal and Military Order of St Louis, Captain of Infantry; commandant of the Ohio and its tributaries: It is ordered that Sieur Langlade, Ensign of Infantry, start at the head of a detachment of French and Indians, to go in the direction of Fort Cumberland.

"In case the savages prefer to quit the great highway, Sieur Langlade will, with the French detach himself from them, in order to follow them; the principal object of his mission being to examine if the enemy is making any movement in those parts.

"He will march with caution and distrust, to avoid all surprises and any ambuscade. If he strike in conjunction with his Indian allies, he will employ all his talent to prevent them from the exercise of any cruelty upon those who may fall into their hands:

"Done at Fort Duquesne, the ninth of August, 1756."

Langlade's party advanced no farther than Fort Cumberland, and they did little or no damage.

Washington's views as to the campaign proposed to be now commenced differed from those of Governor Dinwiddie, very materially. Washington was anxious to get rid of Fort Cumberland, as he thought it useless, for various reasons which he gave; among others, it was commanded by adjacent hills; was not strong enough in its construction; and was easily flanked. Dinwiddie had persistently declared that it should be maintained, and he had made it the chief depot of stores; besides which he had sent a portion of the troops from Winchester, and thus interfered with the work on Fort Loudon, which Washington was desirous of having completed. Dinwiddie had found it convenient to oppose Washington in all of his plans, and gave him much annoyance; losing no opportunity to vent his resentment in this manner upon the commander of the

Virginia forces, because he had secured the place the Governor intended for his favorite, Colonel Innes. Washington wrote as follows to Speaker Robinson:

WINCHESTER, 5th August 1756.

SIR:

Fort Cumberland at present contains all our provisions and valuable stores, and is not capable of an hour's defense, if the enemy were only to bring a single half-pounder against it, which they might do with great ease on horseback. Besides, it lies so remote from this place, as well as from the neighboring inhabitants, that it requires as much force to keep the communication open to it as a fort at the Meadows would do, and employs one hundred and fifty men, who are a dead charge to the country, as they can be of no other use than just to protect and guard the stores, which might as well be lodged at Cox's Fort;* indeed better, for they would then be more contiguous to this place, to the inhabitants, and to the enemy, and more serviceable if we should ever carry an expedition over the mountains, by opening a road where the Indians have blazed. A strong garrison there would not only protect the stores, but also the few remaining inhabitants on the Branch,† and at the same time waylay and annoy the enemy, as they pass and repass the mountains. Whereas the forces at Fort Cumberland, lying in a corner quite remote from the inhabited parts to which the Indians always repair to commit their murders, can have no intelligence of anything that is doing, but remain in total ignorance of all transactions. When I was down I applied to the Governor for his particular and positive directions in this affair. The following is an exact copy of his answer:—"Fort Cumberland is a king's fort, and built chiefly at the charge of the colony, therefore properly under our direction until a governor is appointed." Now, whether I am to understand this ay or no, to the plain, simple question asked,—"Is the fort to be continued or removed?" I know not.

To this letter Speaker Robinson replied, saying, "The Committee were all in opinion with you, that the keeping of Fort Cumberland was an unnecessary expense; but upon my mentioning their opinion to the Governor, he appeared very warm, and said Lord Loudon might do what he pleased, but for his part

*Cox's Fort was on Patterson's Creek, 25 miles from Fort Cumberland.
†South Branch of the Potomac.

he would not remove the garrison, nor order the fort to be demolished."

Shortly after this, Washington, while on a visit to Mount Vernon, wrote as follows to Governor Dinwiddie:

I have in several letters to your Honor expressed my opinion with candor and freedom about the situation, works and garrison at Fort Cumberland. I have upon all occasions said that Fort Cumberland is a place of no strength, and never can be tenable from the badness of the ground. It is far remote from any of our inhabitants, exposed to the insults of the enemy, contains all our valuable stores (save what I have removed to Winchester), and a garrison of 170 men, which is too large a number to be spared from other places, merely to defend the stores at this, and too small to afford detachments to waylay and surprise the enemy. I shall, therefore, beg leave to observe, in regard to Fort Cumberland, that if it is continued we must be confined to act defensively, and keep our forces dispersed as they now are. The place must be fortified with strong works or else it will inevitably fall, garrison and stores, into the enemy's hands. I inclose Col. Shepherds' letter on this head in answer to one I wrote him.

I have the honor to be &c., &c.,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

MOUNT VERNON, Sept. 23, 1756.

Dinwiddie still vehemently opposed all propositions for the removal of the Fort, and wrote to Washington, stating his reasons for its maintenance; but finally proposed to him that the entire matter should be referred to a council of officers to be held at the Fort. This was agreed to. The council was appointed, and in due time held its sessions, at which the question was fully argued, and carefully considered in every particular. The council reported at large, assigning the reasons which might be urged both for retaining and for abandoning the Fort, but forbore to express a decided opinion. Colonel Washington approved the report, and endorsed thereon his own comments, after which he forwarded

the whole to Governor Dinwiddie. The Council agreed that the Fort was wholly defenseless, imperfectly constructed, and commanded by several hills within gunshot; but they thought it important that a post should be maintained in this quarter, since the only road to the West for wheel carriages passed in this direction. With this view of the subject Colonel Washington concurred, but was still of the opinion that a more favorable position ought to have been chosen, and suggested that it should be in advance of Fort Cumberland, somewhere in the vicinity of Little Meadows. He thought, also, that Virginia should not be expected to maintain this Fort alone, but that Maryland and Pennsylvania should unite with her in the enterprise, as they were all equally interested in the prime object, which was to facilitate an expedition to the Ohio River, and to furnish a means of protection against the advance of the enemy into either of the Colonies.

Upon receipt of the report, Governor Dinwiddie wrote to Washington in reply: "I received the opinion of the council of war in regard to Fort Cumberland; as it was an affair of great consequence I called the council for their advice. In consequence thereof I hereby order you, immediately to march one hundred men to Fort Cumberland, from the forces you have at Winchester, which Captain Mercer says are one hundred and sixty enlisted men. You are to remain at Fort Cumberland, and make the place as strong as you can in case of an attack. You are to send out parties from the Fort to observe the motions of the enemy, if they should march over

the Alleghany mountains. Any stores at the fort, not absolutely necessary for its defense, you are to send to Winchester."

Previous to the calling of the council, Washington had been requested by the Assembly to prepare a plan of defense for the frontiers, by means of a line of forts extending from Maryland to North Carolina. In compliance with this request, he submitted a plan embracing twenty-three forts, of which Cox's Fort was the most advanced, Fort Cumberland being left entirely out.

Colonel Stephen succeeded Major Livingston in command of the Fort in the fall, and the Colonial Records furnish us with the following letter written by him to the Governor of Pennsylvania:

FORT CUMBERLAND, Sept. 30, 1756.

SIR:

Yesterday came into this garrison John Adam Long, who lived in this neighborhood, and was taken Prisoner on the 3d of April last, near to a fort on the Virginia Frontiers, commanded by Captain Cox. He is a sensible man of fifty five years of age, and informs me that he was carried directly to Fort Duquesne, on his way to which place he met one hundred and fifty Indians near to this Fort, going against the inhabitants of the Virginia frontiers; that this party, joined with several others down before them, engaged Captain Mercer, at the head of a detachment from this Fort; that there were nine Indians killed in that engagement, which, with their seeing the Tracts of several scouting parties after them, made them return without doing much mischief to the Inhabitants; that he was detained at Fort Duquesne about twenty days, during which time the Delawares carried in several Prisoners, One of which they roasted A Live. Two others they put to death in a Cruel and Barbarous Manner.

ADAM STEPHEN.

The French officers constantly professed a desire to prevent everything of a barbarous character on the part of their Indian allies, but as there are numerous well authenticated instances in which

they were witnesses to scenes of torture, which they made no effort to prevent, the honesty of their professions may well be doubted.

In a letter of M. Vaudreuil to M. de Machault, dated Montreal, August 8th, 1756, found in the New York Colonial Manuscripts—Paris Documents, vol. x., under the head of "Occurrences since the 10th of June," are the following entries:

"Five deserters from Fort Cumberland arrived at Fort Duquesne.

"A detachment under the command of Sieur de Celeron de Blainville fell in with some of the enemy's scouts at this side of Fort Cumberland. These two parties met unexpectedly, and fired point blank, the enemy immediately fell back; we killed three of them, whose scalps have been carried off by the Indians, but we lost Sieur de Blainville, one Huron, one Delaware, and one Onondago.

"Five Chouanons had a similar adventure a little nearer Fort Cumberland. They scalped three English. One of their men was killed.

"A party from different tribes having divided, returned in squads with a number of scalps.

"Sieur de Rocheblave, with another cadet, a corporal, a militiaman, and twenty Chouanon's knocked at the gate of a small fort, three leagues beyond Fort Cumberland, where there remained some families and thirty militia. He killed four Englishmen, whom the Indians scalped; wounded three who dragged themselves into the fort, and took three prisoners.*

"A detachment under the command of M. de Celeron had a fight near Cresap's Fort, in the rear of Cumberland; killed eight Englishmen, whose scalps the Indians were not able to secure, finding themselves in the dusk of the evening, under the musketry of the Fort. We have had two Indians killed and one wounded.

"The garrison at Fort Cumberland is not paid; it is greatly diminished by sickness which has prevailed there all winter, and still continues.

"On the 8th of June the grass was growing in the roads communicating with Cumberland. Expresses no longer came any further than Winchester on account of our Indians, who are always in the field.

"Not a grain of Indian corn has been planted between that post and Kaneghuigik, twenty five leagues distant from it towards the sea.

"It was thought that Fort Cumberland would be soon abandoned;

*It is not known that any fort was in existence "three leagues beyond Fort Cumberland." Cresap's fort was about four leagues east, and is probably the one referred to. Below Evitt's Creek, and about three miles from Cumberland, there is a tract of land which was named in 1791 "Fort Lip," which is referred to in Jacob's Life of Cresap. There may have been a small fort there.

more than three months have elapsed since a wagon or bateau had come there."

It will be seen that the French were constantly on the alert, and were kept well informed of all that transpired. In the fall of 1756, two of their spies came to Fort Cumberland, and endeavored to possess themselves of an accurate knowledge of the strength of the garrison, the number of men in the guard, the weakest points in the Fort, &c., with a view to arranging a plan by which the Indians might capture it. The movements of these fellows were closely watched, and finally the commandant of the fort ordered their arrest. They were immediately tried by a court martial, convened for the purpose, and the evidence being conclusive they were remanded to prison, one of them being sentenced to death. He was taken out next morning, and hanged to a tree in the vicinity of the Fort. The other was sent under guard to Annapolis, to Governor Sharpe, his life being spared on condition that he would divulge to the Governor certain important information concerning the French and Indians.

When Washington received Governor Dinwiddie's order, requiring him to march one hundred men to Fort Cumberland from Fort Loudon, he was much annoyed thereby, and wrote to Dinwiddie, assuring him that the change would occasion much inconvenience, as the works at Winchester were still incomplete, and the force there was so small that it was barely sufficient to protect the place. He did not, however, want it inferred by his acts and words that he objected to Fort Cumberland, on any personal

grounds, and concluded his letter by saying, "I had rather a thousand times be at Fort Cumberland."

Washington had visited the Fort only a short time before, early in November, and had ordered all stores to be removed to Winchester, except such as were absolutely needed for the use of the garrison. While here he had a conference with a number of Catawba Indians who came in, and were friendly. They asked him to supply them with clothing, wampum, pipes, tomahawks, and silver trinkets for the hands and arms. He regretted his inability to gratify their demands, but assured them of the friendship of the English for the Catawbas, and gave them tomahawks and wampum, which he purchased for them.

The question as to the abandonment of Fort Cumberland was still discussed very earnestly, and Lord Loudon wrote to Governor Dinwiddie, saying:

"As to the affair of Fort Cumberland I own it gives me great uneasiness, and I am of the same opinion with you, that it was very material to have supported that Fort this winter, and after that we could easily have made it a better post than ever it has been, from what I hear of it. I cannot agree with Colonel Washington in not drawing in the posts from the stockade forts in order to defend that advanced one; and I should imagine much more of the frontier will be exposed by retiring your advanced posts near Winchester."

Washington was convinced that Lord Loudon's opinions were based upon the representations of Governor Dinwiddie, and he became soon after greatly annoyed by the contradictory orders transmitted to him by the Governor, in consequence of which he was uncertain as to what was really expected of him. He said "if, under these circumstances, my conduct is responsible for the fate of Fort Cumber-

land, it must be confessed that I stand upon a tottering foundation indeed." He steadily opposed the abandonment of the stockade forts on the South Branch, and protested against the scheme, as dangerous and unwise, involving the peril of the entire frontier. He wrote to Speaker Robinson again, giving expression to his fears. That gentleman in his reply said:

"I am truly concerned at the uneasiness you are under in your present situation, and the more so, as I am sensible that you have too much reason for it. The resolution of defending Fort Cumberland, and evacuating the other forts, was taken before I knew or mistrusted anything of the matter. I must confess I was not a little surprised at it, and took the liberty to expostulate with many of the council upon it, who gave me in answer, that Lord Loudon had insisted that Fort Cumberland should be preserved, and as we had so few troops, it could not be done without breaking up the small forts and taking the men from them.

"It was to no purpose to tell them that our frontiers would thereby be entirely exposed to our cruel and savage enemy, and that they could receive no protection from Fort Cumberland, as it was in another province, and so remote from any of our inhabitants; and further that the act of Assembly, which gave the money solely for the defence and protection of our frontiers, would be violated and the money applied otherwise than the Assembly intended. Yet notwithstanding all I could say they persisted in their resolution without alleging any other reason than that it was in pursuance of Lord Loudon's desire.

"It cannot be a difficult matter to guess who was the author and promoter of this advice and resolution, or by whom Lord Loudon has been persuaded that the place is of such importance. But supposing it were really so, it ought to be defended by the people in whose province it is [Maryland], or at least at the expense of the three colonies jointly, and our own frontier not left exposed for the defence of a place, from which we cannot receive the least advantage or protection. The present unhappy state of our country must fill the mind of every well-wisher to it with dismal and gloomy apprehensions, and without some speedy alterations in our counsels, which may God send, the fate of it must soon be determined."

About the first of January, 1757, Washington established his headquarters at Fort Cumberland, where

he remained until March. He had concluded that Lord Loudon's opinions had been based upon Governor Dinwiddie's representations, and learning that there was to be a conference of the Southern Governors with Lord Loudon, in March, he asked Governor Dinwiddie's permission to attend, and in response to his request received a very ungracious letter from that official, granting him the privilege in the most churlish terms. Washington then wrote Lord Loudon a lengthy letter, explaining in full all military matters with which he had been connected, and the defects of the militia law of Virginia, which had caused no end of trouble and confusion. This letter impressed Lord Loudon very favorably, and when Washington arrived in Philadelphia he was received by him in the most cordial manner, and frequently consulted upon matters of importance. The conference discussed the plan for future operations, and the result of Washington's representations as to Fort Cumberland was, that the Virginia troops, provisions and stores were ordered to be moved to Winchester, which was to be made headquarters, and Fort Cumberland was henceforward to be garrisoned by Maryland forces. The Fort had been greatly strengthened during the winter, and a considerable sum of money expended in its improvement.

About this time Captain Jacobs, an Indian chief, and forty warriors, made their appearance in the Cove, near Raystown, or Bedford, on their way to attack the garrison at Fort Cumberland, expecting to be joined by others to a number sufficient to enable them to carry out their project. They killed

and captured all the people at the little settlement of the Cove, and burned the houses. Hugh McSwine, one of the settlers, was absent from his home, and on his return, finding the ruin that had been wrought, started in pursuit and overtook the Indians. Jacobs declared him a spy and made him prisoner. With the Indians was a white man, named Jackson, who was more bloodthirsty and villainous than his red comrades. McSwine and another prisoner were put in charge of Jackson and an Indian, while the rest of the party went in search of other settlers. Jackson and the Indian, with the prisoners, traveled all day, and in the evening stopped at a deserted cabin, where McSwine was given an ax, and sent to cut wood for a fire. As soon as he got the ax McSwine struck the Indian in the head with it and killed him, after which he turned upon Jackson, but that individual was too quick for him, and the result was a hand to hand encounter. Both were powerful men, and the struggle was long and fierce, the other prisoner being so badly frightened that he gave no aid. McSwine finally got hold of the dead Indian's gun, and succeeded in dispatching Jackson, after which he scalped him and the Indian, and started at once for Fort Cumberland, where he arrived the following evening, and warned Washington of the intended attack. Jacobs afterwards discovered the dead bodies of his friends, and finding the trail of the prisoners to lead towards Fort Cumberland, abandoned his intention of attacking it. McSwine was sent by Washington to Winchester, where he received a Lieutenant's commission.

McSwine had numerous adventures with the savages afterwards, and was finally killed in a battle with them near Ligonier.

On the 5th of April, Governor Dinwiddie ordered the immediate evacuation of Fort Cumberland by the Virginia troops, two companies of which were to proceed to Fredericksburg, under command of Colonel Stephen, to be sent thence by direction of Lord Loudon to South Carolina, where it was anticipated an attack would soon be made. This letter miscarried, and on the 8th of April a council of war was called at the Fort, at which it was determined that the place should be held until the arrival of Captain Dagworthy with the Maryland troops.

On this day one hundred and twenty-four Catawba Indians arrived at the Fort, and were hospitably received by Colonel Stephen. They declared their intention to help their white brothers, the English, to drive out the French. A few days after their arrival, two of these Indians were in a canoe on the Potomac, near the Fort, intending to cross the river. When they had reached the middle of the stream they were suddenly fired upon from the shrubbery on the opposite side, and both Indians fell dead in the canoe. All the Indians in the Fort, and about one hundred white men, went at once in pursuit of the foe, and succeeded in securing a number of scalps.

Fort Cumberland long continued to be a source of uneasiness and dispute. It was the cause of much annoyance to Washington, as well as to the Gover-

nors and Assemblies of Virginia and Maryland. When the Maryland Assembly met, Governor Sharpe appealed to it for money to supply the wants of the garrison, but was met with a most indignant refusal. "That garrison," said the Assembly, "was stationed contrary to the plain destination of all the forces raised and to be supported by law; and, if any evil consequences have heretofore or may hereafter follow a want of supplies, let those answer for them who have, contrary to law, been the means of stationing troops where they had no right to place them."*

The difficulties of keeping up communication between the Fort and Winchester were of the most serious character. The whole country was infested with Indians, and the couriers were often killed or captured. Dinwiddie's letter of the 5th, heretofore referred to, was lost entirely, and another, of the 7th, was three days in reaching its destination. Washington wrote to Dinwiddie as follows:

FORT CUMBERLAND, 10 April, 1757.

SIR:

Your letter by express on the 5th instant, I fear has fallen into the hands of the common enemy, for I have never seen it. The other, of the 7th, I this day received, and being exceedingly embarrassed to come at your intentions, and really at a loss to know in what manner to act in such perplexed and difficult circumstances, I called a council of officers to my aid. The result of the advice you will find enclosed.†

It will not be in my power to be in Williamsburg by the 22d, as your Honor desires; but as soon as I can I certainly will. I leave orders with Colonel Stephen to march this garrison to Fort Loudon, as soon as it is relieved, which cannot be before this express may return, and then your further orders may be received. We have no advice of Dagworthy's marching, though orders were sent him.

I shall order all the country's stores to be carried to Fort Loudon,

*Votes and Proceedings Maryland Assembly, Oct. 1757.

†This was to the effect that the Fort should not be evacuated until the arrival of the Maryland troops.

and the two companies on Patterson's Creek to be posted on the Branch to complete the number that was designed for that place. I have ordered a particular return of the provisions to be made out, and Colonel Stephen to take Captain Dagworthy's receipt for the quantity left.

We have been at a good deal of unavoidable expense and trouble to furnish the Indians with such things as they wanted. Some hostile Indians killed two Catawbas, on Thursday last, at about one hundred and fifty yards from the Fort, and seventy from a sentry, and made their escape, though pursued by other Catawbas and near two hundred men. And the day before yesterday, two soldiers were killed and a third taken prisoner, as they were coming to this place from the Fort below. The rest of the party, being ten in number, with Captain Waggener among them, made their escape.

The enclosed remonstrance I have just received, and think it expedient to send it to your Honor, that you may know the temper and disposition of the troops. As I expect to be with you in two or three days after the express, I think it needless to add anything but an apology for the incoherence of this letter. The Indians are all around, teazing and perplexing me for one thing and another, so that I scarce know what I write.

I have the honor to be &c.,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

About the 17th of the month Washington took his departure from Fort Cumberland, and at once made his headquarters at Fort Loudon, where he remained until near the close of the year, at which time he obtained a leave of absence, and retired to Mount Vernon to recuperate his health, which was seriously broken.

On the 8th of June, Lieutenant Baker, who had been out to within a few miles of Fort Duquesne, on a scouting expedition, returned to Fort Cumberland. He had taken with him a party of five soldiers and fifteen Cherokees, and they had surprised some French and Indians on Turtle creek, about twelve miles from Fort Duquesne. They brought in five scalps and one prisoner, a French officer named Velistre; and, besides, they had killed two other

French officers, whose names were Lasosais and St. Oure.

A few days after Washington's departure six Cherokee Indians, who had been as far West as the Ohio River, returned to the Fort, and stated to Captain Dagworthy, who had arrived and taken command, that they had seen a large force of French and Indians near Fort Duquesne; that they were armed with big guns, and had plenty of wagons and horses, and were marching to attack Fort Cumberland. Captain Dagworthy, who questioned them very closely, was so strongly impressed with their story that he at once sent an express towards Winchester to overtake Washington, and to notify the people throughout the country. Colonel Stanwix, with his regulars and the militia from the forts on the Branch, was at once marched to Fort Cumberland, and every preparation possible made for its defense. Washington had long feared a movement of this kind, and was convinced that it could not be successfully resisted. He said the road from Fort Duquesne to Fort Cumberland was the only one over which it would be possible for the French to bring their artillery, unless they should build a new road, which would involve a great deal of expense and months of labor. To ascertain the exact strength and the intentions of the enemy, he had spies sent out to watch their movements. He wrote: "We have received nothing new from Fort Cumberland since the 16th. The Indians who brought the first news, imagine that some of Spotswood's party are yet watching the enemy. On the contrary, I apprehend

they are all cut off;* for a man who left Fort Cumberland on the 16th says the woods appear to be quite alive with hostile Indians, who show themselves openly in the day. This is unusual with them unless they are strong." Fortunately the rumor as to the approach of the French was untrue, and none of them made their appearance. But Washington was constantly apprehensive of an attack by the Indians on Fort Loudon, and observed the strictest caution.

At the close of the month of June, Captain Beale, who was commanding at Fort Frederick, endeavored to persuade Colonel Stanwix to order Washington to reinforce Fort Cumberland again. Colonel Stanwix, who was then at Carlisle, was commander-in-chief of the Middle and Southern provinces, at the time, and he concluded to give that matter into Governor Sharpe's hands to act according to his own judgment. Washington said he did not deem it advisable to send any of his troops to Fort Cumberland, as it was not in imminent peril, and as Virginia was under the necessity of looking after her own frontier, which was constantly threatened. Colonel Stanwix wrote to Governor Sharpe as follows:

CAMP NEAR CARLISLE, July 4, 1757.

SIR:

I did imagine that on receipt of an account of our First Alarm being contradicted that you would send home your militia, and I am at the same time glad to hear that you can depend upon the 500 men when any real occasion requires it; as you apprehend it is for his Majesty's service that an officer & Detachment from the new companies be sent to reinforce Fort Cumberland you will please to order it to be done in such proportion as you who must be the best judge think necessary.

*Captain Spotswood and his party were actually cut off by the Indians and every one of them killed.

A careful inspection of all the provisions in the Fort was made in August, and Mr. Kennedy, in whose charge they had been placed, had all the meats repacked and pickled, for use in the future. A considerable portion of the stores was spoiled, and Colonel Stanwix sent fresh supplies to replace them.

The condition of Fort Cumberland was taken up for consideration in the Maryland Assembly at the session of 1757, and the following address was read in the House of Delegates on the 15th of December:

"Fort Cumberland we are informed, was first begun by some gentlemen of the Ohio Company, as a storehouse of their goods designed for the Ohio Indian trade, and never was garrisoned by troops stationed there by the direction of any law of this province, but commonly by Virginia forces. That fort, we have too much reason to believe, from an extract from your Excellency to the Secretary of State, laid before the lower House in September session, 1756, in which are the following words: "There are no works in this province that deserve the name of fortifications; just behind, and among our Western settlements, are some small stoccado or pallisadoed forts, built by the inhabitants for the protection of their wives and children; and besides these, there is one larger, though, in my opinion, not much more capable of defense, on Potowmack, about 56 miles beyond our settlements. It has been distinguished by the appellation of Fort Cumberland, and is at present garrisoned by three hundred men from Virginia. It is made with stoccados only, and commanded on almost every side by circumjacent hills; a considerable quantity of military stores, that was left by Gen. Braddock, still remain there, and two of the carriages that his Majesty was pleased to order to Virginia two years ago, are mounted therein;" is not tenable even against a trifling force, should they come with any cannon; and therefore humbly submit it, whether it might not be a prudent measure to remove his Majesty's artillery and stores (though indeed the provisions we are told are chiefly spoiled)from thence to a place of security.

"Though Fort Cumberland may be constructed, for anything we know, near a place proper for the stationing a garrison at, for his Majesty's service in general, yet being, as we have been informed, between eighty and ninety miles from the settlements of the Westernmost inhabitants of this province, and in the truth of that information, are confirmed by your excellency's message of the 11th of this instant, wherein you say 'the distance from fort Frederick to fort Cumberland, by the wagon

road, is 75 miles,' and consequently the carriage of provisions thither very expensive; we humbly conceive it cannot be reasonably desired, that the people of this province should be burthened with the great expense of garrisoning that fort, which, if it contributes immediately to the security of any of his majesty's frontier subjects, it must be those of Virginia or Pennsylvania, who do not at present contribute anything towards the support of it, that we know of.

"We understand the most common track of the Indians, in making their incursions into Virginia (which have been lately very frequent) is through the wild desert country lying between fort Cumberland and fort Frederick, and yet we cannot learn that the forces at fort Cumberland (though most of these that are in our pay, the summer past, have been stationed there, contrary, we humbly conceive, to the law that raised them) have very rarely, if ever, molested those savages in those their incursions; from whence we would willingly presume their passage is below the Ranges, which troops stationed at Fort Cumberland, can with safety to that fort, extend themselves to; and consequently, that any security arising from those troops, even to the Virginians who are most in the way of being protected by them, must be very remote, and to us much more so.

"When from the incursions and horrid depredations of the savage enemy in the neighboring colonies, an opinion prevailed, that a force was necessary for the defense and security of the western frontier of this province, it was thought most likely to be conducive to those ends, to have it placed some where near the place fort Frederick is now constructed; because from thence, the troops that might be judged proper to be kept on foot for the security of the frontier inhabitants might have it in their power to range constantly in such manner as to protect them against small parties; and in case any considerable body of the enemy should appear, or the fort should be attacked, the troops might at very short warning be assisted by the inhabitants.

"Near the sum of £6,000 has been expended, in purchasing the ground belonging to, and constructing fort Frederick, and though we have not any exact information what sum may still be wanting to complete it, (if ever it should be thought proper to be done) yet we are afraid the sum requisite for that purpose, must be considerable; and we are apprehensive that fort is so large, that in case of attack, it cannot be defended without a number of men larger than the province can support, purely to maintain a fortification."

After his retirement to Mount Vernon, Washington was attacked by a fever which prostrated him, and rendered him unfit for duty during the next four

months. On the 1st of March, 1758, he resumed his command at Fort Loudon. A great many changes for the better took place in these four months. Governor Dinwiddie turned over the government to Mr. John Blair, President of the council, and sailed for England in January. Mr. Blair had charge of the government then until the arrival of Mr. Francis Fauquier, who had been appointed as Dinwiddie's successor. A still more important change was found in the addition of William Pitt to the British ministry, he having a fuller comprehension of affairs in America than was displayed by any other members of the cabinet. Pitt determined upon retrieving the misfortunes and disgraces of Braddock's campaign, and at once a combined expedition westward was mapped out, with a view to putting an end to the power of the French on the Ohio. Lord Loudon returned to England, and the command fell upon Major-General Abercrombie. The forces were divided into three bodies; the first, under Major-General Amherst, was to attempt the reduction of Louisburg and Cape Breton, and was to be aided by the fleet under Boscawen; the second under General Abercrombie, was to march against Crown Point; and the third, under General Forbes, was to proceed to Fort Duquesne, and capture it. Many distracting questions were peremptorily disposed of before the troops marched. First, the colonial troops were put upon the same footing as the regulars, except that the colonies were to clothe and feed them; and finally the questions as to rank were settled; the provincial officers of rank no higher than Colonel were to be

equal in command with those who held royal commissions. Thus Washington found everything, under the new administration, much pleasanter, as well as more encouraging. Virginia augmented its forces to two thousand men, who were divided into two regiments, one of which was placed under Washington (who still retained his position of commander-in-chief of all the Virginia troops), and the other under Colonel Burd. As General Forbes was detained at Philadelphia, Colonel Bouquet* was sent on to Raystown, now Bedford, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, with the advance of the regular troops, where the final preparations for the march upon Fort Duquesne were to be made, and where the troops were to be concentrated while the roads were being opened and prepared.

Meantime the Maryland Assembly, on the 26th of February, had passed an order for the enlistment of four hundred men to range the frontiers, and protect the settlements. The sum of £10,000 was appropriated to pay for their equipment and support.

The construction of roads to insure easy communication with all necessary points first attracted Colonel Bouquet's attention, in order that there should be no delay in forwarding either supplies or reinforcements. He regarded Fort Cumberland as a post not to be neglected in the perfection of his plans, and wrote as follows to Governor Sharpe:

CONIGOGEGH, 13th of June, 1758.

SIR: As it will be the greatest benefit to his Majesty's Service to have a Road of communication open from each of the Provinces to Fort

*Henry Bouquet was of French descent; he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the British army in 1756. He was appointed a Brigadier in 1765, and died at Pensacola, Florida, in 1766.

Cumberland, I am under the necessity of requesting of you to have the straightest Road reconnoitered leading from Fort Frederick to Fort Cumberland. Recommending to those you appoint to mark it out, to report the time that 500 men will take to cut it. Any Expense you may be at shall be paid by Sir John St. Clair, as he will be the nearest to you. Please to send him the Report of it, that if found practicable he may send troops to work at it.

I am with the highest Regard Sir, your most obdt
and most humble serv't

To the Honble Gov. SHARPE. HENRY BOUQUET.

The Virginia troops were ordered to join Colonel Bouquet's forces, and Washington marched for Fort Cumberland on the 24th of June, arriving here on the 2d of July. The march was made in detachments, Washington being with the advance, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen taking six companies direct to Raystown by another route. Upon his arrival at Fort Cumberland, Washington addressed the following letter to Colonel Bouquet:

CAMP NEAR FORT CUMBERLAND, 3 July, 1758.

To Colonel Henry Bouquet,
Commanding at Raystown:

SIR: According to orders I marched from Winchester on the 24th ultimo, and arrived at this place yesterday, with five companies of the first Virginia regiment, and a company of artificers from the second, as you may observe by the enclosed returns. My march, in consequence of bad teams, and bad roads, notwithstanding I had sent forward the artificers and a covering party three days before, was much delayed. As I cannot suppose you intended to send any part of my men upon the roads, till joined at this place by Colonel Byrd, I shall decline sending any on that service till he arrives, which I presume will be to morrow.

There came twenty-eight wagons with me to this place, and I believe, if they were wanted, ten more might be had upon the South Branch, strong and good, but carrying horses are certainly more eligible for the service to which they are destined. I have received a very scanty allowance of tents for the five companies, namely, sixty-nine only. Out of these most of the officers must either be supplied or lie uncovered. They will readily pay for what they receive if required. No bell tents were sent to us.

My men are bare of regimental clothing, and I have no prospect of a supply. So far from regretting this want during the present campaign, if I were left to pursue my own inclinations, I would not only order the men to adopt the Indian dress, but cause the officers to do it also, and be the first to set the example myself. Nothing but the uncertainty of obtaining the general approbation causes me to hesitate a moment to leave my regimentals at this place, and proceed as light as any Indian in the woods. It is an unbecoming dress, I own, for an officer; but convenience, rather than show, I think, should be consulted. The reduction of bat-horses alone would be sufficient to recommend it, for nothing is more certain than that less baggage would be required, and the public benefitted in proportion.

It appears that within a short time after writing the above letter Washington actually did put his men in Indian dress, as the fact is referred to in a letter written him by Colonel Bouquet, from Raystown, in July, in which he commends the costume, and declares it should be a pattern for the dress of the soldiers in the expedition then going on.

Several hundred Indians had joined Washington, and many of them were with him still, at Fort Cumberland. These proved useful on frequent occasions. The construction of a passable road between the fort at Raystown and Fort Cumberland was absolutely necessary, and had been commenced, but numerous parties of hostile Indians being about the forts, as well as along the line of the road, rendered the work exceedingly dangerous. The couriers going forth and back were constantly fired upon, and a wagoner was shot down one day within five hundred yards of Will's Creek, and in sight of the fort. Washington sent out several parties of Cherokees to attack these prowling bands, but Colonel Bouquet rather checked their efficiency by ordering that an officer and several soldiers should accompany the

Indians. The largest party sent out consisted of eighteen Cherokees, and they succeeded in driving off the enemy.

On the 6th of July Robert Munford wrote the following letter, from Fort Cumberland, to his uncle, Colonel Theodoric Bland, of Prince George's County:

Hond Sir,

Had opportunities offered, as frequently as Inclination would have induced me to write to you, you might have read a Letter from every encampment. After being delayed at Winchester, five or six weeks longer than Expected (in which Time I was ordered Express to Williamsburgh & allowed but a day after my return to prepare) we pushed off into the wide Ocean. I was permitted to walk every step of the Way to this humble Fort, to eat little, to lay hard, over Mountain, thro' Mud and Water, yet as merry & hearty as ever. Our Flankers & Sentrys pretend they saw the Enemy daily, but they never approached us. A Detachment is ordered off this moment to clear a Road thirty miles, and our Companies to cover the Working Party. We are in fine scalping ground I assure you, the guns pop about us, & you may see the fellows prick up their Ears like a Deer every moment. Our Colonel* is an Example of Fortitude, in either Danger or Hardship, and by his easy, polite Behaviour, has gained not only the Regard but affection, of both officers and soldiers. He has kindly invited me to his Table, for the Campaign, offered me any sum of money, I may have occasion for, without charging either Principal or Interest, and signified his approbation of my conduct hitherto, in such a manner, as is to my advantage. In passing my recruiting Acct: I was allowed 18f pr: man, you may judge how much I was Looser when several officers had 40s. Col. Charles Carter, junr, has a horse of mine in keeping 'till my Return: where he may remain if you think proper. The Batt: money and Forage money allow'd me amounts to £66. In everything possible, I shall be upon the frugal scheme. You may depend upon hearing by all opportunities from Dr Sir, yr truly Affect: & ever

obliged nephew
ROBT. MUNFORD.

Camp near Fort Cumberland,
July 6th, 1758.

To Mrs. Bland:

Hond Madam:

Tho' I've hardly a moment at my own Disposal, I can't omit sending

*This refers to Colonel Wm. Burd, of the 2d Virginia Regiment and not to Washington, as stated in a foot note to the Bland Papers.

a few words to my dear aunt, Employed from Sun to Sun, yet from Light to Night, I am mindful of my dear distant Friends. That you and yours may enjoy Every Blessing that Heaven can bestow, is the tribute of a Heart sincerely yrs ROBT. MUNFORD.

P. S. My love to the Lasses.

To Col Theo Bland, in Prince George.

About this time Colonel Bouquet proposed an expedition, with a force of regulars, into the enemy's country, but Washington opposed the movement, as he said it could only be made with a cumbersome train of supplies, and must prove futile. He wanted to move at the earliest possible moment, with a force large enough to take Fort Duquesne, and thus by a brilliant stroke close the campaign. He wrote another letter then, as follows, to Colonel Bouquet:

Camp near Fort Cumberland, 19 July, 1758.

Sir:

Your obliging favor of this date I just now had the pleasure of receiving. You flatter me much by coinciding with me in opinion relative to the proposed expedition.

Captain Dagworthy returned hither yesterday in consequence of orders from Sir John St. Clair, forwarded by the commanding officer at Fort Frederick. I will send out a party on Braddock's Road which I shall be able to reinforce when Col. Mercer returns.*

I am exceedingly obliged by the handsome and polite manner in which you are pleased to give me leave to attend the election at Winchester. Although my being there under any other circumstances would be very agreeable to me, yet I can hardly persuade myself to think of being absent from my more immediate duty, even for a few days. I will not, however, come to any absolute determination till I receive answers to some letters on that subject, which I expect this night or to-morrow.†

Just before going to Fort Cumberland, Washington had met, courted, and become engaged to Mrs.

*Colonel Mercer was then engaged in making the road between Fort Cumberland and Raystown.

†Washington having resolved to quit the army at the close of this campaign, had proposed himself as a candidate for the House of Burgesses, and his friends wanted him to be present at the election, as he had three active competitors, who were at work in person to defeat him. He, however, declined to attend, and remained at Fort Cumberland, where he shortly afterwards received intelligence of his election by a handsome majority. A Virginia election in those days was rather peculiar in some respects, and the participators must have had a "good old time," as Washington was called on to foot a bill of £39 s6. Items: a hogshead and a barrel of punch; 35 gallons of wine, 43 gallons strong beer and cider, and dinner for his friends.

Martha Custis, a charming young widow, and he wrote from this place a volume of ardent love letters to that lady. These, however, have not been made public, and the curiosity of the world as to this love affair must remain ungratified so far as this correspondence is concerned.

On the 21st a letter from Washington to Colonel Bouquet apprised him that Colonel Burd was in want of a supply of vermillion for the Indians, who needed it in putting on the war paint, and preparing for battle. He says:

"The bridge is finished at this place,* and to morrow Major Peachey, with three hundred men, will proceed to open Gen. Braddock's road. I shall direct them to go to George's Creek, ten miles in advance. By that time I may possibly hear from you. If they go farther it may be requisite to reinforce the party. But this matter, I suppose, will be ordered according to the route determined on by the General, for it will be needless to open a road, of which no use will be made afterwards.

"Colonel Stephen gives me some room to apprehend that a body of light troops may soon move on. I pray your interest most sincerely with the General to get my regiment and myself included in the number. If any argument is needed to obtain this favor, I hope without vanity I may be allowed to say, that, from long intimacy with these woods, and frequent scouting in them, my men are at least as well acquainted with all the passes and difficulties as any troops that will be employed."

Washington had supposed that the advance upon Fort Duquesne would be made over the old road which Braddock had used. He was greatly surprised, therefore, to learn that Colonel Bouquet had declared his intention of constructing a new road from Raystown to the Ohio River, and marching a part of his force by that route, the other part to take Braddock's

*Nowhere has any record been found as to the location of this bridge. Braddock's men had prepared the timbers for a bridge, over Wills' Creek, in 1755, but there is no history of its erection. The probability is that it was found necescary to put up a bridge for use during the spring and fall freshets, as at such times the creek was too much swollen to permit of wagons passing the ford.

Road, and the two bodies to unite on the Monongahela. The accounts which Braddock had given of his road, in his dispatches, were of such a character as to lead the commander of the present expedition to believe the road well nigh impassable, and Bouquet's project of a new road through Pennsylvania was encouraged by interested parties in that State, who assured him it could be easily built, and that the grades would be light. Washington strongly opposed the idea; he assured Colonel Bouquet that it would cost the army a fatal loss of time, and result in a barren victory, at best, in the end. He wrote as follows to Colonel Bouquet:

CAMP NEAR FORT CUMBERLAND, 25 July, 1758.

DEAR SIR:

I do not incline to propose anything that may seem officious, but would it not facilitate the operations of the campaign, if the Virginia troops were ordered to proceed as far as the Great Crossing, and construct forts at the most advantageous situations as they advance, opening the road at the same time? In such a case I should be glad to be joined by that part of my regiment at Raystown. Major Peachy, who commands the working party on Braddock's road, writes me that he finds few repairs wanting. To-night I shall order him to proceed as far as Savage River, and then return, as his party is too weak to adventure further.

We have received advice that our second convoy, of more than seventy wagons, will be at the South Branch to-day, where I expect they will be joined by other wagons with forage. They will all proceed to this place immediately.

I shall most cheerfully work on any road, pursue any route, or enter upon any service that the General or yourself may think me usefully employed in, or qualified for, and shall never have a will of my own, when a duty is required of me. But since you desire me to speak my sentiment freely, permit me to observe, that after having conversed with all the guides, and having been informed by others, who have a knowledge of the country, I am convinced that a road, to be compared with General Braddock's, or, indeed that will be fit for transportation even by pack-horses, cannot be made. I have no predilection for the route you have in contemplation for me, not because difficulties appear

therein, but because I doubt whether satisfaction can be given in the execution of the plan. I know not what reports you may have received from your reconnoitering parties, but I have been uniformly told that, if you expect a tolerable road by Raystown you will be disappointed, for no movement can be made that way without destroying our horses.

Bouquet was not convinced by Washington's representations, yet he was desirous of fully consulting with him, and fixing upon a plan which would meet with his approval. He therefore wrote to Washington, saying: "Nothing can exceed your generous dispositions for the service. I see, with the utmost satisfaction, that you are above the influences of prejudice, and ready to go heartily where reason and judgment shall direct. I wish sincerely that we may all entertain one and the same opinion; therefore I desire to have an interview with you at the houses built half way between our camps." Both officers went to the place designated, half way between Fort Cumberland and Raystown, and entered into a discussion of the question at issue. Washington stated that the road taken by Braddock had been laid out by the Ohio Company, aided by traders and Indians, the sole object being to secure the best and most direct route; that the road was in pretty good order, and could be made ready for use with but little labor, and that the building of a new road by another route would consume precious time, and extend the campaign into another year, which would have a demoralizing effect upon the soldiers, as well as upon the colonies. But General Forbes had determined upon the new route through Pennsylvania, and Colonel Bouquet naturally took the same position. Washington succeeded, however,

in persuading him to abandon the idea of dividing his forces, and it was finally determined that the advance upon Fort Duquesne should be over a new road to be built from Raystown. Washington was greatly dispirited by this, and he wrote to Major Halkett, in August, that this would ruin the expedition, as they would be utterly unable to get beyond Laurel Hill during the winter. He also wrote again to Colonel Bouquet:

CAMP NEAR FORT CUMBERLAND, 2d August, 1758.

SIR:

The matters of which we spoke relative to the roads, have, since our parting, been the subject of my closest reflection, and so far am I from altering my opinion, that the more time and attention I bestow, the more I am confirmed in it, and the reasons for taking Braddock's road appear in a stronger point of view. To enumerate the whole of these reasons would be tedious, and to you, who have become so much master of the subject, unnecessary. I shall, therefore, briefly mention a few only which I think so obvious in themselves, that they must effectually remove objections.

Several years ago the Virginians and Pennsylvanians commenced a trade with the Indians settled on the Ohio, and to obviate the many inconveniences of a bad road, they, after reiterated and ineffectual efforts to discover where a good one might be made, employed for the purpose several of the most intelligent Indians, who, in the course of many years' hunting had acquired a perfect knowledge of these mountains. The Indians having taken the greatest pains to gain the rewards offered for this discovery, declared that the path leading from Will's Creek was infinitely preferable to any that could be made at any other place. Time and experience so clearly demonstrated this truth that the Pennsylvania traders commonly carried out their goods by Will's Creek. Therefore, the Ohio Company in 1753, at considerable expense opened the road. In 1754 the troops whom I had the honor to command greatly repaired it, as far as Gist's plantation; and in 1755 it was widened and completed by General Braddock to within six miles of Fort Duquesne. A road that has so long been opened, and so well and so often repaired, must be much firmer and better than a new one, allowing the ground to be equally good.

But supposing it were practicable to make a road from Raystown quite as good as General Braddock's, I ask have we time to do it?

Certainly not. To surmount the difficulties to be encountered in making it over such mountains, covered with woods and rocks, would require so much time as to blast our otherwise well grounded hopes of striking the important stroke this season.

The favorable accounts that some give of the forage on the Raystown road, as being so much better than that on the other, are certainly exaggerated. It is well known that on both routes, the rich valleys between the mountains abound with good forage, and that those which are stony and bushy are destitute of it. Colonel Byrd and the engineer who accompanied him, confirm this fact. Surely the meadows on Braddock's road would greatly overbalance the advantage of having grass to the foot of the ridge, on the Raystown road; and all agree that a more barren road is nowhere to be found, than that from Raystown to the inhabitants, which is likewise to be considered.

Another principal objection made to General Braddock's road is in regard to the waters. But these seldom swell so much as to obstruct the passage. The Youghiogany river, which is the most rapid and soonest filled, I have crossed with a body of troops, after more than thirty days' almost continuous rain. In fine, any difficulties on this score are so trivial that they really are not worth mentioning. The Monongahela, the largest of all these rivers, may, if necessary, be easily avoided, as Mr. Frazier, the principal guide informs me, by passing a defile, and even that he says, may be shunned.

Again, it is said, there are many defiles on this road. I grant that there are some, but I know of none that may not be traversed; and I should be glad to be informed where a road can be had over these mountains, not subject to the same inconvenience. The shortness of the distance between Raystown and Loyal Hanna is used as an argument against this road, which bears in it something unaccountable to me; for I must beg leave to ask whether it requires more time or is more difficult and expensive, to go one hundred and forty-five miles on a good road already made to our hands than to cut one hundred miles anew, and a great part of the way over impassable mountains.

That the old road is many miles nearer Winchester in Virginia, and Fort Frederick in Maryland, than the contemplated one is incontestible; and I will here show the distance from Carlisle by the two routes, fixing the different stages, some of which I have from information only, but others I believe to be exact. From this computation there appears to be a difference of nineteen miles only. Were all the supplies necessarily to come from Carlisle, it is well known that the goodness of the old road is a sufficient compensation for the shortness of the other, as the wrecked and broken wagons there clearly demonstrate:

FROM CARLISLE TO FORT DUQUESNE BY WAY OF RAYSTOWN.

	Miles.
From Carlisle to Shippensburg	21
" Shippensburg to Fort Loudon	24
" Fort Loudon to Fort Littleton	20
" Fort Littleton to Juniatta Crossing	14
" Juniatta Crossing to Raystown	14
	93
" Raystown to Fort Duquesne	100
	193

FROM CARLISLE TO FORT DUQUESNE BY WAY OF FORTS FREDERICK AND CUMBERLAND.

	Miles.
From Carlisle to Shippensburg	21
" Shippensburg to Chambers'	12
" Chambers' to Pacelin's	12
" Pacelin's to Fort Frederick	12
" Fort Frederick to Fort Cumberland	40
	97
" Fort Cumberland to Fort Duquesne	115
	212

All that Washington could say, however, was of no avail, and Colonel Bouquet was ordered at once to have his men go to work on the new road.

About one-fifth of the force at Fort Cumberland was taken sick early in August, and no salt provisions of any kind were on hand, nor an ounce of salt, so that all fresh meat had to be barbacued in Indian style, which process caused a loss of at least one-half. There were no pack horses in camp, and in order to equip Captain McKenzie's company for a march of fourteen days, upon which it had been ordered, five horses were pressed from some countrymen who had come to the camp on business. Colonel Burd's men were sick, and all were greatly dispirited. Washington said, "This sickness and depression of spirits cannot arise from the situation of our camp, which is undoubtedly the most healthy of any ground in this vicinity, but is

occasioned, I apprehend, by the change in their mode of living, and by the limestone water."

There was a vast amount of impatience exhibited by some of the officers, and this was aggravated by the selfishness and lack of patriotism displayed by those settlers and traders who had influence, and who were more interested in securing the construction of a road at the expense of the government than in the success of the enterprise against Fort Duquesne. The following letter was written by Robert Munford, a Virginian, to his uncle ,Theodoric Bland, Sr., and is found amongst the "Bland Papers:"

CAMP NEAR FORT CUMBERLAND, August 4th, 1758.

HON'D SIR: If 'tis honorable to be in the service of one's country, 'tis a reputation gain'd by the most cruel hardships you can imagine, occasioned more by a real anxiety for its welfare, than by what the poor carcase suffers. Every officer seems discontented in camp, happy on command, so deep is the interest of our country implanted in the minds of all. Sometimes the army wears a gloomy, then a joyous, aspect, just as the news either confirms our stay here, or our departure. The General with the small pox in one, the flux in the other, division of our forces, and no provision ready, are indeed excuses for our being here at present; yet all might have been prevented. A few hearty prayers are every moment offered up for those self-interested Pennsylvanians who endeavor to prevail on our General to cut a road for their convenience, from Raystown to Fort Duquesne, that a trifling good to particulars, should retard what would conduce to the general welfare! 'Tis a set of *dirty Dutchmen*, they say, that keeps us here! It would be impertinent to condemn, yet I must [think] our leaders too deliberate at this important juncture, when all are warm for action, all breathing revenge against an enemy that have even dared to scalp our men before our eyes. The amusement we have in the meantime is only following the brave dogs over the mountains for some miles, and our sole satisfaction sufficient fatigue to make us sleep sound. An old scoundrel has intimated to the General that the Virginians have bribed the guides; for 'tis practicable to go the new road, contrary to their report. We have lost all our Indians by the assistance of a man, the [aforesaid] old dog, who interposed through some dirty views he has of superseding Mr. Atkins. Thus are our officers in a manner ruined by persons whose souls scorn a

thought that tends not immediately to their own advantage. I'm sorry to live upon my country, when I've so small a prospect of repaying her by any service. We shall march to Raystown shortly, thence to the Fort* if permitted. I shall embrace the next opportunity of writing you our transactions, and am as always, dear sir, your most

aff'te nephew, &c

R. MUNFORD.

P. S. By express, we have an acc't that some of the enemy Indians have joined the Pennsylvanians.

On the 17th of August a wagoner was shot, and his horse killed, within three miles of the Fort, and several parties of hostile Indians were seen in the woods. Four days later the following letter was written to Colonel Bouquet, by Washington:

CAMP AT FORT CUMBERLAND, 21 August, 1758.

DEAR SIR:

Twenty-five Catawbas came here this evening, and the convoy may be expected day after to morrow, as it was at Pearsall's last night.

Governor Sharpe may be expected here in a day or two. I am at a loss to know how he ranks and whether he is entitled to the command. In the British army his rank is that of Lieutenant-Colonel only, but what it may be as governor, in his own province, I really do not know, nor whether he has any out of the troops of his own province. I should, therefore, be glad of your advice, being unwilling to dispute the matter with him wrongfully, or to give up the command if I have a right to it.

Governor Sharpe arrived at Fort Cumberland shortly afterwards, but Washington's position as commander-in-chief was not interfered with. Indeed Governor Sharpe was more interested in the successful prosecution of the enterprise against Fort Duquesne than in the matter of personal glory. He gave all the aid and encouragement in his power to the project, and did all that could be expected of him. The delay, however, in the movements of the army had resulted in the greatest depression to the entire command, and in the total annihilation of the

*Fort Duquesne.

enthusiasm with which they had advanced thus far. Two months of inactivity had filled Washington with disappointment and apprehension, and he addressed the following letter to Speaker Robinson, of the House of Burgesses, than which a more gloomy one he probably never indited:

CAMP AT FORT CUMBERLAND, 1 September, 1758.

MY DEAR SIR:

We are still encamped here, very sickly and quite dispirited at the prospect before us.

That appearance of glory which we had once in view, that hope, that laudable ambition of serving our country, and meriting its applause, are now no more; all is dwindled into ease, sloth, and fatal inactivity. In a word all is lost, if the ways of men in power, like certain ways of Providence, are not inscrutable. But we, who view the actions of great men at a distance, can only form conjectures agreeably to a limited perception; and being ignorant of the comprehensive schemes which may be in contemplation, might mistake egregiously in judging of things from appearances, or by the lump. Yet every fool will have his notions—will prattle and talk away; and why may not I? We seem then in my opinion to act under the guidance of an evil genius. The conduct of our leaders, if not actuated by superior orders is tempered with something I do not care to give a name to. Nothing now but a miracle can bring this campaign to a happy issue.

Washington evidently devoted a considerable portion of his time while at Fort Cumberland, on this occasion, to a correspondence of a more tender nature than that given in these pages. There are on record numerous evidences of many hours spent in the contemplation of the graces and perfections of his lady love, whose vision brightened the solitary evenings of camp life, and recently there was sold in New York an autograph letter written by him at this time, to Mrs. Sarah Fairfax, who was formerly a Miss Cary. She had at one time been the object of Washington's affections, and he had made her a

proposal of marriage, which she declined, as she had already given her heart to Mr. George William Fairfax. Until twelve months since this letter was never published, and is now for the first time embraced in the contents of a book. It was found among the papers of Mrs. Fairfax; who died at the age of eighty-one years, in Bath, England, where she had lived widowed, childless and infirm for many years. The letter is as follows:

CAMP AT FORT CUMBERLAND, 12th September, 1758.

DEAR MADAM:—

Yesterday I was honored with your short but very agreeable favor of the first inst—how joyfully I catch at the happy occasion of a renewing a correspondence which I feared was disrelished on your part, I leave to time that never failing expositor of all things—and to a monitor equally faithful in my own breast to testify. In silence I now express my joy. Silence, which, in some cases—I wish the present—speaks more intelligently than the sweetest eloquence.

If you allow that any honour can be derived from my opposition to our present system of management you destroy the merit of it entirely in me by attributing my anxiety to the animating prospect of possessing Mrs. Custis—when—I need not name it—guess yourself—Should not my own Honor and country's weltare be the excitement? 'Tis true. I profess myself a votary of Love—I acknowledge that a lady is in the case—and further I confess that this lady is known to you.—Yes, madam, as well as she is to one who is too sensible of her charms to deny the Power whose Influence he feels and must ever submit to. I feel the force of her amiable beauties in the recollection of a thousand tender passages that I could wish to obliterate, till I am bid to revive them,—but experience, alas! sadly reminds me how impossible this is,—and evinces an opinion which I have long entertained, that there is a Destiny, which has the sovereign control of our actions—not to be resisted by the strongest efforts of Human Nature.

You have drawn me, dear madam, or rather I have drawn myself, into an honest confession of a simple Fact—misconstrue not my meaning—doubt it not, nor expose it—The world has no business to know the object of my Love—declared in this manner to you—when I want to conceal it. One thing above all things in this world I wish to know, and only one person of your acquaintance can solve me that or guess my meaning—but adieu to this till happier times, if I ever shall see them. The hours at present are melancholy dull, neither the rugged toils of war, nor the gentler conflict of A—— B——s is in my choice. I dare believe, you are as happy as you say. I wish I was happy also. Mirth, good humor, ease of mind and—what else? cannot fail to render you so and consummate your wishes.

If one agreeable lady could almost wish herself a fine gentleman for the

sake of another; I apprehend, that many fine gentlemen will wish themselves finer e'er Mrs. Spotswood is possest. She has already become a reigning toast in this camp; and many there are in it, who intend (fortune favoring) to make honorable scars speak the fullness of their merit and be a messenger of their Love to her.

I cannot easily forgive the unseasonable haste of my last express, if he deprived me thereby of a single word you intended to add,—the time of the present messenger is, as the last might have been, entirely at your disposal. I can't expect to hear from my friends more than this once before the fate of the expedition will some how or other be determined. I therefore beg to know when you set out for Hampton and when you expect to return to Belvoir again—and I should be glad also to hear of your speedy departure as I shall thereby hope for your return before I get down; the disappointment of seeing your family would give me much concern—From anything I can yet see 'tis hardly possible to say when we shall finish. I don't think there is a probability of it till the middle of November. Your letter to Captain Gist I forwarded by a safe hand the moment it came to me. His answer shall be carefully transmitted.

Col. Mercer, to whom I delivered your message and compliments, joins me very heartily in wishing you and the Ladies of Belvoir the perfect enjoyment of every happiness this world affords. Be assured that I am, Dr madam, with the most unfeigned regard, yr most obedient and most oblig'd H'ble serv't,

G. WASHINGTON.

N. B. Many accidents happening (to use a vulgar saying) between the cup and the lip, I choose to make the exchange of carpets myself, since I find you will not do me the honor to accept mine.

On the 16th of September Washington left Fort Cumberland, for Raystown, at which place he arrived on the same day. He had a conference with General Forbes, in which the situation was discussed at length. Major Halket wrote to Governor Sharpe, the same date, as follows:

CAMP AT REASTOWN, 16th September, 1758.

DEAR SIR: This evening Colonel Washington arrived, who surprises the General extremely by the account that he gives of the great scarcity of provisions at Fort Cumberland, after having wrote to Colonel Boquet so fully upon that subject, however, the General (who is greatly fatigued from the business that his just coming to Reastown has oblidged him to go through) has ordered me to inform you that he will send off a convoy of provisions to morrow, the particulars of which Mr. Sinclair will inform you of, at the same time the bearer carries orders for all the Virginians to be ready to march immediately upon the arrival of Colonel Washington, who sets out for that purpose to morrow morning, which will diminish the consumption of provisions at Fort Cumberland very

considerably, and make it a very easy matter to support you for the future, as your numbers will be so much diminished.

Three days ago commissary clerk wrote to Mr. Rutherford, at Winchester, to supply your people with spirits, and all the other necessarys that you desir'd which letter I hope will be in good time to answer your expectations. I am dear sir, your most obdt humble servant,

To Governor Sharpe. FRANCIS HALKETT.

Upon Washington's departure from Fort Cumberland, Governor Sharpe took command of the post, and had a garrison composed of Maryland troops alone, after the Virginians had left. In the latter part of September, by an unavoidable accident one of the storehouses located on the river bank, and used for the deposit of ammunition was blown up, and most of its contents destroyed. A few days after this occurrence Governor Sharpe received the following letter:

Camp at Reastown, 2d October 1758.

Sir:

About this time we expect their will be a number of the Shannondo Waggons arriving at Fort Cumberland with provisions from Winchester; the General therefore begs that you will be so good as to engage as many of them as possible upon the same terms as the Pennsylvania waggons, to go upon our Expedition, and that you will take the opportunity of their coming here, to send over all the Buck shott at Fort Cumberland, seven Boxes containing two hundred weight each, were lodged in the new store under the hill, which was sent from Fort Frederick along with the shelles. Six hundred weight was likewise lodged in store that was blown up, if any of that remains undistroyed, you will send it also, and provided the carriages can be ready time enough they may take the benefite of the officer and thirty men sent from the Second Virginia Regiment for horses, to escort them—if this party marched before that the waggons can be got Ready they must be escorted by the Recover'd men of the Virginia Regiments.

If their are any spair wheels or carriages for Howitzers be pleased to send them likewise in some of the empty Waggons, Captain Hay having brought no spair ones with the Train, and we may come to have occasion for them. I am, sir

your most obedient humble servt,

To Gov. Sharpe, Fort Cumberland. FRANCIS HALKETT.

In compliance with this letter Governor Sharpe sent forward all the shot and shell remaining at the fort, except a small quantity necessary for the garrison.

The force under General Forbes' command, at Raystown, at this time, was as follows:

Name of Corps.	No. of field Officers.	Company Officers.	Total.	
Division of 1st. Battal. of Royal Americans.	1	12	363	
The Highland or 62d reg't.	3	37	998	1267
Division of ditto.	3	12	269	
1st Virginia Regiment.	3	32	782	1484
2nd Virginia Regiment.	3	35	702	
3 N. Carolina companies.	1	10	141	
4 Maryland companies.	1	15	270	
1st Battallion Penn'a. Regiment	3	41	755	
2d do	3	40	666	
3d do	3	46	771	
The three lower Counties,			263	
		Total,	5980	

Detachments on the frontiers of Pennsylvania and the road of communication.

From the Penn'a. Regiment.	1 Major.	10 Captains.	17 Subalterns.	Total 563
From the North Carolina Regiment	1	3	61	Total 624

Early in September the advance of the army at Raystown had moved forward to Loyal Hanna, near Fort Ligonier, and on the 11th of that month Major Grant, of the Highland Regiment, marched off on a premature movement against Fort Duquesne, taking with him a force of 37 officers and 805 men. On the 14th he reached a point within eleven miles of Fort Duquesne, where he left the baggage, under a guard of 50 men, and moved forward with the rest of the command to the summit of a hill, less than half a mile from the fort, which point he reached about midnight.

"Major Grant sent two officers and fifty men to

the fort, to attack all the Indians, &c., they should find lying out of the fort; they saw none, nor were they challenged by the sentries. As they returned, they set fire to a large store house, which was put out as soon as they left it. At break of day, Major Lewis was sent, with 200 men (loyal Americans and Virginians), to lie in ambush a mile and a half from the main body, on the path on which they left their baggage, imagining the French would send to attack the baggage guard and seize it. Four hundred men were posted along the hill facing the fort, to cover the retreat of Major M'Donald's company, who marched with drums beating toward the fort, in order to draw a party out of the fort, as Major Grant had some reason to believe there were not above 200 men in the fort, including Indians; but as soon as they heard the drums, they sallied out in great numbers, both French and Indians, and fell upon Captain M'Donald, and two columns that were posted lower on the hill to receive them. The Highlanders exposed themselves without any cover, and were shot down in great numbers, and soon forced to retreat. The Carolinians, Marylanders, and Lower Countrymen, concealing themselves behind trees and the brush, made a good defence; but were overpowered by numbers, and not being supported, were obliged to follow the rest. Major Grant exposed himself in the thickest of the fire, and endeavored to rally his men, but all to no purpose, as they were by this time flanked on all sides. Major Lewis and his party came up and engaged, but were soon obliged to give way, the enemy having the hill

of him, and flanking him every way. A number were drove into the Ohio, most of whom were drowned. Major Grant retreated to the baggage, where Captain Bullet was posted with fifty men, and again endeavored to rally the flying soldiers, by entreating them in the most pathetic manner to stand by him, but all in vain, as the enemy were close at their heels. As soon as the enemy came up to Captain Bullet, he attacked them very furiously, for some time, but not being supported, and most of his men killed, was obliged to give way. However, his attacking them stopped the pursuit, so as to give many an opportunity of escaping. The enemy followed Major Grant, and at last separated them, and Captain Bullet was obliged to make off. He imagines the Major must be taken, as he was surrounded on all sides, but the enemy would not kill him, and often called to him to surrender. The French gave quarters to all that would accept it."*

The rear division of the British army moved from Raystown for Loyal Hanna on the 14th of October, at which place it lay until the 18th of November, when it marched under General Forbes for Fort Duquesne. On the 25th of November the command arrived at Fort Duquesne, but the French had set fire to the fort, and retreated down the river, so that General Forbes had no difficulty in taking possession of the place.

On approaching the fort it was discovered that a number of the Highlanders who had been taken prisoners in the fight with Major Grant, had been horribly mutilated, their heads having been impaled

*Pennsylvania Gazette, 1758.

on stakes driven in the ground, and their kilts attached thereto. This act of barbarism thoroughly enraged the Highlanders, who were in an ecstacy of disappointment at not being able to avenge their decapitated comrades.

Governor Sharpe returned to Annapolis in the middle of October, and on the 22d the militia at Fort Cumberland were paid off, but were continued there on garrison duty.

In December the Maryland Assembly took into consideration the condition of the road between Fort Frederick and Fort Cumberland, with a view to securing the construction of a shorter road between these points, the location of which should be entirely in Maryland, thus obviating the necessity of fording the Potomac. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Colonel Thomas Cresap, Crabb, Joseph Chapline, E. Dorsey, Josias Beall and Francis King, members of the Assembly, was appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the convenience of clearing a road from Fort Frederick to Fort Cumberland, through Maryland, and to make an estimate of the cost of the same. The committee reported as follows:

Your committee have made an enquiry into the Situation of the present wagon road from Fort Frederick to Fort Cumberland, and are of opinion that the distance by that Road from one Fort to the other is at least Eighty miles, and find that the wagons which go from one Fort to the other are obliged to pass the river Potowmack twice, and that for one third of the year they can't pass without boats to set them over the River.

Your committee have also made an Enquiry into the condition of the Ground where a road may most conveniently be made to go altogether on the north side of the Potowmack which will not exceed the distance of Sixty-two miles at the expense of £250 current money, as may appear from the following Estimate, viz:

AN ESTIMATE OF THE EXPENSE OF CLEARING ROAD FROM FORT FREDERICK TO FORT CUMBERLAND, AND THE SEVERAL DIFFERENT STAGES :

	£	s	d
For clearing a Road from Fort Frederick to Licking creek, 3½ miles	0	0	0
From Licking creek to Prakes's creek, 8½ miles	12	0	0
From Prakes's creek to Sideling Hill creek, 12 miles	16	0	0
For a bridge over Sideling Hill creek	60	0	0
From Sideling Hill creek to Fifteen Mile creek, 4 miles	22	0	0
From Fifteen Mile creek to Town creek, 15 miles	140	0	0
From Town creek to Col. Cresap's, a good road, 4 miles	0	0	0
From Col. Cresap's to Fort Cumberland, wants no clearing, 15 miles	0	0	0
	£250	0	0

Your committee are of opinion that a Road through Maryland will contribute much to lessen the expense of carrying Provision and warlike stores from Fort Frederick to Fort Cumberland, and will induce many people to travel and carry on a trade in and through the Province, to and from the back country.

This road was eventually constructed.

Washington returned to Mount Vernon, from Fort Duquesne, where he was married to Mrs. Custis, and settled down to domestic pursuits.

After the capture of Fort Duquesne, a small force of British troops was returned to Fort Cumberland, and continued there as a garrison, the Maryland Assembly having manifested a decided disinclination to incur the expense of keeping it up. The King's officers did not feel at liberty to abandon it, since it was a King's Fort, and might be useful in preventing Indians from descending upon the settlements in force, without being observed. As a matter of fact, however, the garrison was useless, it being so weak in point of numbers that the men hardly dared go out of sight of the Fort. Hostile savages drove the people from their homes, killing many and destroying their property. Colonel Cresap, whose house

was the shelter of many helpless neighbors, finally took his own family back to the Conococheague, for safety, and all the settlers about Oldtown followed him. Having placed his family in security, Cresap raised a company of volunteers, and came to Fort Cumberland, from which point he followed Braddock's road to Savage Mountain, at the foot of which, on the west side, he met a small party of Indians, and had an engagement with them, in the course of which "his son Thomas was killed by an Indian; but as both fired at the same time, he also killed the Indian, or so badly wounded him that he was killed a few minutes afterwards by William Lynn. Nothing more was done at this time or place, and the party returned home."*

While the Indians were carrying on this desolating war upon the head waters of the Potomac they on several occasions attacked the house of Colonel Cresap, and some sharp battles occurred there. Killbuck, who hated Cresap bitterly, made several attempts to kill him, on one occasion hiding about in the vicinity for several days, but never getting a view of his enemy. On one occasion when Cresap's house was attacked, the Indians killed one of his

CRESAP'S FORT.

*Jacob's Life of Captain Cresap.

friends, Mr. Wilder, which Cresap described as follows in a letter to Governor Sharpe:

As Mr. Samuel Wilder was going to a house of his about 300 yards distant from mine, with 4 men and several women, the Indians rushed on them from a rising ground, but they perceiving them coming, Run towards my house hollowing, which being heard by those at my house, they run to their assistance and met them and the Indians at the Entrance of my lane, on which the Indians Immediately fired on them to the amount of 18 or Twenty, and Killed Mr. Wilder,—the party of white men Returned their fire and killed one of them dead on the spot and wounded severall of the others as appeared by Considerable Quantity of Blood strewed on the Ground, as they Run off, which they Immediately did, and by their leaving behind them 3 Gunns, one pistole and Sundry other Emplements of war, &c., &c.

I have Inclosed a List of the Desolate men, women and children, who have fled to my house which is Inclosed by a small stockade for safety, by which you'll see what a number of poor Souls, destitute of Every necessary of Life are here penned up and likely to be Butchered without Immediate Relief and assistance, and can Expect none, unless from the province to which they Belong. I shall submit to your wiser Judgment the Best and most Effectual method for Such Relief, and shall Conclude with hoping we shall have it in time.

Indian hostilities being kept up with great pertinacity, Colonel Cresap organized another company of volunteers, and "with his surviving sons—Daniel and Michael—and a negro of gigantic stature, marched again, taking the same route on Braddock's road. They advanced this time as far as Negro Mountain, where they met a party of Indians. A running fight took place; Cresap's party killed an Indian, and the Indians killed the negro; and it was this circumstance—the death of the negro on the mountain—that has immortalized his name by fixing it on this ridge forever. This was, I believe, Colonel Cresap's last battle with the Indians, for after peace was made he returned to his farm at Oldtown."*

*Jacob's Life of Captain Cresap.

In 1766 the conflict between the Indians and the whites ceased, peace having been agreed upon. Seven months previous, however, the British troops had been withdrawn from Fort Cumberland, and the settlers were left to their own resources. The final act of the British government in connection with Fort Cumberland was foreshadowed in the following letter written by General Gage to Governor Sharpe, and sixty days later the troops here were sent to the South:

NEW YORK, May 12, 1765.

SIR:

As I shall soon find it necessary to withdraw the Troops which are now in Garrison in Fort Cumberland in your Province, I think it proper to acquaint you of it, that you may give such Direction concerning * * * * the Fort, or any stores which there may be belonging to your Province, as you shall judge necessary.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint Colonel Bouquet to the rank of Brigadier General, and to the command of the Troops in the Floridas, Lieutenant Colonel Reid will take the command on the side of Pittsburgh, who will have Directions to correspond with you and to give you timely notice of everything of moment which shall be proper for your Information.

I have the honor to be with great Regard,
Sir,
your most obedient
humble servant,

Hon'ble Gov'r SHARPE. THOS. GAGE.

The cessation of Indian hostilities rendered a garrison at Fort Cumberland longer unnecessary, and after the abandonment of the place by the English soldiers, the provincial stores were removed, and the post was never again occupied, save for a few days, in 1794, when the troops engaged in suppressing the whisky insurrection were gathered here.

The restoration of peace, and the feeling of security resulting therefrom, led many persons from the

Eastern counties to settle in this section of country. From what is now Frederick county came most of the early settlers about Fort Cumberland, nearly all of them being emigrants from Germany and England. Settlements sprung up at Fort Cumberland, Oldtown, on George's Creek, and at points further west. Frederick county then embraced all the Western part of Maryland, and it was not until 1776 that Washington county was taken from it. In 1789 Allegany county was organized.

STONE SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN ERECTED BY BRADDOCK'S COMMAND, AND STILL STANDING AT FROSTBURG.

CUMBERLAND.

1785-1876.

The various settlements west of Sideling Hill continued to grow in numbers, until the population became sufficiently great to justify the general desire for the erection of a new county, in order that the public business might be more readily transacted. The great distance which the people in the neighborhood of Fort Cumberland were compelled to travel in order to attend court, and to look after the records of their lands, &c., also proved of great inconvenience.

The first steps towards furnishing greater conveniences were in the direction of incorporating a town, and at the meeting of the Legislature in 1787 a petition was read in the House praying that the town of Cumberland might be established, the town having already been laid off in 1785, by Thomas Beall, of Samuel, who was owner of the land.

The town was located upon a tract of land called "Walnut Bottom," which was described as "beginning at two bounded white oak trees standing on a cliff of rocks at the lower end of a bottom near half a mile

below the mouth of Will's creek, near the river side." "Walnut Bottom" was surveyed by Thomas Cresap on the 1st of June, 1745, for Governor Thomas Bladen, who took up several large tracts of land in this section of the State, which was at that time embraced in Prince George's county. Governor Bladen sold his right to "Walnut Bottom" to George Mason, of Fairfax county, Virginia, who obtained a grant for the same on the 25th of March, 1756. On the 25th of October, 1783, Mason sold "Walnut Bottom" and another tract, in close proximity, called "Lime Stone Rock," (which he had bought of Daniel Cresap,) to Thomas Beall of Samuel, for the sum of £1,407.10 current money. "Walnut Bottom" embraced all the bottom land lying along the river from Mr. F. Mertens' boat yard to Mr. J. G. Lynn's residence, and extending back to Maryland Avenue, Front Street to Valley Street, and thence by a line through the Will's Creek Tannery across to the river.

Immediately after purchasing this land, Beall went to work clearing that part of "Walnut Bottom" lying west of Will's Creek, and erected several buildings. In 1785 he laid out a town, which was commonly called Washington Town, and sold a number of lots to settlers. Two years later the inhabitants of the place petitioned the Legislature for authority to establish a town, which they wished to name after the old Fort, as being more appropriate and distinct than any other title that could be given it.

On the 20th of January, 1787, the following act was passed by the Legislature, authorizing the erection of the town of Cumberland:

CHAPTER XXVII.

An Act for erecting a town at or near the mouth of Will's Creek, in Washington County.

Whereas, It is represented to this general assembly by Thomas Beall, Son of Samuel, that he is possessed of a tract of land called Walnut Bottom, contiguous to the mouth of Will's creek, in Washington county, whereon, at the instance of many of the inhabitants of said county, he hath been induced to lay out ground for a town; and the said Thomas Beall hath prayed a law to appoint commissioners to lay out and erect a town on the said land and to secure the purchasers of lots therein, reserving the right of the proprietors and their interest in the said land; and this general assembly are of opinion that the erecting of a town at the mouth of the said creek may be convenient and beneficial to the public.

II. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Andrew Bruce, Daniel Cresap, George Dent, John Lynn and Evan Gwynn, or any three or more of them, be and are hereby appointed commissioners to survey a quantity of land not exceeding two hundred acres, being part of the said tract of land called Walnut Bottom, contiguous to the mouth of Will's creek, in Washington county, and the same, when surveyed, to lay out into lots, streets, lanes and alleys, (the main streets running in the direction of Patowmack river, not to be less than eighty feet wide; and the streets crossing the said main streets not to be less than sixty feet wide,) to be erected into a town, and to be called and known by the name of Cumberland; and a correct and accurate certificate and plot thereof returned to the clerk of Washington county court, who is hereby required to record the same among the Land Records of the said county, and to keep the original plot in his office, and a copy from the original or the record thereof shall be conclusive evidence as to the bounds and lines of the lots of the said town, and of the streets, lanes and alleys thereof.

III. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners, or a major part of them, shall cause the said lots in the said town to be substantially and fairly bounded and numbered, and they and their successors are hereby required, from time to time, to take care that the said boundaries be constantly kept up and preserved.

IV. And be it enacted, That on the death, removal or resignation, of any of the said commissioners, the major part of the remaining commissioners shall appoint another to serve in the stead of such commissioner so dying, removing or resigning.

V. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners of the said town, or a major part of them, shall have full power to employ a clerk, who shall be under oath, fairly and honestly to enter into a book to be kept for that purpose, all the proceedings of the said commissioners relating to the

said town, in which book, among other things, shall be entered a copy of the plot and certificate of the said town, describing every lot by its number, and who the taker up, or purchaser was or shall be; and the said book shall always be open to the inspection and examination of the said commissioners.

VI. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners, or a major part of them, are empowered to levy, assess and take, by way of distress, if needful, from the inhabitants of the town, by even and equal proportion, a sum not exceeding ten pounds current money yearly, to be paid to their clerk; and they shall have power to remove or displace their clerk as often as they shall think fit.

VII. And be it enacted, That every purchaser of any of the lots of the said town in fee, and every lessee thereof, for years, or rent reserved, shall hold and possess the same against any person hereafter claiming title to the same, and shall not be disturbed in their possession; and if any person shall hereafter make claim to the land, or any part thereof, laid off in virtue of this act, and shall, by due course of law, make good title thereto, such person shall be entitled to recover from the said Thomas Beall, his heirs, devisee, executors or administrators any purchase money or rents by him received from any of the purchasers or lessees of any of the said lots, and, upon any such recovery the tenants holding under the said Thomas Beall shall thereafter hold under pay the rent reserved to the person making title to and recovering the same land.

VIII. And be it enacted, That if any of the buildings already built on the land so as aforesaid to be laid out by the said commissioners, and erected into a town, should happen to interfere with, or stand on any of the streets laid off in virtue of this act the same shall be permitted to continue, but shall not at any time hereafter be repaired or rebuilt.

The provisions of this act were carried into effect so far as to lay off the town, but the surveys, boundaries, map, &c., were not filed amongst the land records as required.

At the date of the passage of the act authorizing the erection of the town of Cumberland there were but few houses here, and scarcely more than thirty-five families. So far as can be ascertained the actual residents were as follows:

Thomas Beall, George Dent, Andrew Bruce, David Lynn, Evan Gwynn, (lived at Everstine place) George Lowdermilk, Michael Kershner, George Calmes, Benjamin Wiley, Peter D'Evecmon, Dickeson Simkins, William Hoye, Charles F. Broadhag, John Graham, Charles Clinton, George Hoffman, David Watkins, James McCoy, Jacob Lowry, Jonathan Cox, Thomas Stewart, David Hoffman, John S. Hook, George Payne, Robert Clark, John Lynn, Jeremiah Wilson, John C. Beatty, George Simmons, James Slicer, David Harvey, Eli Williams and John Mustard. George Blocher and Henry Wineow.

The town was located then almost entirely on the west side of Will's Creek, and nearly all the houses were built along the old Braddock Road, now Green street; but on the bluff in the neighborhood of Washington street several had been erected. There was also a large log house at the "Blue Spring," which is still standing, just above the Cumberland Hose Company's house, on North Mechanic street, and one or two a short distance further up the road.

The first white child born in Cumberland, after its incorporation, was Frederick Dent. In a log house (now rough-coated, and known as the "Dent House," or "Devecmon House," on Green street,) lived George Dent and wife. To them in October or November, of 1787, was born a son, who was christened Frederick. This son moved to Pittsburgh while a young man, and in 1817 removed to Missouri. He was the father of the wife of General U. S. Grant, the commander-in-chief of the national armies in the late war, and late President of the United States. Mr. Dent died

in Washington city, at the White House, in 1876, within one hundred and fifty miles of the place of his birth, at the ripe age of 89.*

By an act of the Legislature, in 1777, it had been ordered that a bounty of fifty acres of land should be given to each able-bodied recruit who should enlist and serve in the American army for a period of three years; and that a bounty of one hundred acres of land should be given to each recruiting officer who should enlist twenty able-bodied recruits. An additional act was passed, in 1781, directing that these lands should be chosen from the territory of the State lying westward of Fort Cumberland. In 1787 the Governor and Council, by authority of the Legislature, appointed Francis Deakins to survey these lands and make a return of a general plot of the county westward of Fort Cumberland. Mr. Deakins performed this duty, showing that 4,165 lots of fifty acres each had been laid off, he being careful to indicate those lots which were already occupied and improved by settlers, they being conditionally secured to the persons settled thereon. This return showed that three hundred and twenty-three families were settled on six hundred and thirty-six of the aforesaid lots, which they had improved and cultivated.

These settlers were authorized, by an act of 1788, to purchase their lots, and were given preference thereto, at a price not less than five, and not to exceed twenty, shillings per acre, the payments to be made in three equal instalments, the whole

*Mr. Frederick Dent stopped to dine in Cumberland, while en route to the West in 1872, and in a brief conversation with the writer remarked with some pride that he was the first white child born in Cumberland.

amount to be paid in three years. Various acts were afterwards passed by the Legislature to secure to each of the officers and soldiers of Maryland the lots to which they were entitled for their military services.

The following is a list of the settlers then located upon the lands lying in Maryland west of Fort Cumberland:

William Ashby,
Anthony Able,
George Anderson,
Patrick Burnes,
Charles Boyles,
Thomas Baker,
Philip Bray,
Mallner Burnstredder,
John Beall,
John Blair,
John Brendage,
Peter Bonham,
Norman Bruce,
Daniel Cresap, Sr..
Daniel Cresap, Jr..
Robert Cresap,
James Cresap,
Joseph Cresap,
John Durfin,
Aaron Duckworth,
Nicholas Durbin,
William Durham,
John Domer,
Joseph Davis,
Steven Davis,
Levi Davis,
Samuel Dawson, Sr.,
Samuel Elliott,
Adam Eckart,
John Ervin,
Herman Frazee,
Joseph Frost,
George Fezenbaker,
Briant Gaines,
Edward Grimes,
Paul Grim,
John Great,
Benjamin Green,
Samuel Humphreys,
Edward Huston,
James Henderson,
John House,

Ralph Adams,
John Arnold of A.,
John Arnold of Jno.,
Andrew Bruce.
William Barnes,
Michael Beem,
Benjamin Brady,
John Buhman,
Ben. John Biggs,
Frederick Bray,
Thomas Barkus,
George Barkus,
Samuel Barrell,
William Coddington,
Peter Crawl,
Thomas Cordray,
Henry Crosley,
John Cruise,
Samuel Dawson, Jr.,
William Dawson, Sr.,
William Dawson, Jr.,
Edward Dawson, Sr.,
Edward Dawson, Jr.,
Thomas Dawson,
Joseph Dye
Barney Dewitt,
Terrance Dyal,
John Elbin,
Samuel Ellison,
John Eckhart,
John Firman,
John Friend,
Gabriel Friend,
Richard Green,
Daniel Green,
Thomas Greenwade,
Salathiel Goff,
John T. Goff,
Andrew House,
Elisha Hall,
John Harshan,
Moses Hall,

Anthony Arnold,
Moses Ayers, Sr.,
Moses Ayers, Jr.,
Robert Boyd,
Matthew Ball,
Frederick Burgett,
Josiah Bonham,
Micajah Burnham,
Amariah Bonham,
John Brufly,
John Buckholder,
Jacob Beall,
Nathan Corey,
Godfrey Corbus,
Edmund Cutler,
Ely Clark,
Michael Corn,
Benjamin Coddington,
Samuel Durbin,
James Denison,
Peter Doogan,
Samuel Durbin,
Edward Davis,
Jacob Duttro, Sr.,
Jacob Duttro, Jr.,
Peter DeVecmon,
David Eaton,
George Eckhart,
Charles Friend,
Hezekiah Frazier,
Joseph Friend,
Harry Franks,
George Fiddler,
James C. Goff,
Evan Guynn,
John Glasman,
John Garey,
John Glaze,
Nicholas Holsbury,
Charles Huddy,
Richard Hall,
George Harness,

George Haver,
William Howell,
Paul Hoye,
Robert Johnson,
Evan James
Conrad Joleman,
John Keyser,
Henry Kite,
John Lowdermilk,
William Logsden,
Daniel Levit,
Jacob Lower,
Rosemond Long,
Joseph Lee,
Stephen Masters,
Gabriel McKinsy,
John Matthew, Sr..
John Magomery,
Christopher Myers,
James McMullen,
Nathaniel Magruder,
Josiah Magruder,
Samuel McKinsy,
Peter Nimirck,
George Paine,
Henry Porter,
Moses Porter,
George Preston,
Henry Peters,
John Purguson,
Peter Poling,
Stephen Pierson,
Godfrey Richards,
William Rideford,
John Richards,
John Rubash,
Daniel Recknor,
John Simpkins,
Jacob Storm,
George Sapp,
John Steyer,
Garrett Snedeger,
John Strickler,
Matthew Singleman,
John Stuck,
John Trotter,
David Troxell,
Peter Tittle, Sr.,
Ezekiel Totten,
James Utter, Sr.,
James Utter, Jr.,
John Vanbuskirk,
Moses Williams,

Adam Hicksenbaugh,
Benjamin Hull,
Richard Harcourt,
William Jones,
John Jonas,
William Jacobs,
Jacob Koontz,
Henry Kemp,
George Laporte,
William Logsden,
Ralph Logsden,
Elisha Logsden,
John Lynn,
Zachariah Linton,
Henry Mattingly,
Henry Myers,
Philip Michael,
Moses Munro,
Solomon Munro,
Josiah McKinsy,
John Metz,
James McPipe,
Thomas Matthew,
John Neff,
Johannes Paugh,
Robert Parker,
Gabriel Powell,
Nicholas Pittinger,
Henry Pittinger,
Hezekiah Pound,
Martin Poling, Sr.,
John Price,
John Ryan,
John Rhoads,
John Ratton,
David Robertson,
Adam Rhoades,
Peter Stuck,
William Shaw,
Joseph Scott,
Simon Speed,
Matthew Snooke,
John Seyler,
William Stagg,
James Schimer,
Peter Tittle, Jr.,
Michael Tedrick,
Jesse Tomlinson,
John Trimble,
William Utter,
Thomas Umbertson,
David Vansickle,
William Wells,

Samuel Hatton,
Abraham Hite,
Jacob Hazlewood,
Samuel Jackson,
William Jones,
Jacob Kreger,
John Kelly,
Leonard Kimble,
David Lee,
John Liptz,
Breton Levit,
Jacob Lee,
James Montain,
William Moore*,
John Matthews, Jr.,
Jacob Miller,
Alexander Moore,
Daniel Moore,
Moses McKinsy,
Daniel McKinsy,
Conrad Millen,
Elias Majors,
John Nepton,
Samuel Postlewait,
Michael Paugh,
Margaret Poling,
John Porter,
Samuel Poling,
Martin Poling,
Richard Poling,
Charles Queen.
Benjamin Rush,
Enoch Read
Roger Robertson,
Aaron Rice,
Michael Raway,
John Ragan,
John Streets,
Moses Spicer,
Abel Serjeant,
Adam Seigler,
Jacob Seigler,
Joshua Scutchfield,
John Sibley,
Frederick Thaxter,
John Tomlinson,
Jacob Trullinger,
Moses Tilsonel,
Richard Tilton,
Charles Uhl,
John Vincent,
Henry Woodger,
John Workman,

*William Moore had 9 sons and 11 daughters by his first wife and 1 son by his second wife.

Archibald White.	James Wells,	Andrew Workman,
Arthur Watson,	Peter Wells,	Jacob Workman,
Jesse Walter,	Samuel Wikoff,	Stephen Workman,
John Wikoff,	George Winters,	Thomas Williams,
Alexander Wilhelm,	James Woodringer.	Joseph Warnick,
George Wilhelm,	Alpheus Wigwire,	John Whiteman,
Peter Wikoff,	George Waddle,	William Workman.
Jacob Wikoff,	Isaac Workman,	

The act of 1788 provided that three commissioners be appointed to fix the value of the lands occupied by the aforegoing persons, and to settle all disputes that might arise concerning pre-emption.

The commissioners appointed were David Lynn, Daniel Cresap, and Benjamin Brookes. In making the surveys Mr. Deakins had ten assistant surveyors, they being Henry Kemp, Daniel Cresap, Lawrence Bringle, Benjamin Price, John Tomlinson, Jonas Hogmire, Thomas Orm, John Hooker, John Lynn, and William Hoye, and they were paid for their services ten shillings current money per day. The distribution of the lots to officers was made by lottery, each ticket designating four lots contiguous to each other, or as nearly so as possible.

Dr. Jos M. Toner, of Washington City, furnishes the following extract from *The Columbian Magazine*, for April, 1788, page 216, showing that the brave deeds of the soldiers in the expedition against the French were highly esteemed. The final sentence contained in the extract, to be sure, somewhat tinges the obituary with the ridiculous, but it was doubtless quite gratifying to the returned heroes to be able to read this testimonial to their courage:

To the Editor of the Columbian Magazine:

SIR: The following is an extract from the journal of an officer on General Forbes's expedition against Fort Duquesne (now Fort Pitt) in the year 1758:

"About one hundred yards from Fort Cumberland, is a large square post with a pyramidical top, having a plate of lead, with the following inscription nailed on one side of it, viz:

TO THE MEMORY OF
SERGEANT WILLIAM SHAW, SERGEANT TIMOTHY SHAW, JEREMIAH POOR, AND JAMES COPE, SOLDIERS OF THE 1ST VIRGINIA REGIMENT; THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED, TO TESTIFY THE LOVE AND ESTEEM PAID THEM BY THEIR OFFICERS FOR THEIR COURAGE AND GALLANT BEHAVIOUR.
NOV. 1756. THEY WENT WITH 11 CATABAS TO GAIN INTELLIGENCE; AND IN THE FIRST ENCOUNTER WITH THE ENEMY MET WITH THE SUCCESS THEIR COURAGE DESERVED—INCITED BY THIS ADVANTAGE, AND FIRED WITH NOBLE AMBITION TO DISTINGUISH THEMSELVES, THEY ENGAGED A PARTY OF THE ENEMY, HARD BY FORT DUQUESNE, AND FELL GLORIOUSLY, FIGHTING BRAVELY, BEING GREATLY *OVERPOWERED BY SUPERIOR NUMBERS.*
"IN PREMIUM VIRTUTIS ERIGENDUM CURAVIT.
ADAMUS STEPHEN."*

Risum teneatus!—*Some of these men*, afterwards *returned*, and are now officers in the Virginia service. B.

At the session of the Legislature of 1789, a petition was presented asking for the erection of a new county, and the following act was passed on the 25th of December, in that year:

An Act for the Division of Washington county, and for erecting a new one by the name of Allegany:

Whereas, A number of the inhabitants of Washington county, by their petition to the General Assembly, have prayed that an act may pass for a division of said county by Sideling Hill Creek, and for erecting a new one out of the Western part thereof; and it appearing to this General Assembly that the erecting such a new county will conduce greatly to

*Colonel Stephen was at the time in command of a portion of the Virginia troops.

the due administration of justice, and the speedy settling and improving the western part thereof, and the ease and convenience of the inhabitants thereof,

II. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of Washington county which lies to the westward of Sideling Hill Creek, shall be and is hereby erected into a new county, by the name of Allegany county, and the inhabitants thereof shall have, hold and enjoy, all such rights and privileges as are held and enjoyed by the inhabitants of any other county in this State.

III. And be it enacted, That the county court and orphans' court for Allegany county shall be held at the town of Cumberland, until the voters of said county, by election to be held as hereinafter provided, shall determine on some other place; and until a place shall be fixed on by the said election, and a court house shall be built, the justices of said county may contract and agree at the county charge for a convenient place in the said town to hold their courts, and for a convenient place in the said town for the keeping of their books, papers and records.

IV. And be it enacted, That all causes, pleas, processes and pleadings, which now are, or shall be depending in Washington county court before the first Monday in December, 1790, shall and may be prosecuted as effectually in that court as if this act had not been made, and in case any deeds or conveyances of land in that part of Washington county now called Allegany county, have been, or shall be before the first Monday in December, 1790, acknowledged according to law, the enrollment or recording thereof in either of the said counties, within the time limited by law shall be good and available.

V. And be it enacted, That the county charge of Washington county heretofore assessed shall be collected and applied as if this act had not been made.

VI. And be it enacted, That the County Court and Orphans' Court of Allegany County shall first be held on the first Monday in April, 1791, and the said County Court be afterwards held on the first Monday in the months of April and September yearly, and the said Orphans' Court shall be afterwards held on the second Monday in the months of June, August, October and December, and the same Courts shall have the same powers and jurisdiction respectively as other County and Orphans' Courts within this State.

VII. And be it enacted, That all civil causes to be brought in Allegany County shall be determined within two Courts from the appearance court, and none shall continue longer, unless under such circumstances as civil causes in other County Courts may be continued longer than three courts from the appearance court.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the Governor and Council be authorized and required to commission fit and proper persons in the said county to act as Justices of the Peace, and fit and proper persons as Justices of the Orphans' Court, as also Surveyor and other officers, and that a fit and proper person be appointed by the Governor and Council Sheriff of Allegany County, and be commissioned and qualified in the usual manner, to continue in office until a new appointment shall take place in the other counties of this State, under an election according to the constitution and form of government.

IX. And be it enacted, That at the first election to be held in the said county for a Sheriff, the voters of said county shall and may, by a majority of votes determine the place at which the courts of the said county shall be held after the said election.

In December of 1790, an act was passed appointing Andrew Bruce, Evan Gwynn and Joseph Cresap Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany County, and requiring the Tax Commissioner of Washington County to transmit to them an account of all the real and personal property in the new county.

The first Court held in Allegany County was convened on the 4th Monday and 25th day of April, 1791. There being no Court House the session was held at the house of John Graham, in Cumberland. Upon the opening of the Court, Andrew Bruce produced his commission as Associate Justice, and was sworn in and took his seat upon the Bench. John Beatty was appointed Sheriff, and John Lynn Clerk of the Court. On the 27th of April Richard Potts appeared in Court and presented his commission as Chief Justice of the County Courts in the Fifth Judicial District. John Simkins also presented his commission as Associate Justice, and took the oath of office. Jeremiah Willison was appointed Crier, and the following attorneys admitted as members of the Bar:—George Magruder, Samuel Selby,

John Johnson, Lenox Martin and William Claget, each of whom paid a license of £3 for the privilege of practicing.

Lenox Martin presented his appointment, from the Attorney-General, as Prosecutor for the State in this Court, after which the business of the Court was proceeded with. The session commenced on the 25th of April, and closed on the 29th, embracing five days.

In laying off the town the ground now occupied by the county buildings, comprising four lots, was set apart for that especial purpose by the proprietor of the town, Thomas Beall of Samuel, and in 1793, by an act of the Assembly, Thomas Beall, John Lynn, William McMahon, George Dent and Benjamin Tomlinson were appointed commissioners to contract and agree for the building of a Court House and Jail, and to prepare the plans and superintend the construction thereof. The Justices of the Levy Court were required to levy the sum of six hundred pounds current money to pay for the same; £200 to be levied in 1794; £200 in 1795, and the remainder in 1796. In compliance with this act a building was erected on the lot adjoining that now occupied by the Allegany County Academy, on the north side of Washington street, the basement of which was of stone, and the upper story of brick. The basement was used as a Jail, and the upper portion as a Court room.

At the session of the Justices of the Levy Court, held in 1794, the sum of £200 was levied, in accordance with the law, towards paying for the erection of

the Court House and Jail. In 1795 a further sum of £200 was levied. In 1796 the sum of £100 was levied to pay for work on the Court House, and £37 10s for the completion of the Jail. In 1799 a final levy of £75 was made for the completion of the Court House, making a total expenditure for the work of £612 10s.

In 1790 there was a small wooden bridge over Will's Creek, very near the site of the present Baltimore street bridge, and in 1791 the Levy Court of the County appropriated to Thomas Beall of Samuel, and Alpheus Beall, the sum of £20, to be expended in repairing the bridge. In 1792 a further sum of £20 was appropriated for a similar purpose, to be expended under the direction of William McMahon and Joseph Kelly. In 1795 David Hoffman, John Graham, and P. Murdoch were appointed Commissioners to superintend the building of a bridge over Will's Creek, for which purpose £30 was appropriated from the County Treasury. These Commissioners entered into a contract with William Logsden on the 29th of April, 1796, the conditions of which were that Logsden was to rebuild the bridge over the Creek, and to have it completed and ready for use by the 1st day of September following. It was to have good and sufficient abutments, to be five feet higher than the former bridge was; to be sixteen feet wide, and furnished with a railing three feet high; the contractor to maintain the bridge for seven years, and rebuild it if carried away by freshets, except in case the water should become so high as to float the structure and carry it off. The sureties

of the contractor were John and Ralph Logsden. The work was completed in the time specified. In 1799 the sum of £26 12s 13d was levied to pay for some improvements made upon the bridge, and to pay the balance due on account of its construction. This bridge stood until 1810.

The value of the taxable property in Allegany County, in 1791, was fixed at £78,978 1s 11d; the tax levied was 7s 3d on each £100. In addition to the funds raised by taxation considerable sums were secured by the rigid enforcement of the laws imposing fines for drunkenness, profane swearing, and failure to work on the roads. In some instances the violations of these laws were quite numerous, and the penalties incurred were various, ranging from 5d for "one profane curse" to £1 12s 6d for "profane swearing" and £2 7s 6d for "drunkenness and Sabbath breaking."

Liberal rewards were paid by the county authorities for the destruction of wolves, the premium for an old wolf's scalp being £5, and for a young wolf £1.

The Judges of the Orphans' Court in 1791 were James Prather, Daniel Cresap, and John H. Bayard.

The Justices of the Levy Court were:—Daniel Cresap, Thomas Beall of Samuel, Samuel Barrett, James Prather and John H. Bayard.

In 1792 the Justices of the Levy Court were:—John Orm, Samuel Barrett, James Prather, Gabriel Jacob, John H. Bayard and John Reed.

In 1794 Cumberland again became the scene of warlike preparations, and again an army was assembled on the historic ground about the old Fort, but

now the stars and stripes of the young Republic waved in the place once occupied by the old English ensign. The enactment of laws, by Congress, laying a duty upon spirits distilled in the United States, and upon stills, caused a feeling of violent opposition to spring up in the Pennsylvania counties of Alleghany, Washington, Fayette and Westmoreland, where considerable quantities of whisky were made. In Washington County the opposition was most bitter, and in a little while the officials whose duty it was to enforce the requirements of the law became subjected to violence and insult. Public meetings were held by the malcontents, and resolutions were passed strongly condemning the law as well as any person who might attempt to enforce it. The first effort to impose the duties levied was made in 1791, and in September of that year Robert Johnston, a collector of the revenue, was seized at a place on Pigeon Creek, in Washington County, Pa., by a party of men, who tarred and feathered him, cut off his hair, and otherwise insulted him. The leaders in this outrage were known, but no officer dared arrest them. Other outrages were perpetrated, and for three years the troubles grew worse and worse, the insurgents sending their men into adjacent Counties of Virginia and Maryland to breed disaffection. In the outset men of influence and property had encouraged the rebellion, but they had not anticipated the serious results which followed. On the 7th of August, 1794, the President issued a proclamation announcing his intention to enforce the laws by calling out the militia, and he called upon the

Governors of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia for sufficient militia to form an army of 15,000 men, which was to be organized and prepared to march at any moment. A second proclamation was published on the 25th of September, when the stubborn persistence of the insurgents rendered further temporizing impossible, calling the troops into active service. The New Jersey and Pennsylvania soldiers were ordered to assemble at Bedford, and those of Maryland and Virginia at Cumberland. Governor Lee, of Virginia, was put in command of all the troops, and the Governors of New Jersey and Pennsylvania took subordinate commands.

The assembling of the militia from Maryland and Virginia at Cumberland, created great excitement in the village. How long they remained here is not exactly known, but on the 18th of October, 1794, Washington arrived, and spent several days inspecting the condition of the men and their supplies. On the 19th he appeared in full uniform, and held a review, on the old parade ground of Fort Cumberland, at which the entire population of the town was present. This was the last occasion upon which he wore his uniform.

The troops had been encamped along Will's Creek, on what was known as the "Island," where they had good water from a spring, near by. On the 19th the command was marched up to the parade ground, and drawn up for inspection. General Washington rode along the line, from the right to the left, and was loudly cheered by the men. Afterwards the command marched in review, and Washington raised his

hat as a salute, while they passed. Generals Lee and Morgan were both present, and participated.

Hon. Alexander R. Boteler has in his possession an oil painting representing this review. It was the work of an amateur artist, and upon its completion passed into the hands of General Daniel Morgan.

The army marched in two divisions, from Cumberland and Bedford. The insurrection was suppressed without difficulty, as the great strength shown by the government overawed the disturbers, and General Morgan was left with a detachment of troops during the winter, in the disaffected district, as a safeguard against further trouble.

The necessity existing for good roads was greatly felt at this time, since all the supplies of the inhabitants were brought from the East, and a great part of the year the muddy roads and steep hills made transportation both slow and expensive. On frequent occasions salt, rope, cloth, iron, &c., were brought from the Eastern towns on pack horses, a cheaper and more expeditious method than by wagons. The Legislature passed acts for improving and straightening the roads from Hancock to Cumberland, from Cumberland to Turkey-foot, and from Cumberland to Winding Ridge.

On the 1st of January, 1795, Cumberland was made a Post-town, and by order of the Postmaster General a post office was established therein, and Charles F. Broadhag appointed Postmaster, which position he held until July 1st, 1802.

In order to provide facilities for the purchase and sale of produce, &c., in the town, a shed was erected

on a lot of ground on the bank of the Creek, about sixty feet south east of the present gas works property, and in December, 1795, an act of the Legislature was passed making it a market house for the town, and providing that from and after the first day of May, 1796, Wednesday and Saturday of each and every week should be held and considered as market days, the hours to be from any time in the morning until 9 o'clock A. M. A fine of fifteen shillings was imposed upon any person who bought or sold any articles of provision at any place other than the market house during market hours.

In 1797 the Justices of the Orphans' Court were John H. Bayard, Evan Gwynn and A. A. Browne. The Associate Justices of the County Court were Patrick Murdoch and Hanson Briscoe. Sheriff, Robert Sinclaire.

The Court House at this date was still uncompleted, and the sessions of the Court were held at the tavern of Abraham Faw, a building located on Green street, west of Smallwood, just where the residence of the late William Landwehr now stands. For the use of his house for this purpose, in 1797, Mr. Faw was paid the sum of £3, as also 4s 10d for 9 days' use of rooms for meetings of Tax Commissioners, and 1s 10d for three days' session of the Levy Court.

It is thought that a temporary Jail was made of an old log house of very limited dimensions, which stood on the opposite side of the road, a short distance west of the tavern. This old house was one of the structures supposed to have been built about 1755, and used as a guard house. It had no windows,

and the single door was thickly studded with wrought iron nails.[1]

At the meeting of the Court, in 1797, Andrew McClery, Robert McClery, John McClery and Henry McClery, carpenters; John Wright, weaver; William Thistle, farmer; Thomas Thistle, student at law, natives of Ireland; and Christian Deetz, tailor, a native of Germany, were naturalized, and fully invested with all the rights of American citizenship.

The following, Inn Keepers' Rates, established at the April Term of Court, 1798, are somewhat in contrast with those of the present day:

	S.	D.
A Hot Dinner for a Gentleman, with Beer or Cider	3	
A Supper or Breakfast	2	
French Brandy, per ½ pint	1	10
Peach Brandy, per ½ pint	1	3
Lodging in clean sheets	1	10
ditto double ditto		9
Ditto in sheets before used		6
Hay per night for Horse	1	6
Ditto for 24 hours	2	6
Madeira and Claret Wine per quart	10	
Port, Sherry or Lisbon Wine	7	6
Whisky per gill		5½
Other Wine per quart	5	
Corn and Oats, per quart		3
Lodgings for Servants		6
Cold Dinner, per gentleman	1	10½
Supper and Breakfast per servant	1	6
Dinner per Servant	1	10

The town grew steadily, and in 1797 had one hundred dwellings and one hundred and twenty families, three merchant mills and three church congregations, German Lutheran, Methodist and Roman Catholic. Amongst the persons who came

here to live from 1790 to 1800 were families of the following names:—Boward, Broadhag, Bridenhart, Beatty, Bayard, Brown, Briscoe, Beard, Deetz, Davis, Deems, Erb, Entler, Faw, Fisher, Gephart, Graham, Hughes, Korns, Lichlider, McMahon, McCleary, Magruder, Murdoch, Moore, Miller, Milburn, Morris, Osborn, Perry, Pigman, Richards, Russell, Rizer, Rafters, Shuck, Smith, Selby, Stonesifer, Sinclair, Thistle, Wineow, Wright.

Benjamin Tomlinson was amongst the earliest settlers in the county, and in 1789 he built the house on Will's Creek, some five miles from Cumberland, now occupied by Mrs. Alexander King, a granddaughter.

The militia law in existence at this date caused the citizens of Allegany county much annoyance, as they were compelled to travel long distances, either on horseback or on foot, to attend the drills provided for by law. Consequently they caused a statement to be made to the Legislature setting forth their grievances, and that body in 1798 passed an act authorizing the field officers having command of the militia of Allegany county to appoint certain days for drill each year, at such place in the county as they might direct.

The subject of Roads attracted considerable attention again in 1798, and in order to improve the condition of the road from Cumberland to Sideling Hill a liberal appropriation was made. A further sum of £56 5s was levied in 1802 for this purpose. In January, 1799, an act of the Legislature was secured for the opening of a road from "Martin's

Ford, on the North Branch of the Potowmack, to intersect the main road leading from the mouth of George's Creek to the town of Cumberland," and Joseph Cresap, Thomas Dawson of William, and Ebenezer Davis were appointed Commissioners for the purpose of laying off this road in the most direct and convenient way; it was to be kept in order by the persons living on the tracts of land known as "The Cove," "Long Bottom," and "Lot No. 3581."

The first effort towards advancing the cause of education in Allegany county was made in 1799. On the 15th of January, in that year, an act was passed by the Legislature entitled "An act to incorporate a school in Allegany County, by the name of Allegany County School, the purposes of which are shown by the following extract from the law, viz:

"Whereas, it is reasonable that education should be extended to the several parts of this State, and that there should be a public school in Allegany County, therefore:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in order to the erecting and building a house and other conveniences for a county school, the persons hereinafter named shall have power to purchase one or more acres of land in or adjoining the town of Cumberland, in Allegany county, to wit: John Lynn, Evan Gwynn, William McMahon, Joseph Cresap, David Lynn, Patrick Murdoch, Hanson Briscoe, John B. Beall and John C. Beatty, who shall be visitors of said school; which said persons so nominated visitors for Allegany county school, and their successors, appointed in the manner hereinafter declared, shall and are hereby declared to be one community, corporation and body politic, to have continuation forever, by the name of The Visitors of Allegany County School, and by that name to sue and be sued, implead or be impleaded, and to make and have a common seal, and the same to break, alter or renew, when and so often as they shall think fit.

Under the provisions of this act a building was erected for school purposes on the lot now occupied by the school building of SS. Peter and Paul's Church,

German Catholic. The School building was of brick, one story in height, and amongst the early Principals of the school were Professors Pierce and Benjamin Brown. The Academy was placed in charge of a board of visitors, who were given power to elect their own successors, and the organization is maintained to this day. The original board appointed by the act of 1798, consisted of John Lynn, Evan Gwynn, William McMahon, Joseph Cresap, David Lynn, Patrick Murdoch, Hanson Briscoe, John B. Beall and John C. Beatty, and the sum of $200 per year was granted them from the State Treasury.

The lack of data, either written or printed, renders it extremely difficult to procure a correct list of the people residing here at a date so early as 1800, especially since there are few persons living, old enough to remember distinctly such matters.

To designate the houses that are oldest is equally difficult. Certainly the most venerable of them was that known as "Washington's headquarters," which occupied the ground on which Mr. O. C. Gephart's residence now stands, and which is well remembered by hundreds of citizens, as it was not removed until about the year 1844. It was cotemporary with Fort Cumberland, and stood but a short distance from the parade ground. This old house was occupied at one time by Mrs. Bridenhart, a daughter of Michael Kershner, and she entertained

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

several students there as boarders for some years. It was also occupied for several years by David Lynn as a residence, afterwards by George Bruce, and finally by John Kane.

In 1844 it was bought by George Blocher, who moved it to a lot on the Bedford road, a mile distant, where it was repaired and occupied for twenty-two years by John Baker. It still stands, on the ground of Christian Eichner, a short distance from Cumberland.

About 1784 George Lowdermilk built a frame house some fifty yards west of Washington's headquarters, and occupied it for twenty years.

The "McMahon House,"—still standing on the Southwest corner of Smallwood and Green Streets—was built about the year 1792, and had a store-room adjoining. The back building, erected several years afterwards, was constructed of brick, and was the first of the kind in the town. The brick were brought up the river in a keel boat, from some point below. The mason work was done by Henry Wineow, who was then the only brick mason in the place. Mr. McMahon was a gentleman of some wealth, and thoroughly hospitable. In October, 1794, while Washington was here for the purpose of inspecting the Western Army, on the occasion of the Whiskey Insurrection, he was the guest of Mr. McMahon, and the entire population of the town called there to pay their respects to the great man. This old house is now a deserted and dilapidated wreck, but deserves to be held in some degree of veneration, as one of the few remaining landmarks of those early days. The

lot on which this building stood is marked "9" on the map. In this house John V. L. McMahon was born, a man of great intellect and scholarly acquirements.

On the north side of Green street, lot No. 31, Michael Kershner built a two-story house, with a porch, about 1790. This has disappeared altogether, unless a portion of the plastered house standing there may be a remnant of it.

A short distance west of the McMahon house, and about where Mrs. W. Landwehr's house now stands, was built a two-story log tavern, by Abraham Faw. In this building were born J. Galloway Lynn, and afterwards General E. O. C. Ord, of the United States Army. Previous to the erection of a Court House, several sessions of the Grand Jury and the Court were held there, and this tavern became the general resort of most of the persons who came to the town.

The Devecmon house, on Green street, east of Smallwood, was built about 1790, by George Dent, who was the surveyor of the town. This house is still standing, the lower story being now several feet below the street. Mrs. Dent died about 1807, in the house of Dickeson Simkins, on north Mechanic street, corner of Valley street.

Probably the first house built on the east side of the Creek was that erected by David Hoffman, a little south of the Blue Spring, on north Mechanic street. It was constructed of logs, and was about 40 x 25 feet in size.

The log house on north Mechanic street, above the "Blue Spring," was built about 1791, by an old

bachelor, named Wyatt. It was used in 1809 by Samuel Smith, as a store house, and the Post office was then kept there, Mr. Smith being the Postmaster.

The log house, now weatherboarded, standing on the corner of north Mechanic street and Valley street, was built by Dickeson Simkins, in 1790.

About the same time the house on north Mechanic street, No. 209, next below Wegman's store, was built by Benjamin Morris, a shoemaker, and brother-in-law of Simkins, who carried on his business there.

The log house next to J. Wegman's dwelling, No. 215 north Mechanic street, was built at the same time by John Snowden Hook, a farmer, who came here from Washington County, and purchased a considerable tract of land, embracing what is known as "Hook's Graveyard."

The house occupied by the late Emanuel Easter, No. 132 north Mechanic street, was built about 1800, and a pottery established by Jacob Neff. Mr. Easter was an apprentice with Neff, and afterwards carried on the business up to the time of his death, at an old age, in 1877.

The house of Mrs. Charlotte Wright, No. 140 north Mechanic street, was built about the year 1800, and Mrs. Wright has now been living there continuously for more than fifty years.

A house, supposed to have been built by Jonathan Cox, stood near the spot now occupied by Lewis Smith's tavern on north Mechanic street, and David and Jonathan Cox, tanners, had a tannery a short distance above the ground now occupied by Withers' tannery. Cox's house was built of stone.

George Shuck, who came here about 1790, from York, Pa., lived in a log house, where Shipley's tavern now stands, in 1800.

Thomas Beall, of Samuel, built a house on Liberty street, a short distance below the City Hall, on the opposite side. The date of its erection is uncertain, but is supposed to have been about 1785. It is still standing.

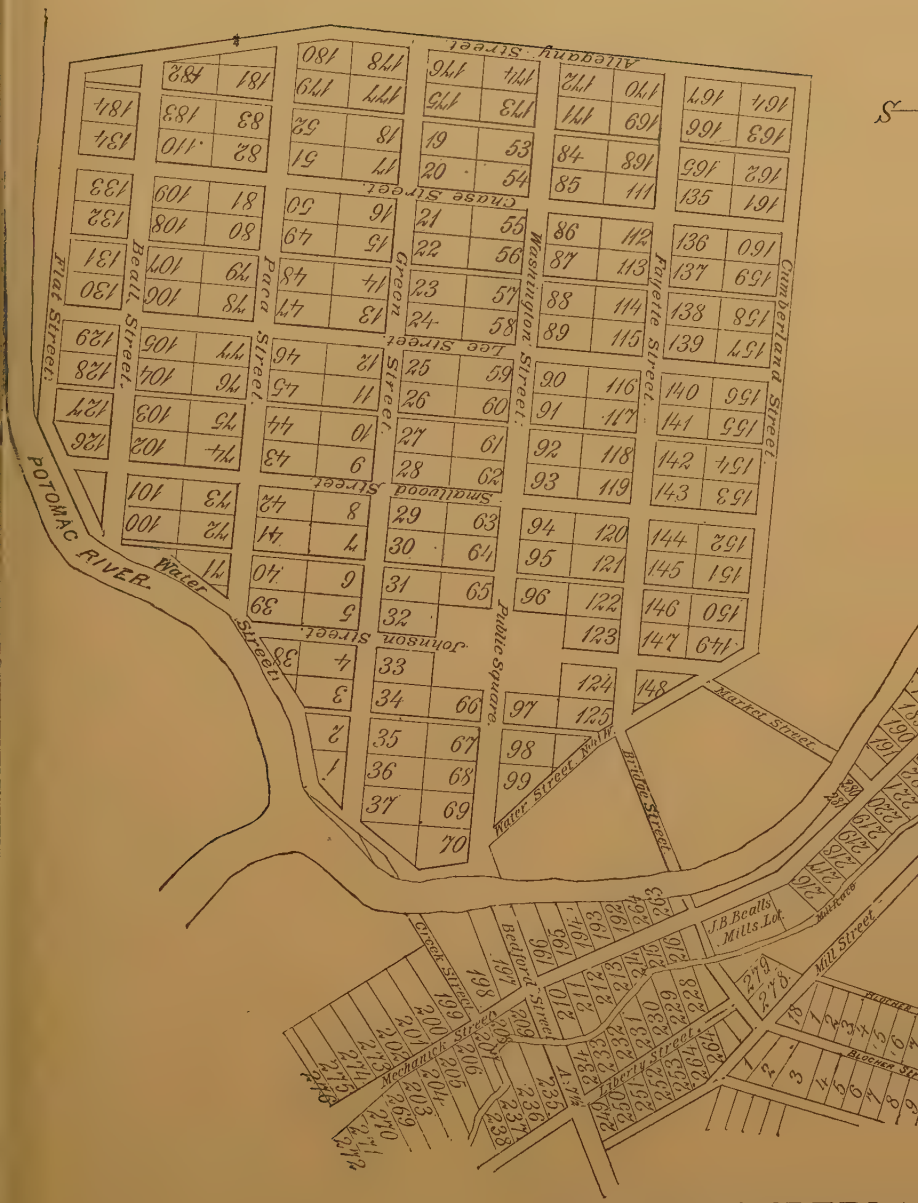
A log house, was built by John Miller about 1794, on the lot on the corner of Liberty and Bedford streets, and is still in use, immediately opposite the City Hall, and is known as the "Snyder property."

George Payne had a house in 1796, on the Little Valley Road, near "Payne's Spring," which was on his property.

Several other old buildings are still in existence, which are supposed to have been constructed previous to 1800, but their history is not positively known.

The effort to preserve the chronology of the history of the town, so far as its growth is concerned becomes exceedingly difficult at this time, since there were no newspapers in existence, and the memory of the old inhabitants utterly fails to establish dates with any degree of accuracy. Consequently the events of the next twenty years must be treated as best they may be under the circumstances.

It has been heretofore stated that in 1755 a bridge was built across Will's Creek, near the mouth of the stream. This was carried away by a freshet, and about 1790 a wooden bridge was built where the present iron bridge stands. The new structure was built upon wooden piers, and by frequent repairs and



MAP OF CUMBERLA

[COPY OF OFFICIAL SURVEY BY GEORGE D

much patching was kept in serviceable condition until 1804, when it was damaged by high water. In January, 1805, the Legislature passed an act authorizing Upton Bruce, David Hoffman, senior, Thomas Thistle, George Hoffman, and William McMahon to hold a lottery, and thereby raise a sum of money not to exceed $2,000 for the purpose of purchasing a fire engine for the town of Cumberland, and directing them to appropriate the balance of the money on hand, after making such purchase, to the erection of a bridge over Will's Creek. Whether the lottery was held is not recorded, but certainly another bridge was erected, and this was in turn washed away by a great freshet, in 1810, at which time the Creek rose to an unprecedented height, entirely flooding Mechanic street. After the bridge was destroyed, in 1810, a ferry was established, and kept in use until a new bridge was erected. The ferry consisted of a rope stretched across the Creek at the foot of Baltimore street, the ends being lashed to large walnut trees, and a flat boat being attached to a ring which was made to slip along the cable. Another wooden bridge was shortly after put in the place of the one destroyed, and this stood until 1820, when a suspension chain bridge was substituted therefor, a full description of which will hereafter be given.

The survey of the town, as made in 1787, having never been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of either Washington or Allegany County, as required by the law authorizing the survey, the Legislature passed an act January 27, 1805, reciting

that "Whereas, Thomas Beall, son of Samuel, and other persons, did lay off a parcel of their land contiguous to the mouth of Will's Creek, in Allegany County, into lots, a great part of which have since been purchased, and considerable improvements made thereon, and there being no record of the same, the title of the proprietors thereof are precarious and uncertain; and it appearing right and proper that commissioners should be appointed to lay out and erect a town on the said lands, and to secure the purchasers of lots therein, reserving the right of the proprietors and their interests in said lands," therefore, Roger Perry, Evan Gwynn, Jonathan Cox, George Hoffman, and Upton Bruce were appointed Commissioners to have an accurate survey made, and an exact plot thereof, showing the original location of the streets, lanes, lots, &c., filed in the office of the Cerk of the Court. They were required to have the lots numbered one, two, three, and so on, and these numbers were to be given as they were in the original location. They were authorized to summons witnesses for the purpose of securing such information as should be necessary to ascertain the true lines, and were then to set up boundary stones at the beginning of the lots. This act contained provisions for securing purchasers in their rights, and repealed the act of 1786.

In 1806 the provisions of this act were fully carried out by the Commissioners, Mr. George Dent having been employed as the surveyor, and the plat made by him was filed in the Land Records of Allegany County, an exact copy of which is here given. That

portion of the town lying on the east and north side of Will's Creek was first laid out in 1798.

The Commissioners in making their return, submitted the following remarks, which were filed together with the map, and an accurate description of each lot:

The Town of Cumberland had grown into considerable size before the passage of the law authorizing its being laid out, and as no correct plat had been preserved of its ancient location, or boundaries set up, by which it could be ascertained correctly, the Commissioners for the want of some guide of this kind met with considerable difficulty in assigning to each lot its due and proper situation, particularly so, on the east side of Will's Creek, where the lots being of no given size, and the streets crooked and irregular one lot became of little service in leading to the establishment of another; the conveyances or titles by which many of the lots were held were very imperfectly drawn, and many blunders committed, so that they frequently served rather to add to our perplexity than furnish us with correct information. The Commissioners, nevertheless, trust they have produced as perfect a return as could be desired or expected, and that besides the advantage of every man knowing how and where to find the precise situation of his lot, many disputes will be quieted from the having a settled and determined record to refer to. Several additions have been made to the Town as just laid off, and as each addition begins with number 1, 2, and so on, it follows that there are five lots thus numbered in the Town of Cumberland, a circumstance it was impossible for the Commissioners to avoid under the restriction of the law giving them their powers. At first glance of the plat this may seem like confusion, but which it will be easy to avoid if where in searching for any number due regard be had to the addition it is distinguished by as lying in. There are on the plat two lots numbered 219, which could not be avoided, as by some error conveyances had been made to two different persons for two adjoining lots by this number, but to distinguish we have called one the senior and the other the junior lot. Occasionally on our approach to the neighborhood of some metalic substance, we found our selves led astray from the attraction of the needle; sometimes we were unable to discover where the cause lay, though the effect was quite plain. It was observable that in passing by where had been several years back a smith shop the attraction from small particles of iron concealed under the ground was very considerable, and would have thrown us totally into confusion had it not been discovered in time. So that in any future

running due caution ought to be paid to this circumstance. The Commissioners ask for their intentions, and their return, a fair and liberal interpretation, and while they are confident strict and equal regard has been paid to each particular interest, express a hope their labors will be found to have given order, form and certainty to what was heretofore perplexed, confused and doubtful, and that each proprietor of a lot in the Town of Cumberland may discover its situation, extent and limits, by a reference to the plat, and without an appeal to the remedy at law, which is always attended with expense and delay.

ROGER PERRY,
EVAN GWYNN,
JONATHAN COX,
GEORGE HOFFMAN,
W. BRUCE.

The accumulation of the records of the Court rendered it necessary that a proper place should be provided for their preservation, and in 1806 the Legislature authorized the County Commissioners to levy the sum of $1,200, which was to be collected in one, two and three years, for the purpose of building offices for the reception of the papers and records of the County, and for the proper accommodation of the Clerk of the Court. Such a building was erected on the public grounds in the vicinity of the Court House, and just where the Academy building now stands. It was occupied continuously until the completion of the new Court House in 1840.

In 1810 an act supplementary to the act erecting the town was passed authorizing the appointment of a Street Supervisor, and directing that all monies collected as taxes on the property on the west and east sides of Will's Creek should be expended on that side on which it was collected, except so much as might be necessary to pay an equal proportion of the salaries of the Clerk and Bailiff.

The following is a sketch of the houses standing in 1813, from the most reliable data that can be obtained, taking the oldest streets in succession, and beginning with the west side of the Creek.

On the south side of Green street, where it is intersected by Water street, stood a house and shop, which was used by a man named Glenn, who was a nail-maker; the brick building now used as the residence of the Chief Engineer of the Water Works, was erected by Roger Perry, in 1811; next was the Dent or Devecmon house; opposite Glenn's nail-shop was the house of Captain Thomas Blair, who was a hatter; nearly opposite the Dent house was the house of Michael Kershner. These comprised the houses east of Smallwood street. West of this street were, on the south side, William McMahon's dwelling and store, and Faw's tavern; on the north side were the houses of Rev. Mr. Kennedy, a minister; Mr. Glissan; the old guard quarters; George Hughes, and Andrew McCleary.

On Rose Hill was the residence now occupied by J. G. Lynn, Esq., which was built by his father, in 1810. The house now occupied by Dr. James M. Smith was built in 1810, by Upton Bruce, who resided there.

Washington street was then a very steep and rough road. There were but four houses on the south side, one built by Mr. Deakins, and afterwards bought by John Hoye; the old Washington headquarters; a frame house a few yards west of it, and a brick house on the site now occupied by Hon. William Walsh's residence. On the north side were

the Court House and jail, the Clerks' office, and the house built by Roger Perry.

On the ground north of Fayette street, near the present railroad line, were Hanson Briscoe's house, the Methodist Church, the Academy, and a small house in the rear of the ground now occupied by the residence of Mr. R. D. Johnson.

These comprised all the houses on the west side of the Creek.

On Bedford street, now Baltimore street, a blacksmith shop stood near the banks of the Creek, and in close proximity to the bridge; on the southwest corner of Baltimore and Mechanic streets was a frame store house; on the ground now occupied by Mrs. S. Thress's store, was a log house, built by Robert McCleary. (This was torn down and replaced by a brick house in 1830). On the north side Peter Gephart had a dwelling where McKaig's block stands, below Liberty street; near the corner was Dowden's house. Between Liberty and Mill (now Centre) streets the ground was occupied by John Shryer's tan yard, and on the northwest corner of Baltimore and Centre stood the old Lutheran Church.

On Liberty street there were no houses, except those occupied by Captain Thomas Beall of Samuel, and John Miller.

Mechanic street was at that time the main street, and the houses located there were as follows, taken in sequence from the south to the north: On the west side below Harrison street, Elnathan Russell's house and blacksmith shop, both still standing at the offset in the street; A. Rogers, butcher; Nicholas

Koontz; Michael Fisher, cooper; Henry Wineow, brickmason; Thomas Dowden, blacksmith. Between Creek and Baltimore streets:—first, Slicer's tavern, the Cumberland Bank, Wyatt's drug store, corner Baltimore. Between Baltimore street and Bedford street:—Reeside's, or McKinley's, hotel, (old National) John Scott, Dr. Reese, McGill's drug store, E. Vowell's store, Samuel Lowdermilk, Peter Lowdermilk, harness and saddlery shops; William Shryer's cabinet shop, George Hoblitzell's store. Between Bedford street and the Blue Spring:—The first house was where the gas works stand, and was occupied by a shoemaker named McDonald; then came Adam Zeigler's store; Jacob Neff's pottery; W. Boyd, a Methodist Episcopal minister; James Simmons, butcher; Robert McCleary, and Jacob Korns, blacksmith, just below the Blue Spring. Above the Spring were Samuel Smith, store and post-office; Henry Korns, comb-maker; M. Soyster, tan yard; Jacob Soyster, saddler, and Wm. Beard. West side of Mechanic street: — First, Martin Rizer's house; between Harrison and Baltimore streets, Michael Kershner's new house; Arthur Rose; John Boward; Christian Deetz; N. Bassnet; George Hoffman, and on the southeast corner of Baltimore, John Murrell's store. Between Baltimore and Bedford:—Barton Carico's tavern; Justice's store; Ryan's tavern; C. F. Broadhag's store; George Hoblitzell; Jacob Saylor; John Gephart, hatter; Solomon Davis, tailor, and Jacob Hoblitzell's store. Between Bedford street and Little Valley Road:—John Scott's mill, (corner Bedford,) George Thistle; Peter Lowdermilk; Jacob

Shuck; Dr. Murray; Henry Baker; Benjamin Wiley; Francis Madore, (corner of alley below Railroad viaduct); Michael Wire's drug store; Wolf; George Cox, Jonathan Cox, tanyard; James Hook, wheelright; John Wickard, farmer; Jacob Sease; B. Howard; Henry Korns; Dickeson Simkins' "Three Butts Hotel." North of Little Valley street:—Thomas Clinton; Peterson; Elias Hook; Hector McIntosh, combmaker; Stricker, tailor; Crawford, shoemaker; David Shultz, wagon-maker; John Rowe; Jonathan Hendrixon, carpenter; Peter Lichlider; and Starner.

Mill street, now Centre street, was then a narrow, crooked road through a commons, with but few houses scattered here and there. At the corner of Centre and Baltimore streets was Shryer's tan yard, on the north west, and the Lutheran Church on the northeast. At the corner of Bedford street, where the City Hall now stands was the house of John Clise. On the northwest corner of Bedford and Centre was Startzman's tan yard, and on the northeast corner was Thomas Thistle's house, a tavern. The Catholic Church stood on the ground now occupied by the Carroll Hall school building, adjoining the present Church grounds. Immediately south of it was James White's house, and across the street lived Peter Louderbaugh. James Bean occupied a house a few hundred yards north, and above Little Valley road were two other houses, one of which was the house of Mrs. Waugh, a midwife.

Bedford street, or, as it was then called, Blocher street, boasted a very limited number of buildings. On the south side, near the corner of Centre, lived

Mrs. Willison and James Moore; on the ground now occupied by Mrs. Henry Korns' residence was the house of Francis Deems; in a field, (corner of Decatur street) lived Abraham Simkins. On the north side of the street, where Jesse Korns now lives, was a block of small houses known as "Berry's Row." A short distance above were James P. Carleton's and John Lingo's, and next Eckles' Pottery, George Blocher's, (house still standing,) Jacob Shuck's and John McMahon's.

A grist mill stood at the mouth of the race, where the wharf of the Consolidation Coal Company is located. This mill was built somewhere about 1800, by Peter Devecmon, at a cost of $8,000, and was regarded as one of the finest mills in the State. It was bought by Patrick Murdoch, but payments not being made a law suit resulted after Murdoch's death.

These embraced all the houses in the town, with the exception, possibly of three or four. The whole number of houses was one hundred and thirty-eight. The taxable property amounted to $22,829, according to the assessment, which was put at very low figures. The following is a list of the names of property holders, and the amount with which each was assessed:

John Anderson	$1,080	Daniel C. Brant's heirs	$ 115
Harmenus Alricks	25	Jacob Blocher	360
Robert Armstrong	25	John C. Beatty's heirs	225
Christian Albright	100	Andrew Bruce	12
Charles F. Broadhag	290	Upton Bruce and J Cox	60
John L. Bugh	15	Jeremiah Berry	80
Mary Ann Boyd's heirs	330	C. F. Broadhag and George Magruder	15
Nehemiah Basnett's heirs	450	Robert Beaver	100
Peter Bumwart	200	Upton Bruce	700
Margaret & Elizabeth Beard.	30	Thomas Beall, of Samuel	1,815
George Blocher	252	Hanson Briscoe	175
John Bridenhart	60		

Jonathan Cox	$ 134	Peter Lowdermilk	$ 125
Dennis Corbet	20	William Lamar	240
George Clark's heirs	40	David Lynn	30
Absalom Chambers	50	Patrick Murdoch	205
David Cox	235	John McCleary's heirs	40
George Clice's heirs	100	George Murrow	140
Zadock Clark	40	Mary Myers	30
Frederick Christman	80	Jacob Myers' heirs	96
David Cook	15	William Moore	70
Christian Deetz's heirs	125	Robert McCleary, Sr	75
Frederick Deems	60	William McMahon	699
Mary Davis' heirs	37	Henry Mattingly	65
Francis Deakins	30	Henry McCleary	15
Grafton Duvall	25	Nancy McIntosh	35
Solomon Davis	80	John Myers	50
Hannah Entler's heirs	40	Andrew McCleary's heirs	50
Leonard Extine's heirs	50	John McKim, Jr	80
Michael Fisher	100	Clement Masters	45
George Funke	175	John Milbourn	50
Abrahan Fawn	205	Isaac Mantz	25
John Folk	240	Robert McCleary, Jr	120
Jacob Fair	75	Francis Madore	50
James Glenn	25	Henry McKinley	210
John Graham	75	Mary Murdoch	285
Peter Gephart	111	Jane McIntosh	10
Peter Geary	70	Jacob Neff	598
James Hook	75	William Osborn	97
George Hebb	230	Richard J. Orms	15
Jacob Holitzell	465	John Patterson	85
George Hoffman	230	Joseph Polson	65
David Hoffman, Sr	817	George Payne's heirs	75
James Hendrixson	90	Thomas Price's heirs	10
John L. Hook	71	Edward Pannell	15
John Hunter	30	Roger Perry	600
John Hoblitzell	200	John Peter	80
Daniel Haner	80	Martin Rizer, Jr	135
George M. Houx	15	Anthony Reintzell	15
Beall Howard	115	Elnathan Russell	60
John Hoye	485	Thomas Reid's heirs	75
George Hoblitzell	80	John Ryan	75
Jonathan Hendrixson	40	William Roberts	40
Clement Engle	15	Martin Rizer's Sr., heirs	155
Michael Kershner	65	George Rizer, of Martin	200
Nicholas Koontz	105	James Robardent's heirs	30
Lawrence Klemmer's heirs	50	Martin Rizer of Mathias	15
Joseph Kelley's heirs	40	Jacob Shuck	70
Christian Kealhoover	10	George Shuck	120
John Kime's heirs	56	John J. Seiss	90
Jacob Korns	180	Robert Selby's heirs	10
H. Korns and J. Witt	80	Gilbert Strong	35
James Kinkead	200	Henry Startzman	208
Samuel Lowdermilk's heirs	6	Michael Soyster	151
Robert Larimore	15	John Shryer	210
John Lynn's heirs	55	James Scott	270

Dickeson Simkins	$ 175	Ebenezer Vowell	$ 474
Patrick Sullivan	195	Benjamin G. Vaughn	75
Walter Slicer	1,025	John B. Wright	65
John Scott	200	Henry Wineow	170
James Searight	40	John Walls	60
Joseph Shumate	40	Samuel Walls	40
John Searight	120	Sarah Willison's heirs	30
Samuel Smith's heirs	230	Michael Wire	125
John Shuck	50	Charles Worthington	20
Benjamin Stoddert's heirs	30	Benjamin Wiley	70
George Thistle	270	O. H. and Eli Williams	20
James Timmons	140	John Wickard	50
John Tomlinson	10	George W. Yantz	10
Josiah Thompson	15		
Samuel Thomas	15	Total	$22,829

The progress of the war of 1812–14, and the arrival off our coasts of a large number of British, who threatened the National Capital, as well as Baltimore, led the President to issue a proclamation on the 4th of July, 1814, calling upon the Governors of the various States for militia. Maryland was required to furnish one Major-General, three Brigadier Generals; one Deputy Quartermaster-General, one Assistant Adjutant-General, and six regiments, to consist of 600 artillerists, and 5,400 infantry. The Democrats and Federalists in the State were divided upon the war question, the Federalists calling themselves the "Friends of Peace," and demanding that the government should confine itself to a defensive war, and make no pretense of war upon Canada. In the fall of 1814, they elected their candidates in this county, to the Legislature, their ticket being made up of Jesse Tomlinson, William McMahon, William Hilleary, and Jacob Lantz. The Democrats, or "war hawks," as they were called, nominated Thomas Cresap, Thomas Greenwell, Benjamin Tomlinson and Upton Bruce.

Allegany's quota towards filling the State requisi-

tion was filled, there being a considerable degree of enthusiasm manifested. Two companies of infantry were formed in the county, one under Captain William McLaughlin, and the other under Captain Thomas Blair. The first was made up in the lower part of the county, while Captain Blair's company was composed largely of citizens of the town.

Captain McLaughlin's company went to Baltimore in August, and joined the First Regiment of Maryland Militia, under Colonel John Ragan, on the 11th of August, 1814, and served until October 13th, when it was mustered out, returned to the county, and was disbanded. The following is a list of the names of members of

CAPTAIN MCLAUGHLIN'S COMPANY.

Names.	Rank.	Names.	Rank.
Wm. McLaughlin	Captain.	Busey Charles	Private.
James Hook	1st Lieut	Burrows Elias	do
George Shuck	2d Lieut.	Clabaugh Martin	do
Frederick Rice	Ensign.	Connelly Bernard	do
Robert Little	Sergeant.	Clemmer Lewis	do
Frederick Deems	do	Cox David	do
John Porter	do	Chapman Samuel	do
James M. White	do	Creamer John	do
Jacob Waggoner	do	Clark Jacob	do
Rezin Hook	Corporal.	Connelly Edward	do
Daniel Poland	do	Crawford Samuel	do
John Waltz	do	Davis Isaiah	do
William Street	do	Deverbaugh Benjamin	do
Joseph S. Stafford	do	Entler Michael	do
John North	do	Erb Joseph	do
Busey John	Private.	Garey Frederick	do
Brown Benjamin	do	Gowar Nicolas	do
Bryan James	do	Hoblitzell Samuel	do
Barr David	do	Hager George	do
Barnes Nathaniel	do	Isenhart Jacob	do
Bevans Michael	do	Jadwin Thomas	do
Bevans James	do	Jolley Benjamin	do
Banks Samuel	do	Johnson William	do
Beeman Thomas	do	Johnson John	do
Bryan Nathaniel	do	Jolley William	do
Broadwater William	do	Kennedy Robert R	do
Boyer James	do	Kempton James	do

CAPTAIN MCLAUGHLIN'S COMPANY.

Names.	Rank.	Names.	Rank.
Kinsey David	Private.	Porter Henry	Private.
Lantz John	do	Rice George	do
Lacey Benjamin H	do	Resoner Arjalon	do
Letters Daniel	do	Rhodes Daniel	do
Loar George	do	Russell John	do
Lee James	do	Rice Frederick	do
Lee Jacob	do	Robinette Elizophr	do
Lee John	do	Riley Thomas	do
Love Archibald	do	Sterner Jacob	do
Laughridge John	do	Shellhorn Henry	do
Lee Frederick	do	Spencer Moses	do
Morrow James	do	Sherry James	do
Martin John	do	Spillman Peter	do
McIntire John	do	Saylor Jacob	do
Markee John	do	Schopper Jacob	do
Myers Peter	do	Shuck John	do
Moore James	do	Stoyer Absalom	do
Miller George	do	Tumbuster Jacob	do
Michaels Abraham	do	Willson Jonathan	do
Madore Francis	do	Willson Isaac	do
Neff John, Jr.	do	White Samuel	do
Northcraft M.	do	Willson Joshua	do
Perrin Joseph	do	Whalley Levi	do
Paxton Joseph	do	Willison Amos	do
Paxton William	do	Zumbuly Jacob	do

The Company formed in Cumberland was made up of excellent material, the organization having been effected some months before. By frequent drills, and the most friendly rivalry amongst the members, a state of discipline and proficiency had been arrived at, which put them upon a footing with veterans, and Captain Blair was justly proud of his command. The following is a list of the officers and men of the company, which marched to Baltimore in the latter part of August, and was in the service of the government as part of the national army from September 2d to November 6, 1814, which time was spent at Camp Diehl, near Baltimore:

CAPTAIN BLAIR'S COMPANY.

Names.	Rank.	Names.	Rank.
Blair Thomas	Captain.	Humphrey John	Private.
McAtee Walter	1st Lieut.	Harding John	do
Lowdermilk Samuel	2d Lieut.	Hoffman John J	do
Shaw Wm	1st Sergt.	Hall Solomon	do
Hinkle Alpheus	2d Sergt.	Hendrixon Thomas	do
Shuck Jacob	3d Sergt.	Irons James	do
Houx George M	4th Sergt	Irons Thomas	do
Delouhrey John	1st Corpl.	Knott Wm	do
Strahan Robert	2d Corpl.	Kight Cornelius	do
Keath James	3d Corpl.	Kennedy James	do
Taney James	4th Corpl	Kelly William	do
McKinsey* Moses	Drum'r.	Kelly Joseph	do
Clinton* Thomas	Fifer.	Korns Charles	do
Allen John	Private.	Kelly Moses	do
Bernard James	do	Kelly Samuel	do
Bowlie Jacob	do	Layfoot John	do
Bucker John	do	Lowery John	do
Burns James	do	Long George	do
Britton Nathaniel	do	Milholland Stephen	do
Bruce Francis	do	Moor John	do
Beall Alpheus B	do	Moore Gabriel M	do
Burgess Alfred	do	Martin Joseph	do
Bumsby William B	do	Massor John	do
Broadwater Charles	do	Martz Henry	do
Britt Robert	do	Murphy James 1st	do
Cox John	do	Murphy James 2d	do
Coddington Robert	do	Morrison Arthur	do
Case John	do	Miller Godfrey	do
Clark Zadock	do	McKinsey Jesse	do
Conrade Michael	do	Mumau David	do
Dart John	do	McCartney James	do
Devore Aaron	do	Majors William	do
Deaking John	do	Morrison George W	do
Drain Thomas	do	Morris Elisha	do
Drain James	do	Neptune William	do
Elbin Reuben	do	Newman John C	do
Fisher John	do	Newman George A	do
Fling John	do	Northcraft Edward	do
Foley John	do	Newton Athanias	do
Forsyth Joseph	do	Potter John	do
Fryer George	do	Porter Joseph	do
Frazee Elisha	do	Poland John	do
Gross Adam	do	Potter David	do
Griffy John	do	Plummer Thomas	do
Golding Wm	do	Parkenson William	do
Gordon William	do	Peters George	do
Hoffman Jacob	do	Peterman John	do
Hoff Frederick	do	Riland Thomas	do

*Moses McKinsey and Thomas Clinton had both served in the Revolutionary army. They lived in Cumberland, and on all public demonstrations were accustomed to come out on the streets and play the drum and fife.

CAPTAIN BLAIR'S COMPANY.

Names.	Rank.	Names.	Rank.
Ravenscraft James	Private.	Shockey John	Private.
Riley Elisha	do	Shelhouse John	do
Roads Jacob	do	Tasker Elisha	do
Rizer John	do	Thrasher Peter	do
Stephen William	do	Tomlinson Jesse	do
Siford David	do	Trull Abner A	do
Savage Samuel	do	Taylor Mal.	do
Sapp Adam	do	Vansickle Zachariah	do
Shepherd John	do	Wolfe Jacob	do
Spiker Adam	do	White James T	do
Shimer Jacob	do	Wilson William	do
Smith Henry	do	Woodrough Samuel	do
Shircliff Lewis	do	Winzett William	do
Stanton Joshua	do		

The officers of the First Regiment Maryland Militia, were as follows:

The officer in command at Camp Diehl was Major General Samuel Smith. John Ragan, Jr., Colonel. Stephen Steiner, Lieutenant-Colonel. John Blackford, Major 1st. Benjamin G. Cole, Major 2d. Nathan Cromwell, Adjutant. John Markle, Quarter-Master. George W. Boerstler, Paymaster. William Hilleary, Sergeant. Arthur Nelson, 1st Mate. Daniel Fitzhugh, 2d Mate. Christian C. Fechtig, Adjutant. Joab Doggett, Hospital Steward. Christian Baker, Sergeant Major. Adam Fisher, Quartermaster Sergeant.

At the January session of the Legislature an act was passed authorizing George Thistle, Samuel Smith, John Scott, Jacob Lantz, John Folck, Peter Lowdermilk, and William Lamar, Sr., to hold a lottery for the purpose of raising $2,000 to be applied to the purchase of a fire engine for the town.

In addition to the names of residents heretofore given, in 1814, the following persons were engaged in business in the town, viz:—James M. White, saddles and harness; John Gephart, auctioneer; W. T. A. Pollock, saddles, &c.; Dr. Read, drugs, &c.; Wm. Houx, chairmaker; John Milburn, auctioneer; John Folck, warehouse; Zadoc Clark, hat factory;

Robert M'Guire, watchmaker; Dr. Veirs, physician; Miss Bradley, teacher.

The Perry House, just across the river, in West Virginia, was built by George Calmes, in 1816, and afterwards passed into possession of Roger Perry.

In 1811 the Legislature had established "The Cumberland Bank of Allegany," to be located in Cumberland, the capital stock to be $200,000, and to be divided into four thousand shares of fifty dollars each, and the stockholders to be exempt from any liability beyond their stock. The bank was to be managed by eight directors and a president.

When the bank issued its notes, by some misunderstanding as to the orthography of that much abused word "Allegany," the engraver spelled it "Alleghany," and as the notes had been put in circulation before the error was discovered, in order to avoid the expense of new plates, as well as the inconvenience of calling in the circulation, an act was secured at the June session of the Legislature, in 1812, changing the name to "The Cumberland Bank of Alleghany."

The officers of the bank, chosen at its first election were, Upton Bruce, President; and M. Wallace, Cashier.

In 1814, in consequence of the war, the Eastern banks suspended specie payments, and on the 17th of September, 1814, the Cumberland Bank followed their example.

About 1812, the first newspaper in Cumberland was established, by Samuel Magill, and was called the "Allegany Freeman." It was Democratic in

politics, and was edited in a very vigorous manner.

On the 13th of January, 1814, William Brown established the "Cumberland Gazette," a sixteen-column Federalist paper, published every Thursday.

The offices of these two papers were located on Mechanic street, near Baltimore street. Their columns were given up entirely to war news, politics and advertisements. Local matters were wholly ignored, and the most offensive personalities freely indulged in, together with a great many high-flown patriotic sentences.

In the organization of the Maryland Militia, the 50th regiment was ordered by the Council to be organized in Allegany County, and the following officers were appointed: Thomas Greenwell, Lieutenant-Colonel; John Folck, Major; Captains, John McElfish, Dennis Beall, Conrad Corbus, Joseph France, and Thomas Porter; Adjutant, Levi Hilleary. It does not appear that they acquired any great proficiency, or that they ever held even so much as the annual "cornstalk" drill.

September 27th, the town was brilliantly illuminated in honor of the gallant victory won by Captain MacDonough, on Lake Champlain, wherein he vanquished a British fleet greatly his superior. Processions paraded the streets, singing and shouting, and the entire population took part in the celebration.

The town was incorporated in January, 1815, at which time the Legislature passed an "Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners, for the regulation and improvement of the Town of Cumberland,

in Allegany County, and to incorporate the same." This act provided that five judicious and discreet persons residing in the town, and holding real property therein should be elected by ballot on the first Monday of June, 1816, and on the same day every year thereafter, at the Court House, by the free white male citizens of the age of twenty-one years, who had resided in the town one whole year next preceding the election, and that the five persons having the highest number of votes should be declared elected. These Commissioners were ordered at the first election to choose one of their own number as Chief Burgess for that year. They were required to meet at least four times each year, on the first Monday of May, July, October and December, and oftener if necessary, to attend to the business of the town. They were incorporated under the name of "The Chief Burgess and the other Commissioners of the Town of Cumberland." The limit of taxation for town purposes was fixed at one dollar for every one hundred dollars' worth of property. They were authorized to employ a clerk and a bailiff, who were to receive a reasonable compensation.

In 1816 an additional act was passed by the Legislature, appointing Roger Perry, William McMahon and John Scott commissioners to lay off, locate, mark, bound and number into lots, streets, lanes and alleys, the land lying between Flat street and the Potomac river, and between Smallwood and Chase streets, but exempted from city taxation all the lots thus laid off until they should be improved.

At the January session of the Legislature, in 1816,

a petition was granted for the incorporation of the Cumberland Water Company, the object being to introduce soft water into the town. The Company was authorized to raise a capital of $10,000, by the issue of 500 shares of stock at $20 per share. The subscription books were to be opened under the care of John Scott, Peter Lowdermilk, Samuel Smith, George Thistle, David Schriver and Michael C. Sprigg, who were to have ample powers and privileges. The project was never carried into effect.

On the first Monday in June, 1816, the first election in the town was held for Commissioners, and the following persons were chosen: David Shriver, Jr., George Thistle, Henry McKinley, John Hoye and John Scott. These Commissioners met at once, and elected from their own number John Scott to be Chief Burgess. Thomas Pollard was then appointed Clerk to the body.

Early in 1816, Messrs. Roger and Thomas Perry erected a glass factory, on a lot of ground near the site of the residence of Mr. John B. Widener. They found sand suitable for their purposes on Will's Mountain, in the vicinity of the Narrows. The first glass they produced was from a coal fire, and proved to be very green. This blast was worked up into green bottles. Wood was then used for fuel, and some very excellent glass turned out. The manufactured article was sold in the towns Eastward, as well as in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Grace Neill has in her possession at present several pieces of glass made at this factory, which she carefully preserves as interesting relics. The management of

this enterprise did not yield the expected results, and after the lapse of a few years, about 1819, the Messrs. Perry felt compelled to abandon it, they having sustained heavy losses, and feeling unable to make any further ventures. Some portions of the old building are still standing.

The projected establishment of slack water navigation on the Potomac river, between tidewater and Cumberland, led to the most extravagant expectations of commercial progress in Cumberland, and owners of lots bordering on the river expected to realize fortunes in the sale of their property. Several persons, anticipating heavy trade by the new water route to be opened up by the Potomac Company, erected warehouses for storing goods, intending to engage in the forwarding business. Amongst others, John Folck built a large brick warehouse on the river bank, near where Mr. A. L. Miller's residence now stands. The failure of the project rendered the speculation unprofitable, but the warehouse was used some years afterwards as a warehouse and store room at a time when a considerable business was done on the river in transporting coal and merchandise by means of flat boats.

By an act of the Legislature of 1812 a considerable sum of money had been appropriated for the improvement of the road from Cumberland to Winding Ridge, and the old pike leading from the mouth of Will's Creek through Sandy Gap to the old Braddock Road was built. The ford at the foot of Creek street was passable and frequently used, as repeated disaster overtook the bridge over the stream. In 1820 the

bridge was carried away by a freshet, and the county authorities, determined to provide against any probable contingency of the kind in the future, after examining the bridge architecture of the period, concluded to erect a suspension bridge of iron chains, upon a plan invented by James Finley, of Fayette County, Pa, in 1796. Mr. Finley's were the first suspension bridges introduced into the United States, and he had already built several spans of 200 feet.* The County Commissioners contracted with Valentine Shockey to construct one of these bridges over the Creek, and in 1820 the Chain Bridge was built. The piers were single locust posts, there being two at each end, braced together at the top. The span was 115½ feet clear. Two chains stretched from one side of the Creek to the other; the deflection was one-sixth of the span. "The double links, of 1⅜ inch square iron, were ten feet long. The centre link was horizontal, and at the level of the floor; and at its ends were stirruped the two central transverse girders. From the ends of this central link the chains were carried in straight lines to the tops of the posts, 25 feet high, which served as piers or towers. The back stays were carried away straight, at the same angle as the cables; and each end was confined to four buried stones of about half a cubic yard each. The floor was only wide enough for a single line of vehicles. All the transverse girders were ten feet apart, and supported longitudinal joists, to which the floor was spiked. There were no restrictions as to travel; but lines of carts and wagons,

*Trautwine's Civil Engineers' Pocket Book.

in close succession, and heavily loaded with coal, stone, iron, &c., crossed it almost daily, together with droves of cattle in full run. The slight hand-railing of iron was hinged, so as not to be bent by the undulations of the bridge. Six-horse wagons were frequently driven across in a trot. The iron was of the old-fashioned charcoal, of full thirty tons per square inch ultimate strength. The united cross-section of the two double links was 7.56 square inches, which at thirty tons per square inch, gives 227 tons for their ultimate strength, or say 76 tons with a safety of 3." The work was all done by Mr. Shockey in his own shop, and was of the most durable and satisfactory character. Amongst the several workmen who were engaged with Mr. Shockey in building the bridge was Godfrey Richards, father of Mr. Isaac Richards, one of the old citizens of the town. In 1831, several of the posts or piers gave way, and Jonathan Witt was employed by the Commissioners to replace them. This was done by the substitution of new and heavier locust posts, the work when completed being declared more permanent than ever before.

In 1822 George Bruce was Sheriff of the county.

In September of 1823 the "Maryland Advocate," a Democratic paper, was established by John M. Buchanan, the "Allegany Freeman" having been discontinued.

In October, at the town election, Samuel Magill was chosen Chief Burgess, and John McNeill, Jr., was appointed Clerk. An ordinance was passed by the Commissioners requiring all property owners on Mechanic street to pave their sidewalks.

At the county election on October 1st, the following persons were elected to represent the county in the Legislature, viz: George Bruce, Michael C. Sprigg, John McMahon and John McHenry. The whole vote polled was 3,777.

November 30.—Captain Thomas Beall, of Samuel, proprietor of the town, and an old revolutionary soldier, died at an advanced age, highly respected.

February 24, 1824.—The Legislature passed an act limiting the levy of taxes in Cumberland, for town purposes, to fifty cents on each one hundred dollars of assessable property.

April 1.—James Black refitted and opened the tavern on south Mechanic street, near Creek street, and called it the "Columbian Inn."

The Judges of the Orphans' Court were Thomas Cresap, John McNeill, and William McMahon.

The Levy Court was composed of Benjamin Tomlinson, Samuel Coddington, John Burbridge, George W. Glaze, William Price, (of Westernport,) Meshack Frost and Walter McAtee.

The town officers chosen were, Chief Burgess, Roger Perry; Commissioners, Peter Garey, John Boose, John Gephart, Jr., and Gustavus Beall; Clerk, C. Heck. Tax levied, 20 cents on each $100.

May 26.—General Andrew Jackson, arrived in Cumberland, on his way from Washington to his home, and while here visited the site of old Fort Cumberland, and walked over the ground.

A remarkable accident occurred in the summer of 1824, the result of which was little less than miraculous. At the time of the building of the Jail

and Court House, about the beginning of the century, the want of good drinking water led the Commissioners to determine upon sinking a well. Accordingly, in 1805, they appropriated the sum of £200 for that purpose, and Upton Bruce and Roger Perry were appointed a commission to have the work done. They selected a spot just in front of the Court House yard, on Prospect street, and sunk a well ninety feet in depth, which was walled up with stone, and furnished with a large wheel and two buckets. The water obtained was excellent. At the time above indicated, Belle McMahon, a little daughter of William McMahon, about five years of age, was playing about the mouth of the well, when suddenly she lost her balance and fell headlong into it. A number of persons at once ran to the spot. The light clothing of the child could be seen on the surface of the water, but every one was convinced that she must have been instantly killed. Her mother, frantic with grief, could with difficulty be restrained from plunging in after her child. Dr. S. P. Smith was amongst the first to come to the rescue. He procured from the jail a long rope, with grappling hooks, which was used for recovering the buckets when they were lost, and with this he caught the little girl, and drew her to the surface. She was apparently lifeless, but the prompt use of restoratives soon brought her to consciousness, and it was then discovered that she had sustained no injuries whatever, beyond a slight abrasion of the skin on the forehead. The diameter of the well is not greater than four feet, and she must have fallen like a plum-

met to have escaped being dashed to pieces against the rocky sides, in her fearful descent. This well was covered over and converted into a pit for draining the Academy, in 1876.

During the summer a military company was formed under the name of "Allegany Blues." The officers chosen were, H. B. Tomlinson, Captain; Thomas Dowden, First Lieutenant, and S. M. Keene, Ensign.

August 26.—Hon. John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, and Major Roberdeau, of the Topographical Engineers, arrived, and after tarrying a few hours, and dining, went west along Will's Creek, to view the summit level of the contemplated route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

A line of coaches to run between Baltimore, Washington and Wheeling was established during the summer, by Reeside, Moore, Stockton & Co. Stages left the two Eastern cities named at 2 A. M., Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, and made the trip to Wheeling in 3¼ days. An accommodation stage left every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, and went through by daylight, in four days.

At the election for Congressmen in October, Thomas C. Worthington was elected over John Lee. The vote was as follows: Allegany County, Worthington, 669; Lee, 510. Washington County, Worthington, 2,095; Lee, 1,446. Frederick County, Worthington, 1,558; Lee, 1,533. Total, Worthington, 4,322; Lee, 3,489.

The candidates for the General Assembly were

John A. Hoffman, John McMahon, Jacob Lantz, Lewis F. Klipstine, John McNeill, Thomas Cresap, and Samuel Thomas. The first four named were elected.

William McMahon was Sheriff.

Samuel McGill, the Postmaster, resigned, and James Whitehead was appointed to fill the vacancy.

December 1.—A post office was established at Flintstone, and Walter Slicer appointed Postmaster.

Robert Kennedy was at this time principal of the Allegany County Academy.

February 2, 1825.—An act was passed by the Legislature, repealing previous acts, and giving the Commissioners of the town enlarged police powers.

February 5.—The following persons were appointed Justices of the Orphans' Court: Thomas Cresap, John McNeill and Robert Swann.

Justices of the Levy Court: Benjamin Tomlinson, Samuel Coddington, John Burbridge, William Price, Walter McAtee, Valentine Hoffman, Benjamin Robinson, Archibald Thistle, and George Rhinehart.

March 10.—A stage bound West, when four miles east of Cumberland, upset, and John S. Dugan, proprietor of a line of stages between Wheeling and Zanesville, was so badly hurt that he died in a few hours.

The mail stages during this summer left Cumberland on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m., for the East; and Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 p. m., for the West. The through rates of fare were as follows:

From Wheeling to Washington, Pa	$ 2.00
" Washington to Uniontown, Pa	2.25
" Uniontown to Cumberland	4.00
" Cumberland to Hagerstown	5.00
" Hagerstown to Frederick	2.00
" Frederick to Baltimore	3.50
Distance 267 miles. Through	$18.75

Sunday, May 8.—George H. Drake and Dennis M. Athey went hunting, eight miles north of Cumberland, and after a day of amusement were returning home, when a dispute arose as to who should carry the gun. Drake threatened to shoot Athey, and drew the gun up to his side, when it was discharged, the load entering Athey's body and killing him instantly. Drake reported the facts, but avowed the killing was wholly accidental, and that he was jesting when he made the threat. He was arrested, but, on the 6th of July, made his escape from jail. A reward of $50 was offered for his apprehension.

At this time a considerable amount of business was done on the Potomac River, in the way of transporting coal, flour, &c., by means of suitable boats. Coal was loaded on flat boats at Cumberland, and whenever the stage of water would permit they were floated down to Georgetown. The place of loading was the ground now occupied by the City Water Works. When the trade was first established these flat boats were only capable of transporting 300 bushels of coal, but as the river became known, and experience was gained, their size was gradually increased until they were given a capacity of 1,500 bushels.

"Keel" boats were also built, sharp at either end, with keel and stem posts. Their greatest length was 70 feet, and their average width 10 feet, their freightage being from 100 to 125 barrels of flour.

These boats were manned by a crew of four: steersman, head oarsman and two side oarsmen. The boat was floated into the current, and when necessary was propelled by the side oarsmen, by means of long sweep oars, the steersman and head oarsman being required to guide it through the difficult channel. The season for boating generally opened in February, and continued usually until the first of May. The boats occasionally ran during the fall freshets. The round trip (from Cumberland to Georgetown and return) occupied from twelve to eighteen days. The down trip occupied only three days, but the return was both laborious and painful, as most of the distance the boat was propelled by means of poles, which the men placed against their shoulders; and on their arrival in Cumberland, frequently their shoulders would be raw and sore.

This enterprise was attended with many difficulties and risks, and the wreck of a boat and the loss of its cargo was a common occurrence. The devious channel, hidden rocks, and frequent islands were serious obstacles. One of the most disastrous places on the river was "Cumberland Falls," just where the dam now is. Many boats were lost here, and several men drowned. The Potomac Company had done something towards lessening the dangers by planting signal posts to mark the channel, and had also

erected stone walls as courses, some of which may yet be seen a short distance below Cumberland. Most of the flat boats taken below, loaded with coal, were not returned, but were broken up, at Georgetown, and the lumber sold.

On the 2d of March, John Oglebay, who went down as steersman on a coal boat, was drowned five miles below, by the capsizing of the boat. He left a wife and eight children.

July 1.—Judges Orphans' Court: Thomas Cresap, John McNeill and Robert Swann.

Justices of Levy Court: Benjamin Tomlinson, Samuel Coddington, William Price, Upton Bruce, Martin Rizer, Benjamin Robinson, Archibald Thistle, William McLaughlin, Valentine Hoffman and Walter McAtee.

July 29.—Between 9 and 10 P. M. a fire broke out in Gustavus Beall's large grist mill; the small mill, distillery, two store houses, two stables, and several smaller buildings, as well as a frame store house on the opposite side of the street, belonging to Hoblitzell & Payne, and several other houses, were destroyed. Beall's loss was $10,000; Hoblitzell & Payne's loss $3,000. Beall saved the goods in his store, and opened again in John Scott's house, next to Searight's tavern.

Suspicions were entertained that James Palmer, a sort of desperado, living some distance from town, on the Virginia side of the river, had set fire to the mills, as he had been heard to make threats that he would burn the town. A party of citizens went quietly to Palmer's house and arrested him. A lot

of stolen goods was found in his possession, and he was indicted for arson and theft, on which charges he was tried and found guilty, and sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary, fifteen months of which time was to be passed in solitary confinement.

At the election for Congressmen, in October, the candidates were Michael C. Sprigg, John Lee, Thomas Kennedy and Samuel Hughes. The vote in the county was as follows: Sprigg, 1,030; Lee, 282; Kennedy, 41; Hughes, 12. Total vote of the county, 1,365; in Cumberland, 388; in Frostburg, 205; Flintstone, 137. The vote in the Congressional District footed up 3,085 for Sprigg; 2,675 for Lee; 671 for Kennedy, and 667 for Hughes.

A vote was taken at the same time upon the proposition to establish primary schools in the county, which was defeated by a vote of 1,031 against 249.

The delegates chosen to the Assembly were Wm. Ridgely, Jacob Hoblitzell, Robert Armstrong and Wm. Shaw.

In June, 1827, the following justices of the Orphan's Court were appointed: Thomas Cresap, John McNeill and Robert Armstrong.

Justices of Levy Court: Benjamin Tomlinson, Samuel Coddington, William Price, Valentine Hoffman, Archibald Thistle, William McLaughlin, Walter McAtee and Francis Reid.

July 27.—A fire broke out in "Berry's Row," on Bedford street, and three houses were destroyed, two of which were occupied by Rev. N. B. Little and Samuel Magill. J. P. Carleton's house took fire several times, but was saved.

October 2.—An election held, at which Richard Beall was elected Sheriff, and John McNeill, Jr., John A. Hoffman, Jacob Holitzell and George McCulloh, Delegates to the General Assembly.

In the spring of 1828, an eccentric character, by the name of Harris, made his appearance in the town, and began to preach on the street corners, prophesying a terrible calamity to fall upon the people. Harris was a middle aged man, and a Quaker, of good physical proportions, quiet demeanor, and humble manners. His home was somewhere in the neighborhood of Leesburg, Va., and he was evidently of unsound mind. After sojourning for a while he took his departure, but year after year he made his reappearance, and began disrobing himself and parading the streets in a nude state. On one occasion he suddenly made his appearance in one of the churches, in this condition, and walked up the aisle almost to the pulpit, before the congregation recovered from its surprise sufficiently to eject him. For this exploit he was sent to jail, but was shortly afterwards released. His propensity for walking the streets naked led to his chastisement on several occasions, and this infliction he bore without a murmur, saying his mission was to suffer and to warn the people. It was finally resolved that he should be permitted to have his walk out, the hope being entertained that he would then regard his mission as fulfilled, and cease to annoy the public. He then paraded Mechanic street from Bedford to the southern end of the thoroughfare, loudly proclaiming a great evil near at hand, and in earnest tones invoking the

inhabitants to prepare for it. Upon undertaking to repeat this journey, shortly afterwards, he was arrested and sent home to his friends who thereafter guarded him carefully. The visits of this singular man extended over a period of nearly five years, and shortly after their cessation the great fire of 1833 took place, which is said to have consumed all the houses along the route he so persistently paraded.

In 1828, the Cumberland Hotel and Stage Office were kept by Jacob Fechtig.

February 8.—"The Civilian" was established by Samuel Charles, as the organ of the friends of Henry Clay, and was given its name of "The Civilian" to indicate the sentiment of its originators and supporters, in favor of a civilian for the Presidency as against Andrew Jackson, a military man.

During the spring of this year business on the river was very brisk, over fifty boats leaving in a single week, loaded with coal, flour, bacon, butter, &c., for Harper's Ferry and Georgetown. Some 2,500 barrels of flour were shipped.

May 29.—The town was brilliantly illuminated in honor of the passage of the bill by Congress appropriating $1,000,000 towards the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. A handsome arch was thrown across Mechanic street, at the corner of Bedford street, and in the windows were displayed the motto, "Gratitude to Charles Fenton Mercer, and Andrew Stuart," both of whom were indefatigable workers in the cause.

June 3.—A dinner was given at Black's Hotel to Hon. Andrew Stuart, as a testimonial to his services

in behalf of the public interests, on which occasion Mr. Stuart made a speech which was enthusiastically received.

September 8.—George Swearingen, Sheriff of Washington county, murdered his wife, one mile above Cresaptown in the woods. Suspicion of foul play being aroused, the body of the murdered woman was disinterred on the 11th, and the coroner's jury, which sat upon the case returned the following verdict:

"After a careful and full examination of numerous witnesses we are of opinion that Mary C. Swearingen came to her death by the hands of her husband, George Swearingen."

Before the body was taken up for examination Swearingen fled, taking with him Rachael Cunningham, with whom he was known to have been on unduly intimate terms.

Mrs. Swearingen was the daughter of James Scott, one of the most prominent citizens of Cumberland. Her remains were brought to town and placed in the family burying ground. She was a most estimable and lovable lady, and left an interesting little daughter.

October 3.—William V. Buskirk, William Price, Joseph Dilly and William McMahon were elected to the Assembly.

January 12, 1829.—Justices of the Orphans' Court: Thomas Cresap, John Scott and John McNeill.

Justices Levy Court: Benj. Tomlinson, Samuel Coddington, Walter McAtee, Valentine Hoffman, Francis Reed, Arch. Thistle, William McLaughlin, Upton Bruce, Martin Rizer, and John Miller.

March 25—Henry Clay arrived and stopped at

Slicer's Hotel. He was given a hearty welcome, and an enthusiastic entertainment, which was largely attended. In the evening he made a speech to the assembled crowd, and on the following day pursued his journey.

March 27.—News was received of the arrest of George Swearingen, which took place in New Orleans, on the 17th of February. On his escape the Governor of Maryland had offered $300 for his capture. Swearingen had disguised himself and changed his name to Thomas Martin. He made his way to the Ohio river, and there got aboard a flat boat bound for New Orleans. He was armed with a rifle, pocket pistols, and a large dagger. He had been in New Orleans several days before he was discovered. One day he walked into a store kept by a man named Sloo, for the purpose of making some purchases, and it happened that John V. L. Ramsay, a Marylander, who knew him, was in the store at the time. Ramsey at once recognized Swearingen, in spite of his disguise, and without delay lodged information with the Mayor. Officers were at once put upon his track, and followed him to a flat boat where they saw him go through a hole in the roof, to the corn, with which the boat was laden. The officers quickly followed him in, whereupon Swearingen started up and drew his dirk, but pistols being leveled at him, he surrendered, and was bound. At first he denied his identity, but when faced by Ramsay, he no longer attempted concealment.

Swearingen was taken to Baltimore, on the brig Arctic, arriving there April 23d. He had a hearing

before a city magistrate, and was committed to jail to await removal to Allegany county, the scene of his crime.

A special term of Court was convened in August, for the purpose of trying Swearingen. On the 13th of August a jury was obtained, and the trial commenced. The Prosecuting Attorney was Mr. Dixon; Counsel for the defense, William Van Buskirk, William McMahon, and William Price, all able lawyers. On the bench were Chief Judge J. Buchanan, and Associate Judges T. Buchanan and A. Shriver. The case was not concluded until the 22d, when the jury retired and returned in fifteen minutes, with a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree." The Court sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on the 2d of October.

October 2.—An immense crowd of people came into the town, from every direction, to witness the terrible vengeance of the law. The place of execution was on the flat ground on the West side of the Creek. Swearingen was perfectly calm and collected, and said he had no fear of death. Rev. Mr. Miller, of Westernport, was with him, administering spiritual comfort. Volunteer militia companies were present from Bedford and Somerset, Pa., as also the Washington Guards, of Cumberland. The number of people assembled was estimated at 4,000. The execution was speedily accomplished, and the body given to its friends.

On New Year's Day, 1830, the people of this section of country had a "grand circular hunt." The first brigade embraced the country from Cum-

berland to the mouth of Jenning's Run. The second brigade, from Jenning's Run up the road to Cornelius Devore's Mill, on Will's Creek. Third brigade, from Devore's Mill across to Frederick Rice's in Cash Valley. Fourth brigade from Frederick Rice's along the Bedford Road to Cumberland. About one hundred persons participated in the hunt, and a large amount of game was taken.

Justices Orphan's Court: Thomas Cresap, John Scott and George Hoblitzell.

Justices Levy Court: Joshua O. Robinson, Joseph Frantz, George Blocher, William McLaughlin, Jacob Holeman, John Mattingly, Thomas D. Beall, Walter Bevans, Henry Myers, and Jasper Robinette.

Surveyor: Benjamin Brown.

At the census taken in 1830, William McMahon Deputy Marshal, the population of the town of Cumberland was as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years of age	82	71	153
Of 5 years of age and under 10 years	62	76	138
Of 10 " " " " 15 "	74	39	113
Of 15 " " " " 20 "	72	70	142
Of 20 " " " " 30 "	91	78	169
Of 30 " " " " 40 "	56	53	109
Of 40 " " " " 50 "	44	36	80
Of 50 " " " " 60 "	18	33	51
Of 60 " " " " 70 "	11	09	20
Of 70 " " " " 80 "	7	8	15
Of 80 " " " " 90 "	5	2	7
	522	475	997
Slaves	46	83	129
Free colored	15	21	36
	583	579	1162

The population of Allegany County was 10,590.

February 28.—A little son of George Kearns, four

years of age, fell into the well at the jail, a depth of ninety feet, and was instantly killed.

March 18.—The Western stage while leaving town ran off the road and upset. Bishop Chase, of Ohio, a passenger, was badly injured, having three of his ribs broken, and his left arm dislocated. He remained here until his recovery, and preached at the Church on Fort Hill.

April 20.—The new Episcopal Church, on Fort Hill, was consecrated by Bishop Meade, of Virginia.

At the election in October, William McMahon, William Ridgely, William Shaw, and William Reid, were elected to the General Assembly, and Mr. Rawlings Sheriff.

October 23.—The "Advocate" was sold by John M. Buchanan to Richard P. Bailey and Daniel Blocher.

November 22.—George Jacobs, of Hampshire County, Va., aged 50 years, was found dead on the Cresaptown Road, the result of an accident.

December 10.—The Cumberland Fire Engine Company was organized, at Newnam's Hotel.

December 17.—John Custer was found frozen to death, on the Cresaptown road.

January 14, 1831.—Snow fell to a depth of twenty-four inches, and travel was almost suspended, as the roads were blocked.

January 20.—A public meeting was held, and Dr. S. P. Smith, James Everstine, David Shriver, Jacob Snyder and John Hays were appointed a committee to petition Congress for an appropriation to improve the Cumberland Road.

Justices of the Orphans' Court: Thomas Cresap, John McNeill and John Scott.

The population of the county was at this time 10,602.

A fire company was formed, in February, and supplied with ladders for use in case of fire. Two ladders were kept against Hook's fence, corner Centre and Frederick streets, and two against Shriver's shed, over the mill race, on the turnpike.

August 2.—Two railroads were put in operation in Allegany County, one at the coal mine of William Ward, and the other at the mine of John Porter, both within ten miles of Cumberland. They were about one hundred yards in length, the rails being of wood, and the wheels of the cars of cast iron. The cars were drawn by horse power.

Bene S. Pigman was elected to the Senate, in the fall, and William Armstrong and Thomas Blair (anti-Jackson) and George M. Swann and Jacob Lantz, (Jackson) elected Delegates to the Legislature.

Francis Thomas was elected to Congress by a majority of 601 over Michael C. Sprigg.

October 15.—The Synod of the Lutheran Church of Maryland assembled in Cumberland.

George Smith was appointed Collector of Taxes, and Aza Beall, Clerk of the Court.

November 24.—Public notice was given that the proprietors of coal mines in Allegany County, and all other persons interested in procuring a charter for a railroad from the coal mines to Cumberland would meet in Frostburg, to consider the project, and agree upon a route.

December 1.—Henry Clay arrived, *en route* to Washington, and had a reception during his stay.

February 6, 1832.—A good stage of water in the river, and forty loaded boats left.

February 22.—This being the centennial anniversary of Washington's birth-day, the event was celebrated with unusual enthusiasm.

February 4.—Justices of Orphans' Court: Thomas Cresap, John McNeill, Sr., and John Scott.

October 2.—Andrew Bruce, Jacob Lantz, Moses H. Louthan and John Slicer were elected to the Legislature.

October 14.—The stable and carriage house of Elnathan Russell were destroyed by fire, and several dwellings in the neighborhood were with difficulty saved. The fire was caused by a burning cigar being thrown into the stable.

October 18.—A meeting was held at Jacob Fechtig's tavern in Cumberland, with a view to securing the construction of a turnpike from Cumberland to intersect the Cumberland and Somerset Road at the Pennsylvania line. A number of persons from Somerset were present, and a committee was appointed to draft a petition to the Legislature asking authority for the construction of the road.

October 22.—Great fears were entertained that the cholera, which prevailed elsewhere, might visit the town, in consequence of which a meeting was held at the Union Hotel, when it was resolved to at once prepare a building to be used as a hospital, and to procure contributions for the purpose of supplying

food, medicine, &c. Fortunately the epidemic did not make its appearance.

February 6, 1833.—Justices Orphans' Court: Thomas Cresap, John McNeill and George Hebb.

March 22.—A new assessment of the real and personal property having been determined upon, Thomas Wilson, John Slicer, Stephen Mulhollan, James Totten, John Neff, Jr., Joseph Everstine, George P. Hinkle, Israel Mayberry, Leonard Shircliff, and Amos Robinette, were appointed assessors.

April 14.—A terrible calamity befell the town, on this date, whereby the greater part of the inhabitants were in a few short hours rendered homeless. It was Sunday, and the bells were calling the people to church, at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the startling cry of "fire" was given. A volume of smoke was seen issuing from the cabinet shop of William Shryer, on Mechanic street. An excited multitude of people quickly gathered at the scene of the fire, and endeavored to stay it, but in vain, as the dry wooden building, and its highly inflammable contents furnished rich food for the eager flames. The wind blew quite strong from the west, and the means for suppressing fires being of the most inadequate character, in a short while the houses adjoining became ignited, and the roaring flames went leaping, flashing and surging down the street, enveloping house after house, in quick succession, until every building from the place of the origin of the fire to Russell's carriage shop, near Harrison street, a distance of more than a quarter of a mile, was involved in the general ruin. When it became apparent that

nothing could be done to check the conflagration, the people at once went to work to save the contents of the stores and houses, but even in this they were able to do but little, owing to the great rapidity with which the flames spread.

The destruction of both the newspapers of the town prevented any detailed account of the disaster from being published here at the time, and when the papers had been re-established it did not occur to the publishers to give a minute history of it. The following letter appeared in the Hagerstown "Herald and Torch Light," several days after the misfortune:

CUMBERLAND, April 15, 1833.

Seventy-five houses comprising the heart of our town now lie in ruins. The fire originated in a cabinet maker's shop, three doors north of the "Civilian" printing office. Many citizens have nothing left. The "Civilian" office is burnt, except its account books. All the stores but one are burnt—Bruce & Beall's. Mr. Shriver's large 3-story tavern. Mr. Fechtig's tavern and the Bank. The fire commenced at 10 o'clock, and the wind being high, the flames soon spread, leaving little time to move goods. Nothing now remains but parts of walls and chimneys, where once the principal part of the town stood. The "Advocate" office also burnt, saving only the cast iron press (badly damaged) and a few type. The ruins commence at Mr. Gustavus Beall's mill, and extend down to Mr. Elnathan Russell's carriage shop; the mill and Russell's house are saved, but on both sides of the street, between these there is not one house standing—distance about ¼ mile. The principal sufferers are:

George Hoblitzell, 3 or 4 houses,
James Everstine, 3 houses,
Dr. Lawrence, 1 house,
George Wineow, 1 house,
B. S. Pigman 2 houses,
Lowndes 1 store,
John T. Sigler, 2 houses,
Late John Scott, 1 house,
Dr. S. P. Smith & R. Worthington, 3 houses,
Bank property, 3 or 4 houses,
Henry Wineow, 1 house and $1,500 cash,
J. M. Buchanan, 1 house,
George Hoffman, 2 houses,
Shriver, 3 houses,
Mrs. Gephart, 1 house,
Dr. J. M. Smith, 2 houses,
Samuel Hoblitzell, 1 house,
George Hebb, 2 houses.
Thomas Dowden 2 houses,
George Deetz, 1 house,
S. Bowden, 1 house,
John G. Hoffman, 2 houses,
Butler's store, 2 houses,
Robert McCleary 3 or 4 houses,

Adam Fisher, 1 or 2 houses,	Robert Swann, 2 houses,
Captain Lynn, 1 house,	Mrs. Saylor, 1 house.
Martin Rizer of M., 1 house,	

Besides others, mostly brick houses, and two story log buildings.

At a meeting at the Court House, in Cumberland, composed of the citizens of the town, the Court, the Bar and Juries, assembled on the 15th of April, for the purpose of instituting an inquiry into the extent of the calamity occasioned by the late destructive fire, and of devising means for the relief of the sufferers, the following proceedings were had:

Upon motion of Wm. Price, Esq., the Hon. John Buchanan, Chief Justice of Maryland, was appointed Chairman, who in a feeling and appropriate address explained the object of the meeting. Upon motion of John Hoye, Esq., Wm. Price was appointed Secretary. Upon motion of Bene S. Pigman, the chair appointed the following Committee, to enquire into the extent of the calamity occasioned by the late fire, together with the number and description of the sufferers, and report thereon to the meeting, viz: John McHenry, Thomas I McKaig, A. W. McDonald, Wm. Price, B. S. Pigman, David Shriver, George Hebb, Dr. Samuel P. Smith, John Hoye, Dr. John M. Lawrence, Dr. James Smith, David Lynn, Robert Swann, and Richard Beall, who having retired for the purpose, afterwards returned and submitted the following report:

The committee appointed to ascertain the calamity by which the town has been visited, together with the number and description of the sufferers have in the execution of the melancholly duty assigned them, ascertained the following particulars for the information of the meeting:

It is ascertained that the entire business portion of Cumberland has been destroyed. All the taverns, and all the stores in the place, but one, are now in ashes; about thirty flourishing mechanics, all in prosperous business, have been reduced to ruin, and their families left without a shelter to cover them. The three physicians of the town have lost nearly all their property and medicines. It is believed that two thirds of the inhabitants are houseless.

The value of property destroyed and the description of citizens to whom it belonged, the committee have estimated and classed as follows:

7 Merchants, whose loss in real and personal property and goods is estimated at	$94,000
3 Physicians	12,000
3 Hotels, including the losses of the owners	50,000
30 Mechanics, (real and personal property, stock, &c)	71,000
Citizens not included in above description	31,000
Citizens not residing in the town	14,000
Total loss	$262,000

Upon motion of Mr. Pigman, a committee was appointed to draft an address to the people of the United States, inviting their aid in behalf of the Cumberland sufferers. Upon motion of Mr. Pigman, it was

Resolved, That the Chairman of the present meeting be the Chairman of said committee. The following gentlemen compose the committee: Hon. John Buchanan, Hon. Thomas Buchanan, Hon. Abraham Shriver

A. W. McDonald, John McHenry, Wm. Price, James Dixon, Frederick A. Schley, and John King, Esqs.

Upon motion the following gentlemen, residents of Cumberland, who are not sufferers by the fire, were appointed a committee to receive donations, distribute them, and of correspondence, viz: John Hoye, Thomas I. McKaig, Richard Bell, Rev. L. H. Johns, Wm. McMahon and James P. Carleton.

Upon motion of Thomas I. McKaig, Esq., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting are due to the Hon. John Buchanan, for the dignified and able manner in which he presided over its deliberations.

Upon motion of Mr. Buchanan, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published.

JOHN BUCHANAN, Chairman.

WILLIAM PRICE, Secretary.

N. B.—There being now no press in Cumberland the proceedings are forwarded to Hagerstown for publication.

The fact that the scope of the fire embraced that part of Mechanic street, along which the demented Quaker, Harris, had so often walked while predicting a terrible calamity to befall the town, led many persons to conclude that the old man really had possessed some powers as a prophet, and the superstitious were thoroughly convinced that he had been sent by some supernatural power as a messenger to warn the people of "wrath to come."

The following is a full list of the persons who sustained losses in the disastrous fire, 14th of April:

George Hoblitzell, lost 6 houses, store goods and house furniture.
George Wineow 1 house,
Wm. Shryer, stock and furniture,
Joseph Everstine, 3 houses, furniture, shoes and leather,
Charles Howell, house furniture,
John Gephart, 2 houses,
Widow Saylor, 1 house,
A. King and family, clothing and furniture,
Widow Anders, furniture, &c.,
Dr. J. Smith, 2 houses, medicines, &c.,
John Rutter, house furniture and leather,
Jonathan Butler, store goods and furniture,
Edward Johnson, household furniture,
J. G. Hoffman, 2 houses, tinware and furniture,
Dr. S. P. Smith, 2 houses, medicines and furniture,
Geo. Hoffman, 3 houses and furniture.
J. M. Buchanan, 1 house,
G. S. Evans, furniture and $800 in money,
Widow Frithey, 1 house and furniture
S. Bowden, 1 house,

Robert Swann, 2 houses,
David Shriver, 6 houses,
John Murrell's heirs, 2 houses,
E. Mobley, furniture, tools and wagon stuff,
M. Rizer, of M., 1 house and furniture,
Kershner's heirs, 1 house,
Geo. Deetz, 1 house and furniture,
Geo. Lowdermilk, house furniture,
John Deetz, house furniture,
Widow Gephart, 1 house and furniture,
Widow Oglebay, furniture,
R. McCleary, 7 houses, tools, stock and furniture,
Blocher & Harry, 1 printing press, type and office furniture.
John Cress, blacksmith tools and iron,
Post office, furniture and papers,
David Lynn, 1 house,
James Sires, furniture and tools,
Widow Koontz, 2 houses,
Sarah Koontz, furniture,
M. Fisher, 2 houses, furniture and stock,
John Fisher, $500 in money,
Wm. Fisher, $100 in money,
H. Wineow, 1 house, grain, furniture and $1,500.
Thos. Dowden, 1 house, shop, furniture and tools,
Jas. Black, grain and furniture,
The Bank, 6 houses,
Jacob Fechtig, furniture, &c.,
S. Slicer, furniture, &c.,
Widow Scott, furniture, &c.;
John Scott's heirs. 2 houses,
George Hebb, 2 houses, with furniture and goods,
A. McNeill, tools and jewelry,
John Wright, tools, jewelry and furniture,
B. Mattingly, furniture and cloth,
R. Worthington, 1 house, furniture and goods,
Smith, Worthington & Co., 1 house,
J. F. Sigler, 1 house, saddlery and furniture,
Dr. Lawrence, 1 house, medicine, and furniture,
Messrs. Lowndes, 1 house and store, goods, furniture and $700,
S. Hoblitzell, furniture, &c.,
B. S. Pigman, 3 houses,
P. A. S. Pigman, furniture,
S. Pritchard, tools and clothing,
L. W. Stockton, 2 mail coaches,
J. W. Weaver, 1 mail coach,
H. D. Carleton, furniture, &c.,
Eleanor Merryman, clothing,
John Beall, clothing,
John P. Lowdermilk, clothing,
Sophia Johnson, clothing,
Elizabeth Bevans, clothing,
H. B. Wolfe, tools, books and furniture,
Samuel Charles, The Civilian office entire,
J. Wolf, tools, leather and shoes,
J. Marr, tools, &c.,
H. Smouse, 1 carryall,
T. Adams, furniture, &c.,
B. W. Howard, furniture, &c.,
W. V. Buskirk, furniture, law library and papers,
Bruce & Beall, part of stock of goods,
Krebs & Falls, store goods and furniture,
S. & G. Shockey, hats, fur and tools,
John M. Carleton, clothing, &c.,
Nancy Davis, clothing, &c.,
Edmund Hoffman, furniture, &c.,
W. W. Weaver, furniture, &c.,
Wm. Hoblitzell, clothing, &c.,
M. Rizer, Jr., a lot of bacon. &c.,
J. B. Wright, money and clothing,
Louthan & Offutt, stock of goods, &c.

James Reeside, who was for a number of years largely engaged in the stage-coach business on the Cumberland Road, upon hearing of the disaster, caused his son to write the following letter to the Postmaster here:

PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1833.

J. P. Carleton, Esq., P. M., Cumberland, Md.

DEAR SIR: It is with regret that we have this day heard the sad news of the conflagration at Cumberland, that once flourishing town, and the loss and condition of its inhabitants, among whom we lived so long. My father is confined to his bed, and not able to write, but requests to say to you that one half of all his property, in the town of Cumberland situated on the west side of Will's Creek, shall be sold for the benefit of the sufferers; he also requests me to say to you, as soon as a committee is appointed for their relief, he will immediately transfer the property by deed or otherwise for that purpose. Yours with respect,

JAMES REESIDE, JR.

Immediate steps were taken for the relief of the sufferers, and from all parts of the country contributions were received. Up to June, $15,000, had been distributed amongst them. Those who could afford to do so, set about rebuilding, and the new houses were generally of a much better character than those destroyed.

July 4.—The celebration of Independence Day was marked by a feast in McCleary's Hollow, when James P. Carleton, Jr., delivered the oration. Workmen were at this time engaged in building the National Road, and those employed at the "Narrows," placed a flag on the top of the tallest tree on Will's Mountain, from which it floated for many days.

In July "The Civilian" office was located in the new building on Mechanic street below the Cumberland Bank, which had also been rebuilt, (the old brick walls being used,) and its publication recommenced by Samuel Charles, who then called his paper "The Phoenix Civilian."

July 13.—Messrs. Ducatel, Tyson, and Alexander, of Baltimore, who had been appointed by the Governor to collect information, plats, and reports of surveys, with a view of publishing an accurate map

of Maryland, and to make geological researches, arrived here. They went to the western part of the county, and on their return explored the coal region about Frostburg.

July 25.—The work on that portion of the new location of the National Road, from the town of Cumberland to the site chosen for the bridge over Will's Creek at the "Narrows," was suspended, in consequence of its supposed interference with the route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The following is the report made by the Assessors of the real and personal property in Allegany county, assessed under the act of 1832:

	Real.	Personal.	Total.
District No. 1	$120,628 58	$35,179 30	$155,807 88
" " 2	64,891 62	44,047 75	108,939 37
" " 3	107,891 38	28,681 50	136,572 88
" " 4	115,540 36	49,291 00	161,831 36
" " 5	105,344 62	44,579 00	149,923 62
" " *6	170,652 17	48,066 00	218,718 17
Cumberland Town*	136,952 44	36,830 00	173,782 44
District No. 7	77,822 75	33,962 00	111,784 75
" " 8	65,187 73	18,527 50	83,715 23
" " 9	98,457 90	37,411 50	135,869 40
	$1,063,369 55	$373,575 55	$1,436,945 10

Mechanic street, from the mill race, at the Rail-road viaduct, was paved by the Government, under the direction of Lieutenant Pickett, the engineer in charge of the work on the National Road at this place.

October 4.—At the election for Congress, Francis Thomas and James Dixon were the candidates, the former receiving 4,012 votes, and the latter 3,421 votes, in the District.

October 8.—A town meeting was held at the Court

*District No. 6 and Cumberland Town were both included in Cumberland.

House, to raise funds for the relief of James Stoddard, whose house, near Grantsville, was destroyed by fire, on the 4th, together with its contents.

October 13.—Henry Smith, an aged and respected citizen, was found dead near his home, seven miles east of Cumberland.

Delegates to the Legislature: Norman Bruce, William Ridgely, Jeremiah Berry, Jr., and Jacob Lantz.

October 19.—A new two-story log house, belonging to Martin Rizer, Jr., on South Mechanic street, was burned out, but the logs were not destroyed.

October 20 —A public meeting was held to devise means for aiding the people of Somerset, Pa., who had suffered by a destructive fire in the town, which involved a loss of $100,000. More than thirty families had been rendered homeless. The sum of $200 was collected and donated.

October 26.—All the prisoners in the jail escaped, by digging a hole through the wall, near a window.

November 19.—The entire population was in a high state of excitement, consequent upon the falling of a shower of meteorites.

November 22.—A public meeting to hear the final report as to the action of the Committee of Distribution, for the relief of the sufferers by the fire of 14th of April, was held at the Court House. The Committee reported that it had received in money $20,684.93. From the people of Maryland $9,972.66. From Pennsylvania $7,239.89. District of Columbia $870.76. Virginia $1,075.50. Miscellaneous $1,526.12. Also a quantity of clothing,

flour, bacon, &c. That all had been distributed to the best advantage. The accounts were examined, and the action of the committee endorsed.

The rebuilding of the town progressed steadily, and before the close of the year there were thirteen stores on Mechanic street, where there had been only six previous to the fire.

During all of the year 1833, a party of engineers and workmen in the employ of the Government, had been engaged in changing the course of that part of the National Road extending from Cumberland to the Six Mile House. The original road, as surveyed and built, lay along Green street, and across Will's Mountain, through Sandy Gap. The new location abandoned that route, and lay along Will's Creek, through the Narrows, and thence along Braddock's Run, exactly as it remains to-day. In the winter of 1833 General Gratiot, the Chief Engineer, submitted his report to the War Department, showing how he had repaired a large part of the Cumberland Road; that the new location had been opened, and that the bridge over Will's Creek was in course of construction. He recommended still further repairs and estimated the total cost to be $645,000.

January 2, 1834.—The tavern house of Mrs. Bruce, widow of Francis Bruce, five miles above town, on the National Road, was destroyed by fire, with all its contents. The inmates saved themselves by jumping from the second story, not even saving their clothing.

January 7.—Notice was given that the Cumberland Bank of Allegany would resume business, on the 13th inst., with Joseph Shriver as Cashier.

THE NARROWS CUMBERLAND.

Looking West

January 19.—Four boats loaded with coal went down the river; two of them belonging to John J. Hoffman, sunk ten miles below, each loaded with 1,000 bushels.

Justices of the Orphans' Court: Thomas Cresap, John McNeill and George Hebb.

March 4.—Mr. Lantz presented a petition to the Legislature praying that body not to pass a bill incorporating the town. The bill was passed, however, amending the act of 1815, and providing that seven Councilmen should be elected each year, and that they should elect one of their number as Mayor. The town was incorporated under the name and title of the "Mayor and Councilmen of the Town of Cumberland." The limits were fixed at "half-a-mile all round the town, to be computed and measured from the town lots on the outer edge or confines of the town proper, as located and settled by law, and by the plat already recorded among the land records."

April 14.—Many of the houses draped in black, in commemoration of the fire, one year previous.

June 24.—Notice received that Congress had appropriated $300,000 to repair the Cumberland Road. Work then went on, under care of Lieutenant Pickell, and the stone bridge of two arches, each sixty feet span, was completed.

Contracts for work were given as follows in the repairs of the Cumberland Road:

1st Culvert Section —Jonathan Witt; 2d Culvert Section, R. A. Clements.

New Location.— Section No. 2, Gustavus Beall;

No. 3, Mattingly & Mulhollan; No. 4, Edmund Bulger; No. 5, Cahoone & Moore; No. 6, Miller, Baker & Co.; No. 7, Lonogan, O'Neill & Kennedy; No. 8, Thomas Feely.

Old Road.—Section No. 9, R. A. Clements; No. 10, Hewes, Stewart & Howard; No. 11, John Neff; No. 12, Josiah Porter; No. 13, Hews, Stewart & Co.; No. 14, Meshack Frost; No. 15, Joseph Dilley; No. 16, Josiah Frost; No. 17, T. Beall & Coombs; No. 18, M. Meneer; No. 19, Adam Shooltze; No. 20, Michael McGaverin.

The U. S. Mail Stage from Wheeling for Baltimore, was attacked near the top of Savage Mountain, 17 miles from Cumberland, not far from a gloomy place known as the "Shades of Death," on the night of Wednesday, August 6th, about 10 o'clock, by two highwaymen. They had cut a quantity of brush which they threw on the road so as to obstruct it, and as the stage was ascending the mountain, one of the robbers sprang out from the shrubbery on the side of the road, seized the bridle of a lead horse and stopping the team, ordered the driver to dismount. The highwayman had mistaken his man, however, and had met more than his match in the person of the driver, Samuel Luman, a young man of splendid physique and perfectly fearless. He declined to dismount, and put the whip to his horses with a will. The team being spirited horses bounded forward, dragging the robber with them. A second highwayman appeared at the door of the stage, and to him the first robber called out, "shoot the driver, you d——d coward, why don't you fire at him?" The

robber at the side of the stage called out, "how many passengers have you?" and the driver replied "a full load." The "gentleman of the road" then looked at the baggage, and seeing an unusual number of trunks on, concluded to keep clear of a shot from the door, so he took a position behind the stage. The first robber was a desperate fellow, however, and he succeeded in turning the lead horses square around and stopping the stage. He then undertook to unhitch the traces, but the brave driver lashed him about the face with his whip so mercilessly that the fellow was compelled to abandon his purpose, but he leveled a pistol at the driver's head, and pulled the trigger. The pistol was a flint lock, and the priming having become damp from the dew and fog, it missed fire, and the horses were soon in full gallop up the hill, broke through the brush fence on the road, and never let up their pace until they went into Frostburg. The highwaymen wore masks, and gowns of tow linen, by which their identity was destroyed. In the stage were five men and one woman, and not one of the passengers was armed. They had a large sum of money with them, besides which a heavy U. S. mail was on the stage, and had the robbers succeeded they would have obtained valuable booty. After having been safely landed at Frostburg the passengers gave a vote of thanks to the valiant young driver.

August 13.—Patrick Mahon was found dead on the side of the Cumberland Road, six miles above the town, his horse standing near by hitched to a

tree. He was on his road to Frostburg, and becoming overheated he drank freely of cold water, which was undoubtedly the cause of his death.

August 24.—A man named B. Risly, a stranger, who arrived in Cumberland some days previously, was missed on Sunday, 17th, and on the following Saturday his body was found in the woods, about one mile from town. Coroner's jury returned verdict, death caused by himself in a fit of derangement from dissipation.

Delegates to Assembly: Alpheus Beall, Normand Bruce, G. W. Devecmon, William McMahon.

County Commissioners: Jonathan Wilson, John Slicer, John Wiley, John Poland, Peter Preston, Thomas Dowden, Martin Rizer, William Newman, Daniel Folck, Daniel Woolford.

November 11.—Travel began on new location of National Road through Will's Creek. The occasion was celebrated in a very enthusiastic way, by the citizens of Cumberland and Frostburg, and others. Early in the morning a large number of the citizens of Cumberland assembled in the public square, and forming into companies marched up the new road to Percy's tavern, where they were met by another company from Frostburg. A grand procession, a mile in length, was then formed, under command of John J. Hoffman, Alpheus Beall, James P. Carleton and Richard Lamar of R., as marshals, and marched, with a band, in advance to Cumberland, the line being formed of stages, carriages, barouches, gigs, wagons and horsemen. With flags flying, and the band playing, the procession passed through the

Narrows, and paraded the main streets of the town to the public square, where Thomas I. McKaig delivered a brief address, and was followed by Lieutenant Pickell, who in a lengthy and eloquent speech congratulated the people upon the completion of this work.

February 21.—A meeting of mechanics was held at the Court House, when a committee of five was appointed to prepare an address to the citizens of Cumberland and Allegany, setting forth the greviances under which the mechanics of Cumberland labor, and the best means of remedying them. The committee afterwards reported at great length, to the effect that it was wrong and unwise for the merchants of Cumberland to send East for such articles as were manufactured at home; that they ought to encourage home manufactures, and build up the town, &c., and finally submitted the following pledge, which was signed by 42 persons:

We, the undersigned members of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Union Society of Cumberland, mutually pledge ourselves to support each other by using, and causing to be used in our families, by ourselves and our servants, the manufactures of the mechanics of this community, and will give our undivided support to those who encourage us in like manner. To the faithful performance of which we individually pledge our sacred honor.

Justices Orphans' Court:—Thomas Cresap, George Hebb and John McNeill.

April 2.—Grand jubilee meeting in commemoration of the passage of the $2,000,000 Canal Loan Law of Maryland, for the purpose of completing the Canal.

April 11.—Captain David Lynn, a soldier of the Revolution, died at "Rose Hill," in the 78th year of his age.

Mayor, John Gephart; Councilmen, Peter Hoffman, Emanuel Easter, Jacob Snyder, Richard Beall and John M. Lawrence. Clerk, William McMahon.

Thomas Shriver appointed Superintendent of that part of the National Road lying in Maryland.

June 20.—Elijah Curtis fell from the cliff in the Narrows and was killed.

There were at this time five Churches in Cumberland, viz: Catholic, Father M. Marshal; Lutheran, Rev. Kehler; Presbyterian, Rev. McDonald; Methodist, Rev. Lipsicomb; Episcopal, Rev. Leavenworth.

September 29.—A town meeting was held with a view to petitioning against the location of the Canal along the "high level," as it was feared the work would be located along the base of the hills, near the present line of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad to the Narrows. A portion of the population favored this route.

At the election October 13, William McMahon, Joseph Frantz, Jeremiah Berry, Jr., and William Matthews were elected to the Legislature, over Robert Bruce, Wm. Shaw, A. Bruce and H. Shircliff.

November 20.—Captain George Calmes died, at his home, on the bluff across the river, at the age of 80 years. He was an officer of the Revolution. His wife, Mary, died December 17th, following, aged 82 years. She was a daughter of Captain Thomas Price, of Frederick.

At this time there seemed to be a prospect of the completion of the Canal, and in consequence thereof real estate advanced in price, the population increased, and many new buildings were erected.

In January, 1836, it was announced that the appropriation for the Canal had been exhausted, and work was stopped, whereupon a panic occurred, and town lots were offered at insignificant prices.

A town meeting was held and resolutions passed urging the Legislature to appropriate $2,500,000 to continue the work. David Shriver, John Hoye, George McCulloh, Robert Bruce, and James Smith were appointed a committee to go to Annapolis, and present the petition.

In April a company of Boston capitalists purchased some coal lands, and secured a charter to build a railroad along Braddock's Run, and their operations caused some improvement in affairs.

May 2.—At the town election John Wright was chosen Mayor, the Councilmen being Peter Hoffman. E. Easter, Baptist Mattingly, R. Worthington, and George Blocher.

In November George Smith, Robert Bruce. Thomas Perry, and John M. Buchanan were elected to the Legislature, and Thomas Dowden, Sheriff.

The County Commissioners were James D. Armstrong, John Slicer, Henry Brown, Cornelius Kight, Peter Preston, Burgess Magruder, John Cress, Wm. Newman, Daniel Folck and Robert Lashley.

In December the stone bridge over Will's Creek, at the Narrows, was completed, under the superintendence of U. S. Engineers Page and Turner, the contractors being Lane & Sumner. This work had been much delayed by freshets. Upon its completion the National Road was opened by this route for travel.

In 1833 the Legislature had authorized the erection of a new Court House in Cumberland, and John Hoye, Martin Rizer, John G. Hoffman and Bene S. Pigman had been appointed Commissioners to superintend the work. A levy of $5,000 was to be made, $1,000 to be collected each year until the amount was secured. Some effort was made to have the building located on the east side of the Creek, but it did not amount to anything. The excavation for the foundations was commenced in the fall of 1836.

Andrew Bruce and Richard Beall were elected members of the electoral college and were of the "immortal twenty-one" whig electors who prevented the subversion of the State government.

January 3, 1837.—The Mineral Bank commenced business, with George E. Dyson, cashier.

Justices of Orphans' Court: Thomas Cresap, John McNeill and George Hebb. Surveyor, Benjamin Brown.

Mayor, Gustavus Beall; Councilmen, Thomas I. McKaig, Moore N. Falls, J. P. Carleton, John Hoye, B. Simkins, M. Rizer of M.

A forcing engine was purchased for fire protection, and a special tax of 30 cents on each $100 levied to pay for it. This engine was known as the "Goose Neck," and was about the size of a No. 1 store box.

May 13.—The Cumberland Bank suspended specie payment, and the Mineral Bank followed, three days later.

The receipts and expenditures of the town for the fiscal year, ending May 30, amounted to $614.97.

The vote for Congress in the County was, Merrick,

(whig) 851; Thomas, (Democrat) 732. Francis Thomas had a majority in the District of 296 votes.

Michael C. Sprigg, John Neff, Daniel Blocher, and Jonathan Huddleson were elected to the Legislature.

By the close of the year, 1837, the burnt district had been almost entirely rebuilt, and many of the houses were large and substantial. The Cumberland Bank, the National Hotel, the buildings on each of the corners of Baltimore and Mechanic streets, and several others further up street, having been reconstructed. A large hotel building was erected on the North side of Baltimore street, where the St. Nicholas now stands, known as Slicer's Tavern, which was kept at this time by Joshua Johnson. The ground on this corner was bought several years previous to this date, by Peter Lowdermilk, who gave in payment therefor one lady's saddle. A frame house was erected just below the hotel, and another on the Southeast corner of Baltimore and Liberty streets. A row of two-story frame buildings, lathed and plastered outside, were built on Baltimore street, South side, just below Liberty street, and on the Southwest corner of Liberty a residence by Levi Hilleary. On the Southeast corner of Centre and Baltimore Edward Sullivan placed a blacksmith shop. A stable was built on Shryer's tan-yard property, on Centre street, and a double brick house on Baltimore street, a short distance East of the Lutheran Church. A number of residences had been also erected on Bedford street.

Commerce between the East and West rapidly increased, and the Cumberland Road became the great highway of traffic. The heavy passenger travel,

and the transportation of goods, led to the establishment of hundreds of houses of entertainment along the road, and Cumberland reaped her full share of patronage, being the principal point between Baltimore and Wheeling.

In the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal thousands of Irish laborers were employed. and as bad feeling existed between the clans, riots were of frequent occurrence. On New Year's Day, 1838, a number of men employed at the tunnel marched up to Oldtown, and made a raid on the place, almost demolishing Nicholas Ryan's tavern. Thomas Dowden, the Sheriff, summoned the Cumberland Guards, and other citizens, as a *posse*, and went down to quell the riot, but the disturbers had left.

In view of these troubles a company of riflemen was organized, and the Governor sent to Cumberland 189 muskets and 120 rifles to arm the Militia.

The following officers of the 50th regiment, Maryland Militia were appointed: C. M. Thruston, Colonel; Thomas I. McKaig, Lieutenant Colonel; Normand Bruce, Major; Dr. H. G. Grieves, Surgeon; Alexander King, Captain; George M. Reid, 1st Lieutenant, and John M. Carleton, 2d Lieutenant.

April 25.—The chain bridge over Will's Creek gave way at the Western abutment, and the structure fell into the stream. At the time of the accident two men and a boy were on the bridge, and all went down with it. The men saved themselves by swimming to the shore, and the boy clambered over the wreck to a point of safety. The Creek at the

time was much swollen. Court was in session, and the accident occurred only about half hour before the time for persons to attend.

Gustavus Beall, George Blocher and George Hoblitzell were appointed Commissioners to rebuild the bridge, and on the 4th of May advertised for proposals. The construction of a wooden bridge was shortly after commenced, the plan being two wooden arches reaching from shore to shore, with a carriage way in the centre, and a foot walk on either side. This bridge was covered, and closed in, with heavy lattice work on the sides, and the floor covered with tan bark.

May 31.—George E. Dyson, Cashier of the Mineral Bank was thrown from his buggy and killed. C. M. Thruston was then President of the bank, and Jonathan W. Magruder was elected Cashier.

Mayor, Frederick Deems; Councilmen, George Hoblitzell, J. Witt, Robert McCleary, Henry Wright, Peter Hoffman, and Henry Wineow. Clerk, Daniel Blocher.

October 3.—State Senator: William Matthews. Delegates to Assembly: John Neff, Jonathan Huddleson and Daniel Blocher.

County Commissioners: Jno. Slicer, Henry Brown, Cornelius Kight, George M. Blocher, Martin Rizer, Burgess Magruder, John W. Mountz, Walter Bevans and George H. A. Kunst.

October 13.—Ordinance to grade and pave Washington street from Will's Creek bridge to Spruce Alley.

October 17.—Evangelical Synod of Maryland met in Cumberland.

October 28.—Methodist Protestant Church, Bedford street, dedicated, Rev. Isaac Webster, President of Maryland Conference, officiating.

October 30.—John Burbridge, living five miles below town, on line of canal, beaten nearly to death by a lot of Irish laborers, on that work. Colonel Thruston took the militia companies of Captains King and Haller to the section on which the guilty parties were at work, and arrested thirteen who were suspected, and brought them to town for a hearing.

The first semi-annnal report of the Superintendent of the National Road, showed the receipts for the half year ending November 20, to be $3,980.56.

December 15.—The Mountaineer Hose Company was organized, the following officers being chosen: President, John Beall; Treasurer, J. G Hoffman; Secretary, John M. Carleton. The town supplied them with a suction engine at a cost of $750.

During the greater part of the year the scarcity of small money led the merchants generally to issue "shinplasters," for the accommodation of the public. On the 22d of December a meeting of the merchants and traders was held at the National Hotel, when it was resolved that the necessity for such currency no longer existed, and that they should not thereafter be circulated.

January 18, 1839.—The Presbyterian Church on Liberty street was opened for worship, and on the 20th it was dedicated, Rev. Samuel H. McDonald officiating.

The progress of the work on the new Court House

was very slow, and in January a petition was sent to the Legislature praying that the location of the building might be changed to the East side of the Creek, and alleging that such a change would be just and wise, since the hotels, business and population were there; also, that the petitioners would contribute a lot and pay for the removal of the material. Another petition was presented protesting against such removal, and setting forth the advantages of the location which had been selected by the proprietor of the town in 1785. The petition asking the change had 143 signers; the other 390. The Legislature declined to order any change, and the Court House was finished during the year, proving a large, roomy, and comfortable building.

February 12.—Ellen J. Albright, a young lady, fifteen years of age, was burned to death, her clothing having taken fire from a stove.

February 24.—A fire broke out in a frame building on North Mechanic street, just above Bedford street, occupied by John Hoffman as a cabinet-maker's shop. That and six adjoining buildings were destroyed.

March 25.—The town council passed an ordinance requiring every person owning a house or store inside the corporate limits to provide a leathern bucket, of at least two and a half gallons capacity, for every building such person owned, and to have his name plainly marked thereon.

The "Gooseneck" fire engine was given in charge of the "Cumberland," or "Canada," Hose Company, by the town, together with four axes, three hooks and four ladders, and $30 was appropriated to build a

house for them. The hose were carried on a wagon.

Mayor, Samuel Charles; Councilmen, Baptist Mattingly, George Shuck, Daniel Wineow, Archibald McNeill, Martin Rizer, and Robert A. Robinson. Clerk, Charles Heck.

August 27.—In consequence of a number of serious riots on the canal, at the tunnel, Colonel Thruston went with the military companies of Cumberland to that point, where he was joined by Colonel Hollingsworth's troops from Washington county, and a company of cavalry from Clearspring, Md., under Major Barnes. Colonel Thruston took command, and arrested twenty-five of the ring-leaders, captured and destroyed about two hundred fire arms, and sixty barrels of whisky, and pulled down fifty shanties. The prisoners were brought to Cumberland, and put in jail, and most of them afterwards sent to the penitentiary, for terms ranging from one to eighteen years.

May 17, 1840.—Mayor, Samuel Charles; Councilmen, Thomas Perry, George Shuck, Daniel Wineow, Archibald McNeill, and E. Easter. Clerk, Charles Heck.

The political campaign of 1840 was probably one of the most enthusiastic ever known in Allegany county. The Harrison men were particularly active, and two interesting events occurred in the town of Cumberland during the spring. On the 28th of April delegations from the Pennsylvania counties of Greene and Fayette arrived here, on their way to the Young Men's Harrison Convention, at Baltimore. A large number of citizens left Cumberland at 2 p.

m. to meet the delegations and escort them to town. They went out on horseback, in carriages, and in coaches, under command of Wm. Lynn, marshal of the day. Three miles from town they met the delegations, which were marching with a band, flags and banners, and a log cabin on four wheels. As the procession marched into town there was great enthusiasm, the band playing and the people shouting, the streets and houses being crowded with the multitude. The log cabin was the feature of the demonstration; it was drawn by six gray horses, and was decorated with coon skins, buck horns, &c. The Pennsylvanians stayed over night, and an immense meeting was held in the new Court House. On the following day they were escorted out of town and went on their way. One day later, the Allegany delegation, consisting of about fifty young men, also left for Baltimore. They were clad in the blue hunting shirts of the mountaineers, and made a fine appearance. Under the energetic direction of Thomas Shriver, Allegany had prepared the most novel and striking feature of the campaign. A large wooden ball, some twelve feet in diameter, was built in the barn of Mr. Shriver, for the occasion. It was made of light timber, firmly joined, and a wooden bar passed through its centre, protruding some two feet on each side; to this was attached ropes, and at intervals of three or four feet short hand bars were fastened in the ropes, by means of which the delegation dragged it forward, and the ball, once set in motion, was kept rolling till the election gave the "Hard Cider and Log Cabin" Boys a victory. Upon

the completion of the ball it was found that it was larger than the opening in the barn, and it became necessary to tear out parts of the walls to increase the means of egress. The ball was covered with red, white and blue cloth, in alternate stripes, and at the polls were stars on a blue ground. It was covered with various inscriptions, amongst them being the following:

OLD ALLEGANY,
With heart and soul, this ball we roll;
May times improve, as on we move.

This Democratic ball first set rolling by Benton
Is on another track from that it first was sent on.

Farewell, dear Van; you're not the man
To guide the Ship; we'll try old Tip.

"STOP THAT BALL."
The gathering ball is rolling still;
And still gathers as it rolls.

The delegation from Allegany started off in high spirits for Baltimore. The ball was rolled through the streets and along the Baltimore pike for some distance, and was then placed on a wagon prepared for the purpose. When a town was approached on the route the ball was unloaded and rolled through, with shouts and songs. At the great procession in Baltimore it was greeted with cheer after cheer, and Henry Clay declared it to be the "Lion of the Day." It was regarded as so great a novelty that the New York delegation asked and secured permission to take it with them, to their celebration of the battle of Fort Meigs, on the 8th of May. They took it through Philadelphia and New York City, and everywhere it attracted great attention, of which, of course, the Allegany boys were very proud.

On the 22d of September the Whigs had a grand procession in Cumberland, and on this occasion rolled another ball, about twenty feet in diameter, through the streets, while the town was literally packed with people.

February 9.—A disastrous freshet occurred. The river and creek had been frozen over, and a sudden thaw took place, causing both streams to rise to a great height, doing much damage and badly injuring the work on the canal.

February 12.—A public meeting was held at the Court House, and resolutions passed, urging the Legislature to give additional aid towards the completion of the Canal. The meeting was very large, and a memorial setting forth the sentiments of the people was adopted, and sent to Annapolis in charge of C. M. Thruston, Thomas Perry and Samuel M. Semmes. The committee discharged its duty, but the Legislature failed to make a further appropriation, and the people of Cumberland became quite despondent in consequence thereof.

April 1.—Another public meeting was held for the purpose of determining upon the best means to be taken to secure the completion of the work. It was determined to petition the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature in order that the matter of a further appropriation might be again considered.

April 30.—Beall's Row, consisting of nine small houses, on the west side of North Mechanic street above Bedford, was destroyed by fire.

July 11.—Population of the town 2,384. In 1830 it was 1,162.

May 18, 1841.—Mayor, James Smith; Councilmen, E. Easter, Benjamin Simkins, J. G. Hoffman, George Shuck, Martin Rizer of M., George Blocher. Clerk, S. A. Swartzwelder.

January 15, 1842.—A little daughter of Theophilus Beall, 4 years of age, was accidentally burned to death, her clothing having taken fire from an open fire place.

February 28.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, during the construction of its road in the vicinity of Cumberland, paid its employees in its notes. For some months they passed current at their face value, but on this date the merchants of the town held a meeting and determined that thenceforward they would accept them only at a discount of 20 per cent. In Baltimore they were subject to a discount of 25 per cent. The Good Intent Stage Company were then issuing "shinplasters" which commanded their full value, and were redeemable on presentation.

May 18.—Mayor, John Gephart; Councilmen, George Mattingly, Martin Rizer of M., Samuel Eckles, James A. Annan, George Shuck, and Arch. McNeill. Clerk, S. A. Swartzwelder.

The new Council contracted with Nelson Beall, for the construction of a market house, which was finished in 1843, at a cost of $1,700.

October 5.—Sheriff, Normand Bruce. Delegates, W. V. Buskirk, John Neff and John Pickell.

County Commissioners: John Brobst, Henry Bruce, Peter Yeast, G. Fazenbaker, H. Kreigbaum, Alexander King, George M. Reid, L. M. Jamison,

Henry Bevans, Robert Lashly, and John Frantz.

The following was the assessment of property in Cumberland in January:

Lands and tenements	$452,229
Slaves	40,100
Stock in trade	105,985
Bank and other stocks	61,877
Private securities	200,273
Live stock	23,327
Household furniture	32,440
Plate	2,488
Gold and silver watches	3,661
Other property	8,738
Total	$931,118

November 1.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was on this date opened to Cumberland, and the wonderful locomotive made its first appearance here. No other event has ever transpired in the history of the place which created so much pleasurable excitement. Business was entirely suspended, and men, women and children gathered about the terminus of the road to witness the arrival of the trains. From the mountain tops, and valleys, throughout the adjoining country, the people came in crowds, and the town was in a fever of excitement for many days.

The opening of this road proved the inauguration of a new era in the history of the town. This was made the point of exchange for passengers and merchandize between the East and West. Hotels were erected for the accommodation of travelers, and large ware houses, along the railroad tracks, for the storing of goods which were to be transhipped from cars to wagons for the West, and from wagons to cars for the East. The facilities thus furnished for

rapid transportation induced many persons to make the journey across the mountains, and the stage companies were compelled to build new coaches and to erect large stables Every morning and evening upon the arrival of the cars long lines of stages drew up in front of the hotels. Inside they carried nine passengers, and outside one on the seat with the driver. In the "boot" and on the roof was placed the baggage. When all were loaded, at a given signal, a dozen whips would crack, a dozen four-horse teams would take the road, and dash through the streets at a brisk trot, which would be kept up until Frostburg was reached, in less than two hours. Here horses were exchanged, and up the mountain grade they went, on their way to Wheeling.

In a little while after the completion of the railroad to Cumberland, the National Road became a thoroughfare such as the country has never before or since seen, for a like distance. On every mile of the road were to be seen stages, carriages, and heavy freight wagons, carrying tons of merchandize piled up under their canvas-covered bows, drawn by six powerful horses. In addition to these, great droves of cattle, hogs, sheep, &c., were daily on the road. Taverns were to be found every few miles, with jolly landlords, who knew all the teamsters, drivers and guards. Those were "good old times," and the "pike boys" still living look back to them with many a sigh of regret.

May 19, 1843.—Mayor, Thomas Shriver; Councilmen, A. McNeill, George Shuck, A. L. Withers, Samuel Eckles, Benjamin Simkins, and John Gephart. Clerk, S. A. Swartzwelder.

This Council, under the energetic inspiration of Mayor Shriver, made great improvements in the town. Grades were established on all the principal streets, and sidewalks laid on Mechanic street almost its entire length. Baltimore, Liberty, Bedford and George streets were paved, and new bridges built over the mill race, and paved with stone. The Blue Spring was improved and walled up, and protected by ordinance. Late in the fall Washington street was paved to Smallwood street.

The steadily increasing tide of passengers passing to the East and West, over this route, led to still greater enterprise in the supply of stages as a means of conveyance. "The National Road Stage Company," owned by Stockton & Stokes, found an active competitor in the "Good Intent Stage Company," the owners of which were Wm. H. Still, John A. Woert, Alpheus Beall and Thomas Shriver. In the summer of 1843 Reesides & Sons started the "June Bug Line," and a short time afterwards the keepers of the taverns along the line of the National Road, put on a splendidly equipped set of stages and horses, and established the "Landlord's Line." This company had many advantages, as the active, energetic men who fed the passengers were the owners, and constantly exerted themselves to make it popular. Amongst them were John W. Weaver, Joseph Dilley, Samuel Luman and William Willis. Still another line was put on the road, between Hagerstown and Wheeling, by Peters, Moore & Co., and known as the "Pioneer Line." The competition became so great that the June Bug Line was driven off the

road, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company entered into a new agreement with the two old companies by which they were to have an advantage of $2 per passenger over the "Landlords' Line." This created great excitement along the entire route, and it was liberally discussed in the newspapers, until the railroad company took alarm, and advised the old companies to buy out the Landlords. This was done, and the "National" and the "Good Intent" were then left to all the honors and profits, and accumulated large sums of money, in the ten years following.

July 22.—Abraham Frey, living near Selbysport, was murdered by William S. Chrise, a short distance from the murdered man's house. Chrise was a large, rugged man, and for some time had been on undue terms of intimacy with Mrs. Frey, which led her husband to express his desire that Chrise should not come to his house. Chrise resented this, and threatened to kill Frey, and take his wife for himself; and did on one occasion endeavor to take her off. On the 22d of July, Chrise met Frey near his house, in the the woods, and struck him with a hoe, the blow falling on the back of his head and crushing the skull. The murderer then concealed the body of his victim behind a fallen tree, where it was found some days later. Chrise was then arrested and brought to Cumberland, where he was confined in jail until the 16th of October, when his trial came up. On the 17th a jury was obtained. Hanson B. Pigman and Wm. V. Buskirk were counsel for the prosecution. George A. Pearre, then a young lawyer at the bar,

was counsel for the prisoner, and at his request the Court appointed William Price as additional counsel. The trial was concluded on the fourth day, and in twenty minutes the jury returned a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree." On the 20th the Court passed sentence upon the prisoner.

The execution of Chrise took place in November. He was utterly unmoved throughout the trying ordeal, and was apparently the least interested of all the great crowd assembled on the occasion. He walked from the jail to the scaffold, which had been erected on the commons, at a point now lying very near Fayette street where it is crossed by the railroad. On the route to the scaffold he was guarded by the "Cumberland Guards," commanded by Captain Alexander King, with a drum and fife in advance. The services at the place of execution were quite lengthy and impressive, several hymns being sung, in all of which the prisoner joined. During the intervals Chrise sat calmly chewing tobacco, occasionally rising from his seat to spit beyond the fatal trap, as though fearing to soil it. Just before the last moment he sang in a clear, loud and unbroken voice, a hymn of which the following couplet is a part:

"This is the way I long have sought.
And mourned because I found it not."

The Sheriff, Normand Bruce, was deeply affected by the unpleasant duty he was called on to perform, and it was doubtless the most painful act of his life. When the rope was cut, several witnesses of the scene fainted, and much excitement prevailed

Amongst those who looked on, was a brother of the doomed man, who seemed to be but little affected, but remarked, "It is a pretty hard sight." When life became extinct the body was taken down, and conveyed to the old Court House, where the physicians made some experiments with it. It was afterwards dissected, and "old Joe Shumate," an eccentric man, and one regarded as very wicked, secured a portion of the skin and tanned it, the leather proving soft and pliable.

November 6.—The Maryland and New York Coal and Iron Company asked permission to build a railroad track through the town, but the Council declined to grant it, unless the sense of the citizens should first be taken upon the question.

May 19, 1844.—Mayor, Thomas Shriver; Councilmen, John Gephart, George Shuck, A. McNeill. Benj. Simkins, A. L. Withers and Samuel Eckles. Clerk, Wm. R. McCulley.

The Presidential campaign of this year was in many respects similar to that of 1840. The Whigs carried out a most enthusiastic campaign, reproducing the big ball, which a large delegation, clad in hunting shirts, took to Baltimore, and rolled through the streets of that city. Under the guidance of Thomas Shriver they erected on Fort Hill, just where the Episcopal Church now stands, a magnificent flag staff, rigged like the mast of a vessel, and at an elevation of 250 feet from the water of the creek floated a flag seventy feet in length.

In October Howard Shriver and Upton R. Lowdermilk were appointed a commission to ascertain

the lines of such streets as were closed, and to require the owners thereof to open them and free them from obstruction. They opened Centre street through to the National Road, at the North end of the town.

May 5, 1845.—Mayor, Thomas Shriver; Councilmen, John Gephart, George Shuck, A. McNeill, Samuel Eckles, Benj. Simkins, and A. L. Withers. Clerk, George F. Shryer.

May 6, 1846.—Mayor, Thomas Shriver; Councilmen, John Gephart, B. Simkins, Samuel Eckles, A. L. Withers, George Shuck, and A. McNeill. Clerk, George F. Shryer.

November 6.—Archibald Carey purchased the Civilian, and took charge of it.

December 31.—"The Mountaineer," a new weekly paper, established by Callan & Cherry.

January 1, 1847.—Lieutenant W. H. Fowler, of the Artillery which served at Palo Alto, arrived for the purpose of opening an office to enlist recruits to fill up the ranks of the First Artillery. A number of young men enlisted.

The assessed value of the property of the county, at this date, was $4,234,720; levy, $10,586.80.

April 4.—A general celebration of our army's victories in Mexico was had.

May 7.—A fire broke out at 4 P. M., in a small stable belonging to Joseph Dilley, corner George and Union streets. The large stable of the National Road Stage Company, near by, caught, and was burned to the ground. Two horses, four stages, and a large lot of grain were destroyed. W. F. Triplett's

dwelling took fire, and was partially consumed. The loss was about $5,000.

May 11.—Mayor, Thomas Shriver; Councilmen, John Beall, Peter Gephart, J. M. Maguire, Joseph Hughes, John Humbird and J. W. Jones. Clerk, George F. Shryer.

June 21.—George W. Clark, a young man living on Bedford street, stuck a pick-ax in the ground and sat down on a shingle, which he had placed on the point of the pick. The shingle split, and the sharp point of the implement penetrated his body, causing injuries from which he died in a few hours.

June 24.—John Siders fired three shots from a revolver at a dancing master named Martin. The first shot passed through Martin's hat, and the third struck him in the shoulder. Martin lived in Frederick, and Siders alleged that he had caused a separation between him and his wife. Siders was tried and acquitted.

During the summer of this year the Lena Furnace was built and put in operation. The iron ore was obtained from the Rose Hill estate. The venture proved unprofitable, and was abandoned.

December 1.—William O. Sprigg, cashier of the Mineral Bank, resigned, and Joseph H. Tucker, of New York, was elected to the office.

Fulton and Polk streets were graded and paved; Frederick street was extended beyond Decatur, and the sidewalks on Decatur street were paved.

April 2, 1848.—An alarm of fire, about 11 o'clock at night, aroused the inhabitants, and the sky was illūmined by a brilliant light, caused by the burning

of a small frame shanty at the base of Shriver's Hill, where Independence street now lies. This building was used for storing powder, as the merchants were allowed to keep only small quantities in their stores. About 1,600 pounds of powder was stored in the house, and in a short while a terrific explosion occurred, which shook every house in the town, and made a report which was heard for a distance of twenty miles. Fortunately no person was injured, though the windows throughout the town were shattered. The large and handsome brick residence of Mrs. M. C. Sprigg, in the grove (now occupied by Judge John Coulehan), was much damaged, some of the walls being cracked, and the structure being jarred from the foundations to the roof. The fire was the malicious work of incendiaries, and, although a reward of $250 was offered for their discovery, they were never detected.

The Mineral Bank building (now occupied by the First National Bank) was built and occupied early in 1848.

March 30.—The Mineral Bank closed its doors, and the officers issued a card, stating that the suspension was due to the failure of Joseph S. Lake & Co., of New York, who had a large amount of the bank's notes, drafts and bills in their hands for collection.

April 10.—The Mineral Bank opened its doors, and resumed operations, the indebtedness of Lake & Co., having been secured.

May 12.—Mayor, Thomas Shriver; Councilmen, John Gephart, George M. Reid, James Anderson,

Peter Gephart, W. W. McKaig and George Shuck. Clerk, George F. Shryer.

This Council divided the town into two districts, the first comprising all that part lying South of Baltimore street and all West of Will's Creek; the second embracing the remainder of the town. It was ordered that the taxes levied should be expended in the respective districts in which collected.

June 5.—The Cumberland Savings Bank was organized and went into operation. J. R. Annan, President; Robert Bruce, Cashier.

In 1847 the Belvidere Hall Association had been organized, the officers being: President, Thomas I. McKaig; Directors, A. Cowton, G. W. Clabaugh and Joseph Shriver; Secretary, William O. Sprigg; Treasurer, E. T. Shriver. They erected Belvidere Hall, and thus furnished the public a very creditable place for public amusements.

July 10th, Belvidere Hall was opened for the first time, by Edmund Peale, of Philadelphia, lesse, with the Virginia Serenaders.

The first telegraph line erected here was completed in August, and extended from Cumberland to Bedford. The builder was Henry O'Reily.

Another line between Cumberland and Baltimore was opened a few weeks later, and the office was located in a frame building, about where Mr. Alpheus Beall's residence now stands.

The principal hotels at this time were the "United States," (now "St. Nicholas") kept by A. Cowton; the "Barnum," kept by Barnum & Stephens; the "Virginia Hotel," kept by Washington Evans; the

"National" kept by James Searight, and afterwards by James Black.

October 4.—County Commissioners: John Hoye, Wm. Fear, Robert Ross, Francis Mattingly, Daniel Wineow, Peter Smouse, James Twigg, L. Benton, George Robinette and Isaac Thompson; Sheriff, John Barnard.

November 3.—At the Presidential election the vote for Cumberland was 713 for Cass, and 517 for Taylor; in the County 1,619 for Cass and 1,579 for Taylor.

The Whig miners at Eckhart had a cannon cast at the foundry of A. B. Tower in Cumberland. It was made of iron from ore mined in Allegany County, fused by Allegany coal, and was named "Allegany." They fired fifteen guns as a salute to "old Zack," one gun for each vote of Frostburg's majority.

In November the Maryland Mining Company was engaged in building its railroad through the Narrows, and across the Creek to the basin, near Washington street.

December 30.—Under the weight of a heavy fall of snow, the shed of the Good Intent Stage Company fell. Mr. Thomas Reid was caught under it, and had his leg broken.

January 12, 1849.—The Town Council passed a resolution giving the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the privilege of using steam power on the line of their road within the limits of the corporation, in perpetuity, on condition that the speed of trains should be limited to six miles per hour, inside the corporate limits.

Jauuary 16.—Miles Alwine, a stage driver, was shot and killed by William G. Mitchell, at a house of ill-repute, on North Centre street.

February 4.—Samuel Jenkins, a colored man, died at Lancaster Ohio, aged 115 years. He was born a slave, and was the property of Captain Broadwater, of Fairfax county, Va., and drove a provision train over the mountains, in the Braddock campaign. He was doubtless the last of the men who took part in that disastrous affair.

February 22.—General Taylor arrived here from the West, and stopped at Barnum's Hotel. In the evening he had an enthusiastic reception, and made a speech from a window, though feeble and suffering from a fall he had at Madison, Indiana.

March 5.—On this evening the United States Hotel was the scene of great excitement. The proprietor of the hotel was A. Cowton, a highly esteemed gentleman, who had some years before married Mrs. Quantrel, the former wife of Jesse D. E. Quantrel. Quantrel was a finely formed, handsome man, with a soft voice, and polished manners. He was possessed of a naturally fine mind, and had read and studied much. While quite a young man he wooed and won an estimable young lady, of good family, and they lived together in Williamsport, Washington county, Md. For a year after marriage their wedded life was happy. Becoming embarrassed, he made application for the benefit of the bankrupt laws, and was afterwards arrested on a charge of fraudulent insolvency, and was confined in the jail for six months, whither his faithful wife followed him, sharing his confinement.

Upon trial, he was acquitted, and set at liberty, after which he removed to St. Louis. He was there guilty of fraudulent practices, and was thrown into prison, but was released through a compromise effected by his wife, on condition that he would return with her to Maryland. They came as far East as Cincinnati, and then went to New Orleans, where he shamefully neglected his much abused wife, and plunged into dissipation. Her health gave way under the mental suffering she endured, and, stung with temporary remorse, he abandoned his haunts, and they started again for Maryland. While on the river, however, a few days after leaving New Orleans, he committed a forgery on a Cincinnati bank, for which he was arrested, and sent to the Cincinnati jail. After seven months, she secured his release on bail, which he forfeited, and made his way to Hagerstown. True to his evil instincts, he committed another forgery before reaching that place, and was again imprisoned, but soon escaped. Other crimes of a similar nature followed, until finally he was sent to the Pennsylvania penitentiary for forgery, and served a term of three years. His wife, at the solicitation of her friends, finally determined to free herself from so bad a man, and the Maryland Legislature annulled the marriage. This made Quantrel furious, and he threatened to wreak a fearful revenge upon her and her friends. Upon his release from prison, however, he quickly married a Philadelphia woman, and in a few weeks was again arrested for forgery, and sent to the penitentiary for seven years. Mrs. Quantrel then married Mr. A. Cowton, and they took up their

residence in Cumberland, where they were highly esteemed. Quantrel's imprisonment came to an end in the summer of 1848; but nothing was heard of him here until on the 5th of March, 1849, he arrived in Cumberland, on the evening train. He at once inquired for Mrs. Cowton, at the hotel, (learning that Mr. Cowton was absent,) and was shown to her room by the unsuspecting servant. Entering the room, where the lady was seated alone, he locked the door, and seized her, with a threat to kill her. The lady cried for help, when Quantrel caught her by the throat, threw her to the floor, placed his knee on her breast, and attempted to shoot her, but for some reason his pistol missed fire. While he was in the act of drawing a knife, a number of gentlemen came to her rescue, and Quantrel was securely bound with a rope and committed to jail. On the 19th of April he was tried, convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the county jail, and a fine of $500. He soon became a favorite at the prison, and was permitted to walk about the grounds, becoming in fact a a sort of assistant jailor.

On the 20th of November, 1851, he was pardoned by the Governor, on condition that he should leave the State and never return.

Quantrel afterwards led a life of criminal romance, a portion of the time under the name of Dr Hayne, and is said to have married no less than six ladies, some of whom were of high social standing. During the civil war between the States, he became a notorious bushwhacker and robber, and finally died about the time of the close of hostilities.

The extent of the passenger travel, over the National Road during 1849 was immense, and the report of the agents showed that from the 1st to the 20th of March, the number of persons carried was 2,586.

The Post Office was on this date removed to a one-story frame building, which stood back some forty feet from the curb, on Baltimore street, adjoining the Savings Bank, where Reynold's block now stands. James C. Magraw was the Postmaster.

May 14.—Mayor, Thos. F. White; Councilmen, A Gonder, Baptist Mattingly, Samuel Soyster, John B. Widener, Gerrard S. Watts, and Francis Madore. Clerk, John T. Hoblitzell.

Liberty street was extended from Baltimore to Harrison.

June 2.—Thomas Shriver, who had been for so many years Mayor, and under whose administration so many important improvements had been made, delivered his farewell address to the Council. It is not probable that Cumberland will ever again have a Mayor who will so generously devote his time to the public good or leave so many monuments to his energy, zeal, good judgment and self-sacrifice.

In the summer of 1849 the Council ordered the destruction of the old tavern building near Baltimore street, as it had become a nuisance.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was engaged at this time in extending its road to the Ohio River. Surveys had been made for a line on the Virginia side of the river, and the citizens fearing that route might be adopted, presented to the Com-

pany many reasons why the road should be taken through Cumberland. Eventually the Virginia project was abandoned, and the route through Cumberland determined upon. During this year the construction of the splendid viaduct across the town was commenced.

June 18.—Hugh Walker, a watchman of the railroad company at the depot, was run over by the cars at the crossing at Baltimore street, and was killed.

June 27.—A convention of the Presidents and Directors of coal companies, individual proprietors and lessees of lands, engaged in coal mining in the county, was held at the Court House, and resolutions adopted for the organization of a Board of Trade, which should have the power of regulating the rates of mining, and the prices at which coal should be sold at different points.

For several years James C. Magraw had been principal of the Academy, but upon his appointment as Postmaster he resigned, and Allen P. Weld, of Boston, was made principal. He had for his assistant W. H. Boardman, and Captain De Hass was engaged as Military Instructor. The new principal declared the Academy building insufficient for the accommodation of the pupils, and the Trustees at once secured from the citizens subscriptions for the erection of a suitable structure. The County Commissioners appropriated for the purpose the lot occupied by the old Clerk's offices, adjoining the jail. On this site was built the present Academy building, which has a frontage of 45 feet and a depth

of 60 feet; it is two stories high, with a Grecian portico, eight feet wide, sustained by Doric columns. The principal room on the second floor, is 42 feet square, and has recitation rooms adjoining. The lower floor has a wide hall and two large school rooms. The new building was occupied June 8, 1850.

At the election in the fall Thomas I. McKaig received 1,682 votes for Congress, and William T. Hamilton 1,720. Hamilton was elected, receiving in the District 7,274 votes, against 7,158 for McKaig.

The Delegates to the Legislature were J. Sands Fell, George B. M. Price, Jacob Reel and George Kildow.

October 10.—The old engine house at the Baltimore street bridge was removed to the Bedford Road, and the warehouses of Clabaugh and Bruce erected.

October 28.—A riot occurred on Bedford street, near the Market house, between the Far-Downs and Connaught men, who had been spending the Sabbath in drinking and carousing, and numerous "shilalehs" were freely used, to the great detriment of sundry heads.

November 7.—Henry Clay arrived from the West, on his way to Washington. He came from Wheeling in one of the coaches of the "Good Intent" line, and while passing through Uniontown it was upset by the carelessness of the driver. Mr. Clay was smoking a cigar at the time of the accident, and preserved such a degree of self-possession that he continued to puff away very cooly, even when going over.

February 18, 1850.—John J. Hickman, a destitute

fellow, hanged himself under the platform of one of the warehouses of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

At the January session of the Legislature the following acts were passed: Providing for the purchase of land and erection of an Alms House; incorporating the town of Frostburg; enlarging the powers and authority of the Councilmen of the town of Cumberland; authorizing the rebuilding of the jail, incorporating the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad.

April 24.—Joseph Mumma was shot and killed by August Beerman and Joseph Stick, both of whom fired upon him at the same instant. Mumma endeavored to enter the house of Mrs. Betzall, on the North end of Mechanic street, when the two men named. who were inside, shot him. They were arrested and sent to jail on a charge of murder.

May 5.—Mayor, Thomas Shriver; Councilmen, Frederick Shipley, John Beall, John B. Widener, Jesse Korns, George Hughes, and F. B. Tower.

County Commissioners: John T. Edwards, Normand Bruce, Gustavus Beall, George Rizer, and John J. Hoffman.

June 11.—For years the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal had been looked forward to by the people of Maryland with the greatest anxiety and brightest anticipations Cumberland, more than all others, was interested, as her future depended upon it. And now the long looked for hour was near at hand. On this date the western level was declared ready for the current. At 5 o'clock p. m., Charles

B. Fisk, the Chief Engineer, opened the wickets in the feed-gates, and the waters of the Potomac rushed gladly into the new channel, which was soon to prove an artery of vital import to the interests of the County. Great crowds of people gathered at the locks to witness the ceremony. When the level was filled, a party went to the boat yard of J. H. Clark, on the Creek, above the bridge, and were furnished with a new canal boat, on which several hundred persons embarked, and floated down to the locks. Here Major Thomas G. Harris was requested to name the boat, which was to be the first to go into the canal. Major Harris promptly responded in a brief speech, concluding by christening the boat the "Cumberland." Amidst great enthusiasm the "Cumberland" was then passed through the lock into the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and floated calmly on the bosom of the great water-way. A more complete account of this important work will be given in future pages.

June 27.—During the prevalence of a severe thunder storm, the stage stable of the National Road Stage Company was struck by lightning, and burned to the ground, together with James Sprigg's livery stable.

July 4.—A daily line of stages was established between Cumberland and Bedford. An effort was made to organize a company to build a plank road to Bedford, but proved unsuccessful.

During the summer of this year there was great rivalry between the fire companies, which led to nightly acts of incendiarism, and riots. The Council

finally adopted severe measures, whereby the evil was checked.

The small-pox broke out with considerable virulence, and was not eradicated for several months.

A plank road was built from Cumberland to West Newton, Pa., at the head of steamboat navigation on the Youghiogany. The officers were Thomas Shriver, of Cumberland, President; James C. Atchison, William H. Steele, Alpheus Beall, A. M. Shoemaker and John A. Woart, managers; and Dr. Howard Kennedy, Treasurer.

In September, Thomas McLaughlin, an Irishman, employed on the works of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Oldtown, killed his wife, and buried her body under the earth at a point that was being filled up to grade, expecting the carts to be dumped there in the morning, whereby she would be entirely hidden. The body was discovered, however, and the murderer was arrested, tried and convicted. Judge Weisel sat in the case, and John M. Brewer was the Prosecuting Attorney, assisted by Henry W. Hoffman, then a young and rising lawyer. On the 7th of March, 1851, McLaughlin was hanged, in a hollow on the old pike, a short distance beyond the termination of Green street. The weather was cool, and a slight snow fell. There was a great crowd of people at the scene of execution, embracing men, women and children, many of whom came from adjoining States.

September 6.—William Mitchell, who shot and killed Michael Allwine, a stage driver, in January, was arrested at LaFayette, Ind., and was released on a writ of *habeas corpus*. He was afterward

brought back, and tried. The jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty," on the ground of self-defense.

At the same term of Court, November, 1850, August Beerman was tried for the murder of Joseph Mumma, and acquitted.

The population of Cumberland at this time was 6,105, Frostburg, 790, and of the County, 22,799.

January 2, 1851.—James Evans and George W. Hoover, commenced the publication of a new paper called "The Unionist."

The Mount Savage Iron Company, in conjunction with the Messrs. Lynn, had constructed the Potomac Wharf, for loading boats with coal, and extended its railroad from the main line, at the Narrows, to the river, passing down the west side of the Creek, and through the deep cut of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the river. This company also engaged largely in the manufacture of "continuous" railroad iron, and fire brick, at Mount Savage, giving employment to hundreds of men.

It also extended its railroad from Mount Savage, to the foot of the hill at Frostburg, where it received the coal from the mines opened at that point.

The Gerge's Creek Coal and Iron Company, whose coal lands are located at Lonaconing, during this year constructed a railroad from that point to Piedmont, where it connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Road and thus prepared for the transportation of its own coal. These improvements led to the rapid development of the coal fields, and largely enhanced the value of all the property lying along the lines of the new roads.

Mayor, Daniel Saylor; Councilmen, John B. Widener, Ephraim Shipley, G. S. Watts, B. M. Blocher, S. A. Vrooman, and D. W. McCleary.

County Commissioners: R. Fairall, John Frantz, T. W. Dawson, H. Brotemarkle, H. D. Carleton, Jesse Wilson, E. R. Engle, A. Chisholm, Leonidas Bevans, George McCulloh, F. L. Friend and U. R. Long.

April 30.—Richard W. Clark, a shoemaker, at Flintstone, was arrested on a charge of murdering his wife, by strangulation, and sent to the penitentiary for eighteen years. He afterwards confessed the murder.

October 1.—The election for Congressmen resulted in the county in 1,566 votes for Wm. T. Hamilton, Democrat, and 1,542 for J. Philip Roman, Whig. Hamilton's majority in the District was 232.

State Senator, Wm. Weber; Delegates to General Assembly, John Everett, Richard Fairall, Jefferson M. Price, and John Frantz, of Joseph.

Register of Wills, Wm. R. McCulley; State's Attorney, Josiah H. Gordon; Sheriff, George M. Blocher.

Orphans' Court: Jacob Fechtig, Edward Mullen, and Jasper Robinett.

County Commissioners: J. W. Browning, George Matthews, Eli Engle, G. W. Dawson, C. A. Scott, N. D. Smith, A. Willison, Elza McElfish, James Watson, Jesse Wilson, J. McC. Mason, and Perry Schultz. Clerk of the Court, Horace Resley.

A passenger packet was placed on the canal and made regular trips, between Cumberland and Georgetown, carrying a full list of passengers.

November 2.—The Mountaineer and Pioneer Hose Companies visited Baltimore, and took part in the Firemen's Parade there, the former as the guests of the New Market Company, and the latter as guests of the Vigilant Company. Our firemen made a fine display, and were highly complimented. The Mountaineers had their apparatus surmounted with a splendid buck, which was afterwards served up for dinner.

February 11, 1852.—A distressing tragedy occurred on the evening of this day, which plunged a large number of persons into the deepest distress, and created the most intense excitement. About 7 o'clock in the evening Robert Swann, stepped into the large room used as an office and bar-room, of the Barnum Hotel, armed with a double-barrelled shot gun, with which he instantly fired at William O. Sprigg, of Joseph, who was seated near the stove. Immediately upon seeing Swann raise the gun, Sprigg sprang to a door opening into a side yard; the door was fastened, however, and being unable to open it he turned to escape through another door, some twelve feet distant, opening into the dining room. The first shot fired by Swann passed through the woodwork of the door, a few stray shots taking effect in the object of his aim. Sprigg had hardly taken half a dozen steps when Swann fired again, with deadly aim, the charge entering the back of Sprigg's neck at the base of the skull, and lodging in the pupil of his right eye, causing instant death. Swann, who made no effort to escape, was arrested and consigned to jail. This tragedy was the result of a

quarrel which occurred between the two young men some months previous. Both were of high social standing, and the consequence was a great bitterness of feeling between their respective friends. On the 6th of May, Swann's trial was begun. His Honor, Judge Perry, declined to sit in the case, being a near relative of the prisoner, and Judge J. J. Merrick, of Washington county, took his place on the bench. The prosecuting attorney, J. H. Gordon, before the jury had been fully impanelled, applied for a removal of the case, on the ground that an impartial trial could not be had here. The motion was argued at great length, and finally granted. Swann's counsel then asked that he be admitted to bail; after hours of argument, this too was granted, bail being fixed at $20,000. The greatest excitement now prevailed amongst the friends of all parties, and on the one side this resulted in an indignation meeting, and the passage of resolutions condemning Judge Merrick's action, after which a crowd of men carried an effigy of the Judge through the streets on a scaffold, and burned it in front of the Revere House. Eventually Swann was tried in Washington County and acquitted.

April 1.—Washington Evans left the Virginia House, and took the United States Hotel, the former proprietor, A. Cowton, having removed to Baltimore. On the 1st of June, J. A. Heffelfinger left Barnum's Hotel and opened the Revere House, which had just been finished in the most attractive manner.

March 9.—The annual Conference of the Metho-

dist Episcopal Church was held here, remaining in session one week.

April 18.—A great freshet occurred, the river and creek both overflowing their banks. The water broke through the wall between Bruce's and Brengle's warehouses, on Canal street, and a considerable portion of the town was overflowed. Both the railroad and the canal were badly damaged, the latter suffering to the extent of $80,000.

April 18.—David Shriver died, in the 84th year of his age. He had been engineer in charge of the construction of that portion of the National Road lying between Cumberland and Washington, Pa., and was at the time of his death President of the Cumberland Bank.

March 1.– The City Council concluded that it was necessary to establish a night watch, and passed an ordinance for that purpose, laying off the town into districts, and appointing a captain and six watchmen.

May 12.—Mayor, John Hayes; Councilmen, H. D. Carleton, Jesse Korns, James Duff, Samuel Maguire, F. M. Gramlich, and D. W. McCleary.

The corporation tax was fixed at 50 cents on each $100, and $1,000 was appropriated towards building an engine house for the Mountaineer Hose Company, the building being located on South Liberty street, corner of Hay street.

May 21.—H. W. Hoffman purchased a half interest in "The Civilian," and became associate editor with Archibald Carey.

October 7.—In order to furnish better facilities for

protection against fire, the authorities had large cisterns built in the streets in various sections of the town. These proved very useful on many occasions, and were relied upon until the establishment of the Holly system of water works, in 1871, when they became useless.

January 10.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was opened for travel between Cumberland and Wheeling, and two great excursion trains passed over the road, from Baltimore to the Western terminus. The effect was soon felt in Cumberland, as most of the stage lines were taken off, and the great business of transferring merchandise at this point was largely diminished.

February 7, 1853.—D. W. McCleary, James Duff and H. D. Carleton were appointed a committee to have the town surveyed, with a view to the extension of the corporate limits.

February 14.—"Hoffman's Row," the three story block of buildings extending from Liberty to Centre streets, on Baltimore street, was set on fire by an incendiary, and a great conflagration resulted. The upper story of the block was burned from one street to the other, as well as four or five houses adjoining. The losses by fire, water, breakage, theft, &c., were very heavy. On the same day several other houses were set on fire, amongst them Belvidere Hall, the United States Hotel, and Semmes' block, corner Baltimore and Mechanic streets. Fortunately the fire was discovered in these buildings before any damage was done.

March 7.—The Pioneer Hose Company having

undertaken the construction of its new house, corner of Centre and Frederick streets, the city appropriated $1,000 towards paying for the same.

March 7.—A great disaster occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, one mile from the Cheat River bridge, on the heavy grade. While passing down the grade, the passenger train was thrown from the track, and several of the cars rolled down the mountain side. Seventeen persons were killed, and thirty-nine wounded badly. Almost every person on the train was more or less hurt. The killed and wounded were brought to Cumberland, and cared for at the Revere House.

April 1.—Washington Evans took charge of Barnum's Hotel.

The United States Hotel was improved, remodeled and greatly enlarged, by M. P. O'Hern, and opened as the finest hotel in Western Maryland.

April 28.—The "Cumberland Telegraph," a weekly newspaper, had been established in 1851, by Hilleary & Ogden. On the above date T. E. Ogden sold his one-half interest to Aza Beall, who shortly afterward purchased Hilleary's share, and became sole editor and proprietor.

Messrs. T. I. McKaig, William W. McKaig, Alpheus Beall, J. H. Tucker, M. P. O'Hern, S. M. Semmes, M. O. Davidson and A. T. Roberts formed a joint stock company, and erected and put into operation a cotton factory, which was located at the extreme north end of Centre street. The mill was managed by Ira Stanbrough.

May 6.—Mayor, F. B. Tower; Councilmen, D. W.

McCleary, John E. Russell, Jesse Korns, Joseph Hughes, Henry Shuck and J. B. H. Campbell.

Davidson street was graded and paved in June.

The bridge over Will's Creek became unsafe, many of the timbers having rotted and given way, and in August it was propped up with heavy timbers. Steps were at once taken towards having it replaced by an iron structure.

July 27.—The Postoffice was removed to No. 93 Baltimore street, by W. A. Taylor, P. M., where it remained until November, 1869, when it was removed to a new building, erected for the purpose, on Centre street, between Baltimore and Frederick streets, Will H. Lowdermilk being the Postmaster.

August 12.—Thomas Conner, jailor, was killed while engaged in coupling cars at the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company's wharf.

A little daughter of U. Stineman, aged 8 years, fell into the race near Beall's mill, and was drowned.

August 13.—A son of Thomas Sheridan, aged 8 years, fell into the canal, and was drowned.

August 16.—A heavy rain of several days' duration caused the river and creek to overflow their banks, and a great part of the town was inundated. Bedford, Centre, Liberty, Mechanic, Frederick and Baltimore streets were covered with water, and a great mass of filth and ooze was deposited in the streets, cellars, &c., on which the hot sun poured down for several days, generating disease. On the 17th a case of cholera occurred, and this was followed by others, the scourge soon becoming epidemic, and producing a panic. Thousands of people fled to the country, and

to distant cities. For two weeks the town was almost depopulated, business having been abandoned. Those who remained, and escaped the disease, devoted themselves heroically to the care of the sufferers. At the expiration of two weeks frost came, fortunately somewhat earlier than usual, and the epidemic terminated. During that time there were fifty-five deaths from cholera.

Prominent among those who gave themselves unremittingly to the relief of the sick, were J. H. C. Morrison, W. H. Billmire, Asbury Simkins, Maria Shuck, Mrs. McGirr and Mrs. Bacon. The City Council in September, appropriated sums of money to each of these persons, in recognition of their services.

May 1, 1854.—Stone arches were built over the race on South Liberty and Harrison streets, each costing about $700.

The necessity for the immediate construction of a new bridge over Will's Creek became so apparent that active steps were at once taken by the County Commissioners. The board proposed to the City Council that the cost of the improvement should be divided between the County and the City, the former to pay four-fifths of the cost, and the latter one-fifth. The proposition was promptly accepted, and a contract made with a Baltimore firm for the erection of an iron bridge of the Bollman pattern. The new structure was erected before the close of the year.

May 7.—Mayor, A. L. Withers; Councilmen, Joseph Hughes, John B. Keller, John T. Peterman, B. M. Blocher, Joseph McCulloh and James Sullivan.

At this time the ground now occupied by Butler's furniture rooms and factory, and the lots adjoining, were vacant, and poorly drained, and constituted an unsightly marsh. The authorities caused a brick sewer to be constructed, crossing Centre and Baltimore streets, and running thence to the race on South Liberty street, by means of which tolerable drainage was secured. During heavy rains, however, this sewer now gets choked up and bursts, as its capacity is not equal to the volume of water flowing into it.

November 10.—The city was, on this date, lighted by gas, for the first time. The Cumberland Gas Light Company was organized in May, 1854, Messrs. Pericardus & Hoye, of New York, Joseph Shriver, E. T. Shriver and Alpheus Beall, of Cumberland, being the stockholders. The officers of the corporation first chosen were: Joseph Shriver, President; E. T. Shriver, Treasurer, and C. A. Seay, Superintendent. These gentlemen still occupy the positions to which they were then chosen.

December 21.—The Council passed an order authorizing the erection of twenty iron lamp posts, on the principal streets, at a cost of $25 each, and contracted with the Gas Light Company to light them with gas at $30 each per annum.

February 15, 1855.—The City Council entered into contract with Connor & Brant, for cleaning the streets, for one year, at $995.

April 23.—Columbia street was graded and paved from Bedford street to the alley north of the viaduct.

May 8.—Mayor, W. W. McKaig; Councilmen,

John Beall, Wm. Gephart, Jesse Korns, Francis Madore, D. W. McCleary and H. Startzman.

August 25.—An ordinance was passed for grading and paving Baltimore street, between Mechanic street and the new iron bridge.

October 14.—This day marked the brutal murder of two citizens of Cumberland, by a German adventurer known as Frederick Miller. Miller's antecedents were unknown, but he had been in Cumberland some weeks, and formed the acquaintance of Dr. J. F. C. Hadel, a practicing physician, and a popular gentleman. Miller, from some cause, became impressed with the belief that Dr. Hadel carried on his person a considerable sum of money, and with a view to securing it, he determined upon the Doctor's murder. On Sunday morning, October 14, he called on Dr. Hadel, and by some means induced him to go with him into the woods, on foot, taking him along the old turnpike, through Sandy Gap, to a point within sight of the National Road. When they arrived at the old school house, near the Eckhart Railroad, Miller deliberately shot Dr. Hadel in the back, with a heavily loaded shot gun. The wound must have produced death in a few minutes. The wretch then stripped the body, hid the clothes under the floor of the school house, and then proceeded to sever the head from the body. After this he secreted the head in the crevices of some rocks, and dragged the mutilated remains into the woods and concealed them among the bushes. Miller then returned to the Doctor's office, evidently intending to rob it; but he found there Henry Graff, a young German, who was

a carver of wood, in the employ of K. H. Butler, and who was a friend of Hadel's and a student of medicine in his leisure hours. Miller induced Graff to accompany him, also, and they took the same route the unfortunate Hadel had taken in the morning. At Steel's house, the murderer stopped to get his shot gun, which he had left there after killing Hadel. They then went a short distance further, when they reached the culvert on the old pike. Here the monster emptied the contents of his gun into the back of Graff, and taking the body dragged it into the culvert and covered it with stones. Again he returned to Dr. Hadel's office, which he robbed of jewelry, clothing, books, medicines, &c., all of which he packed in a box; this he had removed, next morning, to his boarding house, on north Mechanic street.

The disappearance of the murdered men led to much anxiety on the part of their friends, and when it became known that they were last seen on the pike with Miller, foul play was suspected. On Tuesday the fire bells were rung, and hundreds of persons went in search of the missing men. Graff's body was found first, and a few hours later the mutilated remains of Dr. Hadel. Miller was arrested in his bed, at midnight, and taken to jail. Court being in session, he was immediately indicted, tried and convicted of murder in the first degree. Judge Perry passed sentence upon him, and the doomed man was the most unconcerned of all in the court room.

On the 4th of January, 1856, he was hanged. The execution took place near the almshouse, and although

the day was bitterly cold, thousands upon thousands of persons flocked through the deep snow to witness the horrible sight. The prisoner was wholly unmoved, and when his spiritual advisers, Rev. M. Mair and Rev. W. T. D. Clemm, told him he was about to die, and that he might say anything he desired, he raised his right hand, and said: "With my last breath, and in the full knowledge of the judgment awaiting me, I deny all knowledge of the death of Dr. Hadel and Henry Graff. I am prepared to meet their spirits, in the presence of God, as witnesses of my innocence."

The execution then immediately took place, Dr. John Everett, the Sheriff, performing that unpleasant duty.

The evidence against Miller was undeniable. He even went so far as to wear Dr. Hadel's studs after the murder, and when arrested had them in his possession.

November, 10.—The candidates for Congress were Wm. T. Hamilton, Democrat, and Henry W. Hoffman, American. Hoffman was elected by a majority of 732. Hamilton carried Allegany by 38 majority, and Hoffman carried Frederick by 716, and Washington by 54 majority.

December 3.— The Council passed an order appropriating $100 to Captain James M. Schley, of the "Cumberland Guards," and Captain J. H. Tucker, of the "Cumberland Continentals," towards fitting up an armory. The old ten pin alley on George street, opposite the Mineral Bank, was rented, and used for this purpose. These companies became wonderfully

proficient in the drill, and attracted a great deal of attention on their visits to other cities.

December 14.—The extension of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad to Cumberland was undertaken in 1854, and Hon. Andrew Stewart and M. O. Davidson appeared before the City Council, and submitted a proposition from the Company with a view to securing the city's aid in the matter. The Mayor called a public meeting at Belvidere Hall, which was largely attended, on which occasion Mr. Stewart addressed the citizens, explaining the intentions and desires of the Company. The meeting passed resolutions endorsing the projected improvement, and requesting the City Council to subscribe $200,000 towards the completion of the work, on condition that the company should establish its machine shops and other local improvements in Cumberland. This was agreed upon, and the city went so far as to have its bonds prepared, but they were never issued, some insurmountable difficulties having occurred in Pennsylvania. The extension to Cumberland was then delayed for nearly twenty years.

May 12, 1856.—Mayor, Joseph H. Tucker; Councilmen, William R. Beall, Thomas Devecmon, Jesse Korns, Henry Korns, D. W. McCleary, and John B. Widener.

October 6.—Smallwood street, between Washington and Cumberland streets, was graded and paved.

An ordinance was passed forbidding burials inside of the corporate limits.

May 11, 1857.—Mayor, Jas. W. Jones; Councilmen,

Henry Hagan, Henry Korns, Hanson Willison, John Longabaugh, A. McEldowney, and F. M. Gramlich. H. McKeon, Clerk.

June 22.—An order was passed in the Council for the construction of a brick arch bridge over the race, at the foot of Mechanic street.

An appropriation of $50 was made towards the purchase of a town clock, to be placed in the tower of the German Lutheran Church, Bedford street.

October 5.—The Mineral Bank closed its doors, and appointed Trustees to settle up its business. The Trustees were Messrs. John Beall and George A. Pearre; the total liabilities amounted to $199,681.33. The losses sustained by the creditors of the bank were small, since the Trustees paid them at 83½ cents on the dollar, besides defraying all the expenses incurred by this method of settlement.

November 5.—Hon. Jacob M. Kunkel was elected to Congress over Hon. H. W. Hoffman, by a small majority. The vote in Allegany County stood, Kunkel, 2,236; Hoffman, 1,843.

December 7.—The Council passed an order for the sale of Plum Alley to the German Catholic, or Redemptorist, Association, for the sum of $300. The sale was never effected, however, and the alley has never been closed up.

January 4, 1858.—An order was passed by the Council for the extension of the City limits, the line to run from the north east corner of Rose Hill Cemetery to the iron railroad bridge; thence north to Stony Battery; thence to Mullen's Lime Kiln; thence to top of Shriver's Hill; thence south-east to T. I.

McKaig's lot, on the Baltimore turnpike; thence to the top of McKaig's Hill, and thence along the base of the hills to the river, below Mertens' boat yard.

April 12.—An effort was made to secure the location of a national foundry at this place, as such an enterprise was talked of in government circles. The project was never carried into effect.

May 9.—Mayor, D. W. McCleary; Councilmen, C. B. Thruston, J. B. Walton, W. O. Sprigg, C. H. Ohr, Geo. Clark, and Michael Treiber. H. McKeon, Clerk. The tax was reduced to 40 cents, this year.

In June the Commissioners had the Court House grounds inclosed by an iron fence, to take the place of a dilapidated wooden fence.

June 18.—A little daughter of John Blackhurst fell into the water in the gas-holder cistern, at the gas works, and was drowned.

November 27.—The Cumberland City Bank closed its doors, and J. R. Annan was appointed Trustee.

April 6, 1859.—The Allegany County Bank was established, with a capital of $50,000, the officers being Dr. George Lynn, President, and A. C. Whetmore, Cashier.

March 17.—"The Civilian" and "The Telegraph" were united, and published under the name of "The Civilian and Telegraph," the new proprietors being Evans & Maupin.

The steam canal boats "Bluebird" and "Cathcart," arrived, having in tow several canal boats, the trip being made as an experiment. The result did not justify any further experiments in that direction.

May 9.—Mayor, D. W. McCleary; Councilmen, H.

Resley, Samuel Luman, C. H. Ohr, Jesse Korns, A. J. Ryland J. T. Shuck.

June 30.—The Lynn Cement Mill took fire, and was wholly destroyed. The owners rebuilt at once, and had the mill running in less than two months from the date of the fire.

July 18.—President Buchanan and suite arrived, enroute to the Bedford Springs, and remained over night at the Revere House.

July 20.—George T. Percy, a young man, 24 years of age, son of Douglas Percy, of Frostburg, was accidentally drowned while fishing in the river, near Brady's Mills, with a party of friends.

September 6.—Captain Thomas Blair, who commanded a company in the war of 1812-14, died at Frostburg, at an advanced age. By his own request he was buried with military honors by the Cumberland Continentals.

September 30.—George H. Drake, who killed Benedict M. Athey, in 1825, and who escaped from jail after he had been indicted for murder, returned to this place, and was promptly arrested. Drake had been absent for thirty-four years, being an old man at the date of his return. He was under the impression that his crime had been forgotten, and that the law would not trouble him after so many years had elapsed, but he had scarcely arrived ere the memory of his crime was revived, and he was again consigned to jail. In October he was arraigned, and tried on the indictment found a third of a century before. The trial excited a great deal of interest, and he was ably defended by Messrs. Pearre

and Semmes. Some sixteen witnesses were examined. The case occupied a whole day, the prosecuting attorney, J. M. Schley, making good use of what little real testimony was to be had. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

April 8, 1860.—A heavy rainfall produced a freshet, which caused the creek and river to overflow, whereby several of the streets were inundated, but no material damage was sustained.

April 11.—The furniture factory of K. H. Butler was destroyed by fire. Loss about $8,000.

May 4.—Mayor, John Humbird; Councilmen, H. Resley, T. A. Ogle, Charles H. Smith, C. H. Ohr, Casper Cassan and John Snyder.

The population of Cumberland at this time was shown by the census to be 7,300, and the assessable property $2,124,400.

September 20.—Meshack Browning, one of the old settlers of Allegany County, died at his home in the Glades. Mr. Browning was a great hunter, and was the hero of an interesting book entitled "Forty-four Years of the Life of a Hunter," written and illustrated by E. Stabler, of Montgomery County, a very remarkable man, and published by Lippincott, of Philadelphia. Mr. Browning left quite a family of children, one of whom, Richard T. Browning, was elected to the House of Delegates from Garrett County, in 1875.

At the election for President in November, Allegany gave 980 votes for Breckenridge, 1,203 for Douglass, 1,521 for Bell, and 522 for Lincoln.

State Senator, Thomas I. McKaig; Delegates, J. H.

Gordon, W. H. Barnard, D. W. McCleary and Aza Beall.

The vote for Congress was as follows:

	J. M. Kunkel.	H. W. Hoffman.
Washington County	2,842	2,842
Frederick County	3,718	3,673
Allegany County	2,288	2,201
	8,849	8,716

Sheriff, Henry R. Atkinson; Judges of Orphans' Court, Moses Rawlings, Alexander King and Francis Mattingly.

Hon. H. W. Hoffman was elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and served in that capacity till April, 1861, when President Lincoln appointed him Collector of the Port of Baltimore.

December 18.—George, a son of William Wickard, 7 years of age, while playing on the ice, on the creek, near the cement mill, broke through, and was drowned.

Much excitement prevailed during the winter, in consequence of the secession movements in the South, and on the 17th of January, 1861, a public meeting was called for the purpose of considering the critical condition of affairs in the country, the call being largely signed by men of all political parties. The following were the officers of the meeting: President, George A. Pearre; Vice Presidents, H. P. Tasker, Richard Fairall, John McLaughlin, H. B. Elbin, Hanson Willison, John Douglas, A. Chamberlin, Robert Bruce, G. M. Blocher, Jesse Korns, Francis Mattingly, Thomas Whalen, John Callen and Moses Rawlings.

Secretaries.—J. J. McHenry and C. Slack.

Strong Union speeches were delivered by Mr.

Pearre, ex-Governor Francis Thomas, and Mr. Roman.

A committee was appointed, consisting of J. Philip Roman, William Shaw, C. M. Thruston, John M. Buchanan, William Walsh, J. G. Lynn, Joseph Shriver, Nelson Beall, S. M. Semmes and C. Slack, to propose resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The committee submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, South Carolina and others of the cotton growing States, have declared themselves out of the Union, absolved their people from its allegiance, set at defiance the Constitution of the United States, nullified the laws of Congress, have torn from their citadels our national flag, and marshalling armies in open rebellion against the government; and whereas this rebellious strife has been provoked by a growing sentiment among the Northern people against the institution of slavery, and because various non-slaveholding States have passed enactments to impede the due execution of the fugitive slave law, and because a great sectional party proclaiming that there shall be no more slave States, have elected a President of the United States; And whereas it is proper that the people should meet together and take council with one another as to what course they should pursue in this painful crisis, We the people of Allegany county in general mass convention assembled, do therefore

Resolve, That the present form of Government, the Constitution and Union of States, were the result of a war, which for the self-sacrificing patriotism of its heroes, has won the admiration of the civilized world, and under its wise provisions the American people have become the most free, prosperous and enlightened, on the face of the earth; and as we believe the continuance of our prosperity and national greatness, depends on the preservation of the Union, we will continue to cherish our devotion for its maintenance, and feel it due to the past, present and future, that we should hold the same inviolate, and transmit it unbroken and undissevered, to our children as the palladium of their political safety.

Resolved, That while we feel that the Southern States of the Union have just right to complain of the growing hostility of the Northern people to their institutions, and of the enactment by various States of what is known as "personal liberty laws," which we believe to be in violation of the Constitution and of the sacred obligations which those States owe to our common country; and, although Maryland, bordering on and separated only by an imaginary line from one of these States, which has thus violated one of her obligations, has more cause than any of her sister States to complain of this unfriendly legislation, yet we believe that the proper remedy for these evils and aggressions is within the Union and not outside of it.

Resolved, That while we denounce the course of the Northern people as unfriendly, and the action of those States which have passed "person-

al liberty laws" as unconstitutional and unjust, and while we believe them fraught with evil, and if persisted in, may prove disastrous to the country, yet we cannot endorse the course pursued by South Carolina and those States which have followed her lead, as either a proper or constitutional remedy, but regard the same as precipitate, unwise and unjust to the bordering slave States of the Union. That although we admit and claim the right of revolution to exist in the people to overthrow their Government when it becomes tyrannical and oppressive, yet this right should never be exercised until all other means of redress have been exhausted, and the government itself has become more destructive to the public welfare, than the evils necessarily attendant upon a revolution.

Resolved, That whilst we condemn the hasty and precipitate action of those who would for existing causes dissolve this glorious Union, and plunge us into all the horrors of revolution and civil war, we at the same time avow our determination to demand all our rights in the Union under the Constitution of our country, and whenever those rights are invaded and denied to us, and no adequate remedy is afforded by the Federal Government to secure them, then we will be ready, as our fathers were, to take up arms, if need be in their defence.

Resolved, That the wise, firm, prudent and pacific course pursued by Major Anderson, the officer in command of Fort Sumpter, in South Carolina, under the trying circumstances by which he is surrounded, meets with our earnest and cordial approval.

Resolved, That the aggressive spirit exhibited by a portion of the Northern people against the clear constitutional rights of the South, and the incessant and violent abuse of Southern institutions, from the pulpit, the hustings and by the press, tending only to produce alienation, discord and bitterness between the different portions of the confederacy, deserve the severest reprobation of every conservative and Union loving citizen.

Resolved, That we still have an abiding faith in the sober second thought of the Southern people, and that if an opportunity shall be afforded them they will return to a faithful execution of all their constitutional obligations and hurl from power and prominence the political demagogues who have misled them; and therefore we deplore the constant agitation of the slavery question among the Southern people, the attempts to reopen the African slave trade, and the threats of secession and disunion in advance of any justifiable cause as productive of the most mischievous results, and tending only to furnish the agitators of the North, with a plausible pretext for their own unfriendly action.

Resolved, That in order to end all future agitation upon the exciting subject of slavery, which periodically convulses the country, it is eminently proper that some compromise and settlement should be made that would at once and forever withdraw the whole subject from Federal control; that with this object in view, we accept and endorse the proposition, known as the "Crittenden Amendment," and earnestly hope that the same or some other compromise formed upon that basis, which will secure to the South her constitutional rights and preserve the Union, may be adopted by Congress or a convention, believing, as we do, that thereby Congress will thereafter be deprived of all power of legislation over the subject.

Similar meetings were held in other parts of the county.

February 24.—The friends of the Union on this night had a great torch light procession, there being some five hundred persons in the line. The residences of Samuel M. Semmes, Thomas Devecmon and George A. Pearre were visited, and each of these gentlemen made speeches full of patriotic inspiration.

April 19.—The thrilling scenes in Baltimore, on the occasion of the passage of the Massachusetts troops through the city, and the inauguration of civil war by the attack on Fort Sumter, caused most intense excitement amongst the people of Cumberland, and led to the open expression of sentiments which caused a separation between those who differed on the question of coercion. From this time forward the lines became more closely drawn, and friends and neighbors were unhappily arrayed one against the other.

May 6.—The increasing excitement on account of the important events leading to civil war, aroused great feeling in the city, and the Union men held an immense mass meeting on the above date. They marched through the streets with banners and music, and cannon firing. The meeting was organized by the election of Gen. C. M. Thruston President, and the following Vice Presidents: John Gephart, B. Kegg, A. M. L. Bush, J. B. Widener, Joseph Shriver, John Everett, Alpheus Beall, Wm. Armbruster, S. M. Semmes, J. J. McHenry, Lewis Smith, Samuel Luman, John Kolb, J. W. Magruder, Andrew Gonder, J. B. H. Campbell, Wm. Evans, Robert Bruce, J. H. Young, John Hays, Alex. King, R. D. Johnson, and Joseph Hughes.

Strong speeches were made by George A. Pearre and Samuel M. Semmes, and lengthy and emphatic resolutions adopted, declaring for the preservation of the Union.

The Conditional Union men held a meeting also, declaring that should the Government fail to give the South certain guarantees it would be Maryland's duty to leave the Union. Daniel Blocher introduced a resolution for the purpose of postponing such action until the Peace Conference should conclude its work. Violent discussion followed, and the meeting broke up in great confusion.

It had been fondly hoped that Cumberland would escape the scourge of war, but "the winter of 1860–61 began to dispel our illusions. Latent feelings and sympathies, then developed, made it evident that Western Maryland, and particularly its central city, was deeply interested in the great question that agitated the public mind. A conflict seemed imminent and people found themselves with divided sentiments and sympathies. Secession and anti-secession, State sovereignty and the Union, coercion and anti-coercion were the general topics of conversation wherever men met together. Even at social parties in parlors, ladies were transformed into violent politicians, and in their wild enthusiasm seemed ready to grasp the rifle and the sword and leave the nursery and the distaff to faint-hearted, cowardly men and old women. Looking back over the lapse of seventeen years we can now smile at the illusions, projects, prospects, hopes and fears of that memorable winter. After the secession of the cotton

States, some declared the Union hopelessly dissolved, and advocated the formation of a grand Middle Confederacy stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, leaving New England and the seceded States, as troublesome members of the body politic, out in the cold to reap the fruits of their fanatical notions and doings. Others expected some compromise to be made by which the Union might be restored and the Constitution so amended as to protect the rights of sovereign States against the encroachments of the Federal Government. Some again prophesied the speedy secession of all the Southern States, carrying the National capital with them, and forming a confederacy so large and strong as to compel a speedy recognition and in the end absorb into itself, under a pro-slavery constitution, all the States of the old Union that would be worth having.

"Others declared that as soon as the Federal Government made a display of its authority and power the leaders of secession would become frightened, the conspiracy be broken up without bloodshed, and the Union restored. Unconditional Unionists and secessionists *per se* were rare among us. But among all classes there seemed to be a pretty general agreement that, in case of a final rupture between the Northern and Southern States, Maryland might assume a kind of armed neutrality, until the question was decided, without compromising her honor or aiding in the subjugation of the seceding States. This was a fiction afterward very soon exploded by the irresistible logic of events. The effects of these

wordy conflicts continually going on, were soon manifest in private intercourse. Old friends became alienated and began to treat each other coolly. Visits were curtailed and often ended disagreeably. Associations and churches felt the disturbing influences. Ministers were interviewed, while their sermons and prayers were closely scrutinized for indications of political sentiments or sympathies. The moral atmosphere seemed filled with a subtle poison by which every one was affected.

"During this period, adding to the divided and disturbed condition of the popular mind, two remarkable characters appeared upon the scene of action. The first was the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia, who was then "firing the Southern heart" with his fervid eloquence. With glowing tongue he portrayed the wrongs of the Southern States and plead with all the power of his masterly oratory for a united South to resist the aggressions of a common foe. The other was the Hon. Francis Thomas, ex-Governor of Maryland, and once the honored son and leader of the old State Democracy. Suffering under a severe domestic calamity, and treated as insane, he had fled from public life, and for years had buried himself in his mountain hermitage, living closely the life of a recluse until he was almost forgotten. But when the news of his country's danger reached him all the slumbering statesman was aroused. The strong spirit of former years came upon him. Like some wierd, hoary prophet of old, he came down from his mountain retreat and, suddenly appearing in the streets of Cumberland, sounded the alarm of patriot-

ism, and plead with the people to stand by the Union, the Constitution, and the laws. It seemed as if one had arisen from the dead.

"But we cannot dwell longer on incidents like these which preceded the war. Events thickened and soon followed each other in quick succession like the echoes of our mountain thunder. Sumter fell. Seventy-five thousand men were summoned for the defense of the Union. Blood flowed in the streets of Baltimore. Virginia adopted an ordinance of secession. Harper's Ferry passed into the hands of the Confederates, and Maryland was left hanging as a Southern shred upon the Northern portion of a disrupted Union. Nothing probably, saved Maryland from the ranks of secession but the delay of its friends and the presence of the Federal troops. What would have been the result had she promptly acted with Virginia before the opportunity was passed, cannot now be positively determined. With the Capital of the nation lying in her bosom, the whole issue of the war might have been changed, and left us weak and divided instead of a united and prosperous people. We were now at war, and the events that inaugurated it had a most depressing effect upon the interests of Western Maryland. Our city felt it most severely. Her great thoroughfare, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was interrupted and her Canal closed. Trade from Virginia was withdrawn. Every industry was stopped or curtailed; stores were closed and marked "for rent;" real estate sank rapidly in value. Merchants without customers slept at their counters, or sat at the doors of their places

of business. Tradesmen and laborers, out of employment, lounged idly about the streets. The railroad workshops were silent and operations in the mining regions almost entirely ceased. Then commenced a deep, painful feeling of insecurity and an undefined dread of the horrors of war. Panic makers multiplied and infested society, startling rumors were constantly floating about of secret plots and dark conspiracies against the peace of the community and private individuals. In the evening men congregated in the hotels, saloons, stores and streets, and then carried home to their families the mysterious suspicions which they heard whispered about—killing sleep and rendering every sound in the night portentous of arson, robbery or murder. As the bonds of government were loosened some imagined that a slave insurrrction might suddenly break out, followed by all the horrors of St. Domingo. Secessionists feared a descent of the Federal troops—bringing imprisonment, confiscation or death. Unionists dreaded an irruption of their old neighbors beyond the river, forcing them into the Southern Confederacy or conscripting them for service in the rebel army. Anxiety and care were written on every countenance. There was no heart for business, and the grass of the advancing summer commenced growing upon our deserted streets.

"But the scene was unexpectedly and suddenly changed. On Monday morning, the 8th of June, our citizens were awakened by a confused sound of voices, and, looking out, saw the streets filled with strange, rough looking men, dressed in gray and

armed to the teeth with rifles, pistols and sword-bayonets. They seemed to have fallen from the clouds. Who are they? What will they do? were the eager questions that passed from lip to lip and from house to house. A new order of things had commenced. Our city was in possession of the Federal troops. Some zealous Unionist had gained the ear of the Executive, and the Eleventh Regiment of Indiana Zouaves, under Colonel Lew Wallace, had entered the city quietly on Sunday night and pitched their camp on Rose Hill, over which now proudly floated the Stars and Stripes of the Union.

"The presence of what was then regarded as a large military body naturally excited suspicion and alarm. As was usual in the early part of the war, to quiet the popular mind, a grandiloquent proclamation was soon issued, assuring the citizens that the gallant army now among them had come, not to oppress or to interfere in their domestic institutions, but to protect their lives and property and to preserve the peace of the community. Officers and soldiers associated freely with our citizens, and soon a pretty general feeling of confidence and good will began to prevail. Protection, whether from friend or foe, was deemed preferable to the uncertain and defenseless condition in which we had been living. The rule of the military had begun; it did not end until the close of the war.

"The camp of the Zouaves was beautifully located on Rose Hill, and soon became a place of popular resort. Around it towered the grand mountain ranges of the Alleghanies, dressed in their summer

robes of forest foliage—evergreens and flowering laurels. On the south rolled the Potomac; at the base of the hill on the north flowed Wills' Creek, and in full view of the camp, nestled in the valley extending over Fort Hill, lay the Queen City of the mountains. Colonel Lew Wallace and some of his staff were men of culture and refinement; the rank and file were courteous and gentlemanly in their deportment. A fine band discoursed sweet music in the camp and through the city, and every day became festive with military pomp and display. Trade began to flourish. The people were assured that this was only a pleasant picnic excursion to the South; there would be no fighting; and many began to believe that the war was about over. But we were not permitted to enjoy this illusive dream long. Military occupation soon began to make itself felt. Free speech was no longer allowed. Secession sentiments were banned. Informers became busy. Citizens were arrested and marched under guard to the camp, and having received a lecture on loyalty and the crime of secession, were tendered the oath of allegiance and then permitted to return to their homes. Some remained nursing their bitter feelings. Others fled to Virginia and entered the rebel army. Men learned afterward that the mere expression of opinion without overt acts did not constitute treason, and that a forced oath was no remedy for disloyalty."*

Up to the first of May there had existed an undemonstrative armed neutrality, amongst the citizens, yet a great deal of emphatic language was used

*Unwritten Chapters of the War, by Rev. A. J. Weddell.

by the men whose sympathies were either North or South. The first open act of determined sentiment was the display at this time of a large United States flag, which was hung over the street between the St. Nicholas Hotel and the Belvidere Hall. This was done by Samuel Luman, Sr., Samuel Luman, Jr., Robert Shriver, John M. Resley, Frank Miller, and a few other determined Unionists. Although some trouble was anticipated, no attempt was made to interfere with the flag.

On the 13th of May the following City officials had been elected: Mayor, C. M. Thruston; Councilmen. J. J. McHenry, K. H. Butler, Joseph Hughes. Robert Bruce, D. Mahaney, and Samuel Luman. This was the "Unconditional Union" ticket, there being also an "Independent" ticket, and a "Citizens" ticket.

About the first of June it became painfully evident that the people of Western Maryland were destined to feel the direct effects of the war. The bridges over Patterson's Creek, and over the Canal, near the North Branch, were destroyed by a party of Virginians, and communication with the East was cut off. On the morning of the 19th of June, a party of Confederate soldiery made a descent on New Creek, and burned the "21st bridge," of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which spanned the Potomac River. A small guard had been placed there, consisting of some twenty-eight men of the Cumberland Continentals, under command of Lieutenants James C. Lynn and Theodore Luman. When news of the approach of the enemy reached Cumberland, Captain Horace

Resley, with a few additional men, hastened to the scene. The enemy, however, was too strong for them; and, to avoid capture, the entire command retreated over the mountains, and reached Cumberland, by way of the National Road. This being the initial conflict of the war in this section, the greatest excitement prevailed, especially as wild rumors of the total destruction of the little command, and the marshaling of a strong force to attack Cumberland, were freely circulated. The entire population rushed into the streets, bells rung in every part of the town, and the women and children were in a state of terror. Colonel Wallace struck tents, and sent his baggage towards Bedford for safety, the Zouaves taking up a position of defense on the Bedford road, just beyond the city limits. The Continentals and Union Home Guards turned out under arms; a hundred men from Frostburg, under command of Major F. A. Mason, and a company from Wellersburg, with Captain Petrie, were on hand in a few hours. Other companies arrived next morning from Grantsville, Bedford, Centreville and Pocahontas. Armed men, in small squads, continued to arrive all day, and not until nightfall did the panic subside. The Zouaves then marched back to their quarters, and next day the companies from abroad took their departure, leaving Cumberland to settle down to her usual quiet.

June 13.—An election for a Congressman from this District took place, and Hon. Francis Thomas, the Unconditional Union candidate, was elected by an immense vote. The whole number of ballots cast was 2,908, of which Governor Thomas received 2,751.

June 20.—Joseph Romiser, one of the members of a volunteer company of citizens from Frostburg, was badly wounded by the accidental discharge of a gun. The ball entered his head back of the right ear and came out near the right eye. He eventually recovered.

July 7.—Colonel Wallace, with his regiment, left, and went East, to Martinsburg. The Kane Rifle Regiment, under Colonel Charles J. Bidwell, and the Second Regiment, under Colonel S. G. Simmons, both from Pennsylvania, arrived, and encamped on the ground vacated by the Zouaves. These troops remained here until the 27th of July.

In August, during the progress of a political meeting, on Baltimore street, one night, a disturbance arose by reason of Hon. Francis Thomas being interrupted in his speech, and a large crowd of men at once made a descent on the office of "The Alleganian," which was Southern in its sympathies. The office was wholly destroyed, the material being thrown out of the windows.

At this time Hon. Francis Thomas was authorized to provide for the organization of four regiments, to be composed of residents on both sides of the Potomac river, from Monocacy to the Western boundary of Maryland, who were to perform service in the vicinity of the Potomac river. Under this authority a full regiment of infantry was raised in Allegany county, and by the 1st of October was armed, equipped, and in camp, at Cumberland, as the Second Maryland Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Potomac Home Brigade. The organization of the regiment

at the date of its muster into the United States service was as follows:

Colonel, Thomas Johns.*
Lieutenant Colonel, Robert Bruce.
Major, G. Ellis Porter.
Adjutant, Orlando D. Robbins.
Quarter-Master, Kennedy H. Butler.
Surgeon, Dr. S. P. Smith. Assistant Surgeon, Dr. P. A. Healey.
Chaplain, Rev. J. H. Symmes.

Company A—Captain, Alexander Shaw†; First Lieutenant, John Douglas; Second Lieutenant, Andrew Spier.

Company B—Captain, J. D. Roberts; First Lieutenant, James A. Morrow; Second Lieutenant, A. S. Gallion.

Company C—Captain, John H. Huntley; First Lieutenant, John Weir; Second Lieutenant, Richard C. Sansom.

Company D—Captain, B. B. Shaw; First Lieutenant, Robert Powell; Second Lieutenant, Mark Powell.

Company E—Captain, James C. Lynn; First Lieutenant, Theodore Luman; Second Lieutenant, George Couter.

Company F—Captain, Lewis Dyke; First Lieutenant, Norval McKinley; Second Lieutenant, George D. Somers.‡

Company G—Captain, C. G. McClellan; First Lieutenant, Robert Cowan; Second Lieutenant, Lloyd Mahaney.

Company H—Captain, George H. Bragonier; First Lieutenant, S. T. Little; Second Lieutenant, George W. McCulloh.

Company I—Captain, J. F. McCulloh; First Lieutenant, James M. Shober; Second Lieutenant, John F. Troxell.

Company K—Captain, P. B. Petrie; First Lieutenant, Jason G. Sawyer; Second Lieutenant, Moses Bickford.

The promotions in this regiment during its three years' service were as follows: Robert Bruce to be Colonel; G. Ellis Porter to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Alexander Shaw and John H. Huntley to be Majors; Theodore Luman to be Adjutant; John Douglas, James A. Morrow, John Weir, and Norval McKinley to be Captains; Andrew Spier, Alexander Tennant, Lloyd Mahaney, Richard C. Sansom, and George Couter to be First Lieutenants; James Thompson, Emory W. Pelton, David C. Edwards, George Wigley, and Moses Bickford to be Second Lieutenants.

At the expiration of the three years for which this regiment was enlisted, four companies of veterans were re-enlisted, and organized into a battalion, the officers being: Lieutenant-Colonel, James C. Lynn; Captains, J. Floyd McCulloh, P. B. Petrie, H. H. Hartsock and Robert Cowan; First Lieutenants, Charles H. Thayer, James A. Howard, Louis N. Gondon and A. Brown Lynn; Second Lieutenants, Levi Shaw, James A. McKee, Jacob H. Buckey and Richard T. Browning.

At the general election in November, the candidates were run on "Union" and "Peace" tickets, the Union ticket being successful. Thomas G. McCulloh was

*Resigned January 1, 1862; succeeded by Colonel Robert Bruce; G. Ellis Porter was at same time promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

†Captain Shaw was promoted to Major, January 1862, and resigned March 31, 1862, his successor being Major John H. Huntley.

‡Promoted to Captain; killed in action at Summit Point, Va., October 7, 1863.

elected Sheriff; Delegates to the Legislature, George A. Pearre, Lloyd Lowe, C. W. White, A. Chamberlain. County Commissioners, Wm. R. McCulley, Daniel Duncan, David Kent, Ashford Trail, David Compton. Surveyor, William Brace.

The canal and railroad were much damaged, by freshets and by incursions by the enemy. Both were put under military supervision, and protected as well as possible, but the railroad was so badly damaged in June, 1861, that for almost a year it was useless.

Early in 1862, by orders from the War Department, extensive hospitals were established in Cumberland, for the reception of the sick and wounded from points both East and West. The citizens, especially the ladies, were constant in their kindness and attention to the sufferers who were brought here. In February, 1862, there were 57 deaths, mostly of men from Ohio and Indiana.

May 12.—Mayor, C. H. Ohr; Councilmen, Joseph Hughes, Jacob Wickard, M. L. Rizer, V. A. Buckey, George W. Hoover, William Hoblitzell.

In May the Third Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, Potomac Home Brigade, was mustered into service. A large proportion of this regiment was composed of men enlisted at Cumberland, the remainder coming from Baltimore, Hagerstown and Ellicott's Mills. The officers were as follows:

Lieutenant-Colonel, Stephen W. Downey.*
Major, Charles L. Graflin.†
Adjutant, N. M. Ambrose.
Surgeon, C. E. S. McKee; Assistant Surgeon, Jesse Beerbower.
Company A—Captain, James S. Inskeep; First Lieutenant, John Coles; Second Lieutenant, William A. Cross.

*Owing to some misunderstanding in regard to filing the regimental rolls at Annapolis Colonel Downey was not commissioned, and he resigned November 8, 1862.
†Resigned January 16, 1863; succeeded by Major Crawford Shearer.

Company B—Captain, Wm. F. Cardiff; First Lieutenant, Moses Whitford; Second Lieutenant, John K. Whitford.

Company C—Captain, Harry C. Rizer; First Lieutenant, Wm. R. Jarboe; Second Lieutenant, Charles F. McAleer.

Company D—Captain, Michael Fallon; First Lieutenant, Joseph L. Forsyth; Second Lieutenant, John M. Armstrong.

Company E—Captain, Henry B. McCoy; First Lieutenant, John W. Dodson; Second Lieutenant, Theodore Goff.

Company F—Captain, Robert Maxwell; First Lieutenant, Peter J. Mayberry; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Foreman.

Company G—Captain, Jacob Sarbaugh*; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Hipsly; Second Lieutenant, Joseph K. Pitman.

Company H—Captain, Wm. A. Falkenstine; First Lieutenant, Frederick Pringey*; Second Lieutenant, Hanson B. Friend.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen W. Downey, resigned September 1, 1862; and Charles Gilpin was mustered in as Lieutenant-Colonel September 2, 1862; and promoted to Colonel April 16, 1864, having recruited two additional companies, thereby making up a full regiment; and remained in service until the regiment was reduced to a battalion, by the expiration of the term of service of three companies. Afterwards, the battalion was commanded by Harry C. Rizer, who was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, the following officers remaining in command of companies: Captains, Wm. A. Falkenstine, N. M. Ambrose, John W. Dodson, James E. Garrahan, Gustavus Valois, Samuel T. Eck, and Charles Pratt; First Lieutenants, Ephraim C. Hedding, John W. Cook, Wm. J. Donahoe, James W. White, Wm. H. H. Friend; Benjamin F. Cook, R. Q. M.; Frank A. Penny, Adjutant; Wm. H. Foreman, Augustus Robinett, and Daniel C. Shriver; Second Lieutenant, Theodore Goff.

In the summer of 1862 the President issued a call for 300,000 troops. The leading Union men of Allegany County took steps towards securing the voluntary enlistment of a sufficient number of men to fill her quota. A "war mass meeting" was held on the 13th of August, for the purpose of adopting measures whereby volunteers might be secured. General C. M. Thruston was made President of the meeting; Lloyd Lowe and F. A. Mason, Vice Presidents, and William R. McCulley and William Hoblitzell, Secretaries. Messrs. Charles H. Ohr, S. P. Smith, M. Sherry, G. E. Porter and Hopewell Hebb, a committee, submitted resolutions, declaring it to be the duty of the people to maintain the government, and requesting the County Commissioners

*Killed at Bolivar Heights, September 14, 1862.

to appropriate $50,000 to be applied to the payment of bounties to volunteers. The Commissioners considered this proposition in September, but declined to take such action at the time.

Several recruiting offices were opened in the city, and under the inducements of large bounties many enlisted.

A number of young men whose sympathies were with the South left, to join the Confederate army. Amongst them were:

Peter Devecmon,	H. A. Higgins,	Richard L. Clary,
John G. Lynn, Jr,	Jos. A. Cahill.	Thad. W. Clary,*
Sprigg S. Lynn,*	W. H. Cahill,*	Wm. Armstrong,*
David Lynn,	J. Henry Shriver,*	Joseph Pennington, Jr.
J. B. Fay,	John H. Shriver,	—— Winters,
Jacob Gassman,*	Anthony Shriver,	James Briscoe,
W. W. McKaig, Jr,	Albert Rice,†	Theodore Dawson,
J. V. L. McKaig,	Lamar Sprigg,	James A. Mason,
Thomas I. McKaig, Jr,	Van Lear Perry,	Walter Chisholm,
Edward Bryan,	Charles Bruce,†	Harlan Tabb,
John Palmer,	Charles Nichols.	Peyton Tabb,
Harry Osborn,	Walter Bruce,	C. James Dailey,*
Dr. Thomas A. Healey,	James R. Annan,	Ed. Browning,*
M. A. Healey,	Roberdeau Annan,*	George Ritter,
James Taylor,	Roger Annan,	William D. Hoye,
Harry C. Black,	Duncan McBlair,	Samuel Hoye,
Matthew Coffey,	Captain C. H. McBlair,	Peter Chisholm,
John Calvin,	Charles McBlair,*	Fetter S. Hoblitzell,
John D. Moundz,	Thos. M. Healey,	Thomas W. West,
Lloyd L. Clary,	Wm. Lamar,	H. P. Tasker,
John Hadley,	John McClafferty,*	Malcolm G. Harmison,†
John Dermody,	James Pollock,	James R. Higgins,
	Thomas Goldsborough,	

*Wounded. †Killed.

Apprehending a visit from the small Confederate forces in the bordering counties of West Virginia, the city authorities secured the organization of a City Guard. Three companies were formed of volunteer citizens, and were officered as follows:

First District.—Captain, Casper Kassen; First Lieutenant, Joshua Steiner; Second Lieutenant, James A. Buckey; Orderly Sergeant, D. B. Myers.

Second District.—Captain, Jacob Wickard; First Lieutenant, William R. McCulley; Second Lieutenant, J. M. Koerner; Orderly Sergeant, Charles A. Seay.

Third District.—Captain Horace Resley; First Lieutenant, J. J. McHenry; Second Lieutenant, J. F. Troxell; Orderly Sergeant, George M. Read.

Horace Resley was afterwards elected Lieutenant Colonel, to command the City Guard.

The Eighty-Fourth Ohio Infantry, a regiment of three-months' volunteers, under command of Colonel William Lawrence, had been stationed here in June. Upon the expiration of their term, in September, they were mustered out of the service, and the Second Regiment Maryland Volunteers, Potomac Home Brigade, under Colonel Robert Bruce, was assigned to duty in their place.

In response to the call for volunteers, Allegany had outstripped every other county in the State, and when the draft was ordered, in October, 1862, she had already furnished 1,463 volunteers. Her quota being but 872, there was no necessity for the enforcement of the draft within the county limits.

It having been ordered that all the militia in the State should be enrolled, the Governor appointed Chas. Gilpin Commissioner of Enrollment in Allegany county. The number enrolled by him amounted to 4,714, the work being completed early in September.

A raid was made about the middle of September, by the Confederates, and both the railroad and canal again badly damaged, some twenty miles of the latter being almost destroyed.

On the 1st of October, George T. Knorr commenced

the publication of a weekly newspaper. in Cumberland, entitled "The Union." It was discontinued in 1868.

In October the hospitals at Clarysville were transferred to Cumberland, under the direction of Dr. George H. Oliver, Medical Director. The Belvidere Hall, the old Presbyterian Church and the "Old Mill," on South Mechanic street, were amongst the buildings taken for the purpose.

Gen. B. F. Kelly, in command of the Department of West Virginia, established his headquarters in Cumberland. Captain George W. Harrison was appointed Depot Quartermaster, and Captain W. H. Hosack, Depot Commissary.

January 10.—The Cumberland City Bank was established, in the old Cumberland Bank building, with Alfred Spates as President, and William E. Weber Cashier.

April 1.—Dr. C. H. Ohr was appointed Examining Surgeon, by the Commissioner of Pensions.

The conflict of opinion as to all matters pertaining to politics, the conduct of the war, the right of secession, and the policy of the administration, was not in the slightest degree diminished by the progress of events; on the contrary, the opposing elements became more and more embittered, but the Union sentiment, supported by the Government, steadily prevailed. On the 23d of April, 1863, a county mass meeting of Union men was held at the Court House, on which occasion a series of resolutions was adopted expressing full confidence in the administration, and urging the election of a Legislature

which should take immediate steps toward the abolition of slavery in the State. The officers of this meeting were as follows: President, Joseph Shriver; Vice Presidents, William Shaw, Elijah Friend, M. Sherry, Lloyd Lowe, John Mantz and Ephraim Browning.

On the 26th of April, some unknown wretch set fire to the dwelling of Mr. Joseph Sprigg, and also to the stable on his premises. Mr. Sprigg was at the time confined to his bed by sickness. Fortunately his house was saved, with but little damage, but the stable was burned to the ground, the inmates, seven colored people, who occupied the second story as sleeping apartments, being consumed in the flames. These were the servants of Mr. Sprigg, and consisted of one man, one woman, and five children. The soldiers from the hospital, near by, rendered every service in their power, but the heartless work of the incendiary had been so effectively accomplished that it was impossible to rescue from the burning stable a single one of the unfortunate victims therein.

May 11.—Mayor, James Smith; Councilmen, A. J. Ryland, John McFerran, Henry Shuck, John T. Shuck, Thomas McKee, and V. A. Buckey.

On the 15th of June, in consequence of the defeat of General Milroy's command at Winchester, orders were issued by the commandant of this department for the evacuation of Cumberland, and the concentration of the Union forces at New Creek, whereupon the provision and supply trains were immediately sent off, together with all the horses, &c. The Fif-

teenth Virginia Regiment, and the Second Regiment, P. H. B., both of which were on duty in this vicinity, followed, and Cumberland was left wholly unprotected. A thousand rumors were soon afloat, and the streets were filled with excited people, who were in momentary expectation of the appearance of the Confederates. Their apprehensions were still further excited by the removal of the rolling stock, moveable machinery, &c., of the railroad company. On the 16th it was reported that the enemy was rapidly approaching the city in force, whereupon a number of citizens retired with considerable precipitancy in the direction of Pennsylvania, and merchants began to cast about for means whereby they might save their goods from confiscation by the expected visitors. Night came, however, and brought with it no enemy. But the early dawn discovered a small squad of strange looking men on the brow of the hill, east of the city, on the Williams Road. Several of the escaped cavalrymen, from Milroy's command, advanced to ascertain whether they were friends or foes, and were saluted by the discharge of two small field pieces, the shells from which dropped in the vicinity of McKaig's foundry, whereupon the aforesaid cavalrymen retired with commendable speed. The presence of the enemy was quickly heralded throughout the city; a few more citizens took refuge in flight, while the merchants generally closed up their stores, and joined the excited groups that gathered on the streets. In a little while two representives of the Confederacy rode into town, with a flag of truce. Shortly afterwards acting Mayor V. A. Buckey, head-

ing a deputation of citizens, with a similar flag, met the emissaries of the Confederacy, and a consultation was held, the result of which was that the town was surrendered, with the understanding that private property was to be respected, and no depredations to be permitted.

The following is the correspondence on the occasion:

To the Commanding Officer of Cumberland:

You are surrounded by a superior force, and as an act of humanity, I demand the surrender of the city. The bearer, Captain R. B. Muses, is authorized to negotiate as to terms of surrender.

G. W. IMBODEN, Colonel Cavalry Brigade.

This letter was handed Mayor Buckey, and the following response made:

G. W. Imboden, Colonel Commanding Confederate Forces:

SIR: Your note addressed to officer commanding at this point has just been handed to me, and as there is no force here to resist you, and no officer in command, I, as Mayor, for the time being, do as far as I can, surrender the city as demanded, upon the following terms, viz: that private persons and property, and the property of the State of Maryland be respected. V. A. BUCKEY, Mayor pro tem of Cumberland.

Colonel Imboden accepted the terms in the following note:

To the Acting Mayor of Cumberland:

SIR: I will receive a surrender of the City of Cumberland, and will respect all private property except such property as the Quarter Master may desire for the Confederate States. No public property except of the State of Maryland will be respected.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

G. W. IMBODEN, Colonel Cavalry Brigade.

About 350 of Imboden's cavalry, with two pieces of artillery, presently appeared, and after securing such horses as they could find, induced some of the merchants to open their stores. The Confederates then purchased pretty freely such articles as hats, boots, shoes, clothing, &c., paying for the same in Confederate money, a species of currency which had then a rather limited value. No damage was done

to either public or private property, beyond the destruction of a portion of the telegraph lines. The Confederates were ill at ease while in town, knowing that a considerable force of Union troops was at New Creek, and might at any moment put them to flight. After a few hours, spent about the streets, they departed, being accompanied by several young men who concluded to cast their lot with the South.

General Kelly and staff had arrived in town, from Pennsylvania, on Tuesday night, and left for New Creek about the time of the arrival of Imboden's men next morning. Finding a portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad torn up, a short distance from town, the train upon which they had embarked was brought back, and taken over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, to Piedmont, and thence to New Creek. On the following day a force of cavalry, from New Creek, came to Cumberland, and captured several of Imboden's command who had remained with friends in town. In a few days the excitement subsided, and the routine of business, pleasure and gossip was resumed.

The raiders did no violence to person, except in the case of Griffin Twigg, Sr., living near Murley's Branch. The particulars are not exactly known, but the old man was killed; not, however, until he had killed two of the enemy and wounded another.

The railroad and canal, as well as the telegraph lines, were badly damaged, and communication was not restored for more than a month.

During the continuance of the war that portion of Cumberland known as the "Devil's Half Acre," em-

bracing Bedford street between Liberty and Mechanic, and that portion of Mechanic immediately adjoining, was a most disreputable locality, being a congregation of saloons and low houses. Disturbances and riots were of almost nightly occurrence. On the night of the 13th of August a fight occurred there between some soldiers, in which William Frazier, a private in Company K, First Virginia Cavalry, was cut to pieces with knives and almost instantly killed, by James Quick in company with Jacob Krissinger, of the Second Maryland, P. H. B. Quick was afterwards convicted of manslaughter, and Krissinger was acquitted.

Amongst the soldiers located here was a part of a regiment known as the Ringgold Cavalry. One of their number being confined in jail, on some charge, a party of them went to the jail on the night of the 19th of September, and released him by force.

November 4.—Hon. Francis Thomas was re-elected to Congress; State Senator, Dr. C. H. Ohr; Delegates, A. C. Greene, Hopewell Hebb, Henry Brown, and William Shaw; Clerk of the Court, Horace Resley; Register of Wills, George W. Hoover; Sheriff, B. T. Garlitz; State's Attorney, George A. Thruston; Judges of Orphans' Court, J. B. H. Campbell, A. M. L. Bush and Douglas Percy; County Commissioners, John Bell, Charles Ridgeley, J. L. Townshend, John H. Stallings, and Elijah Friend.

November 18.—General Kelly returned to Cumberland, and established his headquarters in the Barnum House.

In March, 1864, General Franz Sigel was as-

signed to the command of the Department of West Virginia, and made his headquarters in Cumberland, at the Revere House. In the latter part of March he ordered the erection of earth-works on McKaig's Hill, and a fort on the hill near Williams Road. These were constructed under the supervision of his engineers, and are still in existence, though much dilapidated.

The question of emancipating the slaves in Maryland was one which was warmly discussed in 1863–64, and the Legislature ordered a vote to be taken in April as to whether a State Convention should be held for the purpose of amending the Constitution. The Convention was ordered by a large majority of the voters, there being 61 delegates elected in favor of unconditional emancipation, and 34 opposed to emancipation. The emancipation candidates in Allegany were A. C. Greene, Hopewell Hebb, Jacob Wickard, G. A. Thruston and J. Robinette. The opposition candidates were William Browning, J. W. Robinette, Henry Hanekamp, J. B. Widener and Israel Thompson. The emancipation candidates were elected by 1,170 majority, the vote in favor of holding a Convention being 2,307 for, to 1,135 against.

April 13.—A Sergeant of the First New York Cavalry shot and killed Charles Clause, of Company C, Second Maryland P. H. B., the ball passing through his heart. The tragedy occurred on Baltimore street.

May 9.—Mayor, Dr. Charles H. Ohr; Councilmen J. B. H Campbell, William Armbruster, John Kolb,

George Martin Rizer, Josiah Engler and Henry B. Bruce.

General Sigel took his departure, for active service in the field, and General B. F. Kelly was again assigned to the command of the Department.

July 1.—The Cumberland Bank of Allegany was converted into the First National Bank of Cumberland, and continued business with the same officers as heretofore, President, Joseph Shriver; Cashier, Edwin T. Shriver.

At this time about one hundred men were drafted for three years' service to make up the county's quota under the last call, and 170 were drafted for the one hundred days' service.

July 7.—Francis Gillespie, of Co. B, Fifteenth Regiment New York Cavalry, while on the cars, en route from Parkersburg to Cumberland, deliberately murdered Lieutenant William Shearer. Gillespie was brought here under arrest. On the Saturday following he was tried before a Court Martial, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged on Monday, on which day he was taken to the gallows, near Rose Hill Cemetery, at 5 o'clock P. M., and executed. He ascended the scaffold with a firm step, and at the last moment said: "I forgive everybody from the bottom of my heart, and I pray God to forgive me. May the stars and stripes never be trampled on." Gillespie was but 24 years of age, and left a young wife, in Syracuse, New York.

On the 31st of July, Cumberland was again panic-stricken. A soldier brought intelligence of the

passage of the river, at Hancock, by a strong force of Confederates, whose destination was Cumberland. It was rumored that a smaller force was also approaching from the direction of Bedford. The wildest excitement prevailed throughout the city, and a public meeting was held Sunday night, for the purpose of organizing a militia force to assist the soldiers under command of General Kelly. The meeting was addressed by Mayor Ohr, who urged the immediate formation of companies of citizens, for the defense of the town. Three companies were formed, consisting of about two hundred men, which limited force was placed under command of General C. M. Thruston. On Monday morning it was ascertained that the Confederates were still advancing, and in the afternoon scouts reported them in the vicinity of Folck's Mill, some three miles from town. The excitement now reached fever heat; the merchants loaded their goods and sent them off to places of safety; the railroad companies moved their trains off to the West, and men were rushing about the streets arming themselves with muskets, rifles and shot guns, while thousands climbed to the hill-tops, for the purpose of obtaining a view of the expected conflict. Meantime, General Kelly had taken a regiment of infantry and a section of artillery out the Baltimore pike, and stationed them in sight of the enemy, near Folck's Mill. A little after three o'clock he sent a shell into the Confederate ranks, and they responded in like manner. The infantry engaged in desultory firing with the enemy's sharpshooters, but the engagement did not become general.

The artillery duel was kept up until dark. The enemy then moved off towards the South, and made their way to the Potomac at Greenspring Run.

General Thruston had been posted with his command on Williams Road, on the right flank of General Kelly, which position he maintained until the departure of the Confederates. At Green Spring an iron-clad locomotive and cars, with a small piece of artillery, fell into the hands of the enemy, as also some eighty men in the block-house. The attacking force consisted of probably 2,000 mounted men and a battery of artillery, under Generals Ransom and McCausland. On Tuesday they sent in a demand for the surrender of the city. General Kelly declined to accede to this, and immediately posted his men to give battle. The demand, however, proved only to be a ruse adopted to prevent any movement on the part of the Union troops which might interfere with the recrossing of the river by the Confederates.

The citizens' organization which went out to meet the enemy on this occasion, in defense of the town, was composed as follows:

Commander—Gen. C. M. Thruston.

Quartermaster—William Wickard. Commissary Sergeant—Josiah Witt.

Company A—Captain, Samuel Luman; First Lieutenant, Samuel J. Edwards; Second Lieutenant, James J. Watkins; Orderly Sergeant, E. A. Lingo.

Privates—J. M. Kearner, P. W. Hoblitzell, George W. Hoblitzell, John W. Hummelshime, William Wolf, Robert W. McMichael, William Reid, Morris Sibley, John Heck, John Ohr, Charles Shaw, Daniel Webster, Winfield Jordan, Walter Beall, William Reid, of Geo., William Brengle, W. W. Beall, Jacob Suter, Wm. Anderson, Thomas Reid, Summerfield Speelman, S. Valentine (color bearer), Wm. Shepherd, Chauncey McCulloh, Lona Ward, John T. Mahaney, Charles Kizer (drummer), Alonzo Smenner, Thomas Hays, Thomas Wickard, James Reid, James Wingard, John Madore, Amor Keller, John Laney, Frank Finnegan, Charles B. Madore, Wm. Trieber.

Company B—Captain, J. J. Craigen; First Lieutenant, Joshua Steiner; Second Lieutenant, G. F. Shryer. First Sergeant, Henry Shriver; Second Sergeant, Robert Shriver; Third Sergeant, Charles A. Seay; First Corporal, George T. Knorr; Second Corporal, C. B. Smith; Third Corporal, S. H. Fundenberg.

Privates—A. M. Adams, Samuel Anderson, L. W. Brant, Thomas D. Davis, J. H. Doke, Geo. F. Gephart, O. C. Gephart, George M. Gloss, William Hext, Geo. A. Hoffman, E. M. Johnson, Thomas Johnson, John Morris, M. Y. Rabold, Oliver Rice, John Schilling, Thomas Shuck, Josiah Shuck, Augustus Smith, Amos Stallings, J. Speelman, W. H. Wilkins, John P. Wolf, J. H. Young.

Company C—Captain, Pat. Morrisey; First Lieutenant, H. M. Carleton; Second Lieutenant, John Winterstine; Orderly Sergeant, John Wefer.

Privates—Henry Bersee, John Taffel, John Smith, John Reis, John Hart, John Sheiler, Frederick Minke, John Baker, George Zink, John Himmler, John Keogel, John Rhitter, Kuhnrod Hartman, John Willer, Thomas Leow, George Morgan, James Shaning, Joseph Schilling, Henry Willison, George Shuck, Jr., Benjamin Bakley, John Baker, Kuhnrod Waltz, William Smith.

August 18.—A party of burglars undertook to blow open a fire-proof safe in M. M. Kearney's grocery store, corner of Baltimore and Centre streets, but having used too much powder, they blew up the building, and aroused the entire neighborhood. The damage was so great as to require the rebuilding of the house.

September 3.—General Duffie's brigade, of General Averill's division, arrived here and went into camp. The Second Maryland Regiment P. H. B., returned to Cumberland, their term of service, three years, having expired, and were mustered out. A veteran battalion was then formed, four companies re-enlisting.*

September 25.—Taylor & Co.'s iron foundry, on George street, was destroyed by fire, together with the machine shop, the railroad warehouse, blacksmith shop, and six dwelling houses, involving a loss of more than $30,000.

*See page 403.

A soldier named Averill, belonging to the Twenty-First New York Cavalry, was shot and killed by a guard on Mechanic street, near Bedford.

September 30.—Joseph Prevost, a soldier, who had been convicted of the murder of Christian Miller, was hanged by the military authorities. He declared his innocence up to the last moment. When the trap fell with Prevost, the rope broke, and the unfortunate man was precipitated to the ground. He was taken on to the scaffold again, and after a new rope had been procured, was launched into eternity.

In October, 416 men were drafted, in Allegany County, for the United States service. Cumberland having supplied her quota was not included in the draft. These men, however, were not required to report for duty.

November 8.—The contest for Congressman resulted in the election of Hon. Francis Thomas over A. K. Syester, by a vote of 11,196 against 7,985. The vote in Allegany was: Thomas 2,487; Syester, 1,933.

State Senator, C. H. Ohr; Delegates, Samuel P. Smith, Henry Brown, S. W. Wardwell, M. Sherry and M. G. Dean. Judge of the Circuit Court, James Smith.

The call made by the President for 300,000 men, in December, 1864, induced the County Commissioners of Allegany, in February, 1865, to offer a bounty of $200 to every man who should enlist in the United States army, from the county. The State also gave a bounty of $300. The sum proposed to be raised by the County was $54,200, for which it

issued and sold its bonds, the work being performed by a board consisting of Hopewell Hebb, Nelson C. Read and John H. Young.

One of the most startling events in the history of the war occurred here on the night of the 21st. or early morning of the 22d, of February, when a small body of Confederates entered Cumberland and took two Major-Generals from their beds, while not less than 6,000 or 8,000 troops were encamped in the city.

This daring invasion was made by McNeill's Rangers, and was participated in by a number of Cumberlanders, who were perfectly familiar with every foot of ground about the place. One of the leading spirits in the enterprise was John B. Fay, who performed the duty of a scout. He, with C. Ritchie Hallar, a young Missourian, crossed the Potomac near Brady's Mills, and from some acquaintances obtained throrough information as to the number of troops in Cumberland, the location of the various headquarters, pickets, &c. With this fund of knowledge they returned, and reported the facts to Lieutenant McNeill. Some sixty-five men, a number of them belonging to various companies of General Rosser's command, under McNeill and Fay, at once started for Cumberland. They again crossed the river near Brady's Mill, and almost within hearing of a cavalry picket. A portion of the command went to the house of S. D. Brady, amongst them Lieutenants McNeill and Fay, J. L. Vandiver, Joseph Kuykendall, John Cunningham, James Daily, Charles Nicholls and Isaac Parsons, where a consultation was

held. McNeill proposed to capture the picket and return, as he was afraid it was too late to do more before daylight. Fay and a majority of others opposed this, and without delay the command was ordered forward. When the cavalry pickets were reached, the raiders were challenged, but by a quick dash they captured the pickets before a gun could be fired. The countersign, "Bull's Gap," was extorted, and with this the Confederates had no difficulty in securing the picket post which was stationed at the junction of the river road and the old pike, just below Steele's. Ten men were then detailed to secure General Kelly, and put him in charge of Sergeant Joseph Kuykendall; and ten others to take General Crook, and turn him over to Sergeant Joseph L. Vandiver. Sprigg S. Lynn and Charles Nichols were in the first squad. Lieutenant Fay's duty was to take a number of men, and destroy the telegraph lines. The party then rode rapidly along the road to Green street, down Green street and then leisurely across the bridge, and along Baltimore street to the Barnum House, bandying words occasionally with the guards on the street. Halting in front of Barnum's, the headquarters guard was taken in custody, and compelled to point out the rooms of General Kelly and Adjutant Thayer Melvin, both of whom were aroused from their sleep, and requested to dress as speedily as possible. The astonished General and his aid quickly comprehended the situation, and submitted. Meantime, a similar scene was being enacted at the Revere House, where General Crook was sleeping in fancied security. Lieutenant Fay

had also done his work, completely destroying the office of the military telegraph. Eight of General Kelly's best horses, amongst them his favorite, "Phillippi," were captured, and then the Confederates rode off with their prisoners, taking the tow-path, and crossing at Wiley's Ford. Shortly after their departure the alarm was given, and a company of mounted men went in pursuit. The fugitives were overtaken near Romney, and a skirmish followed, but the prisoners were beyond recapture.

Generals Hayes, Lightburn and Duval were in camp in the city at the time, but the Confederates having carried out their plans to the very letter, did not stop to hazard a further harvest of Generals. This event caused much excitement throughout the country, and was commented upon largely in every direction. The captured officers were sent to Richmond, and shortly afterwards exchanged.

Upon the surrender of General Lee, in April, it became apparent that the war was virtually ended. The Union men were proud and happy, while the friends of the Confederacy were correspondingly depressed. None of the bitterness between the differing elements, however, seemed to be obliterated. The bloody contest was just being terminated, and time alone could soften the memory of all the acts and words that had disrupted the political and social fabrics of the nation. When the overthrow of the Southern armies became assured, meetings were held in all parts of the county, at which resolutions were passed declaring that those who had left to take up arms against the government should not return to reside

again at their old homes. Gradually, however, this spirit became modified, and most of those who had gone South returned. For several years there was little or no intercourse between them and the men who had remained true to the Union, and not unfrequently violent discussions and personal collisions occurred. The lapse of time, however, wore away the sharp edges of hate, until the soldiers of both sides became friends again, and neighbors renewed their friendly relations.

At the city election, May 8th, the following officers were elected: Mayor, George Harrison; Councilmen, Dr. J. J. Bruce, C. B. Smith, H. Startzman, George Long, John Young and John R. Cruzen.

Early in the summer of 1865, Cumberland was designated as one of the posts at which troops should be mustered out of the United States service, in the Middle Department. Consequently a number of soldiers and long wagon trains arrived almost daily during the month of June. A camp was established by the Fifth United States Cavalry in a grove on the National Road, three miles west of town. This camp was laid out with great regularity, and the grounds handsomely ornamented with arches, bridges, &c., and lighted at night by means of large lamps. Almost as rapidly as they arrived the troops were mustered out, paid off and sent to their homes.

July 1.—The "Civilian and Telegraph" was purchased by Will H. Lowdermilk, who became thereafter sole editor.

August 14.—Hon. James Smith, Judge of the Circuit Court, fell dead from his horse, while riding

along the old pike, in the vicinity of Mr. Steele's house. His death was the result of disease of the heart.

At the election in November, Daniel Duncan was elected Sheriff, James Chisholm, Surveyor; Commissioners, Robert McCulloh, Ashford Trail, R. S. Dayton, D. H. Friend and S. J. Beachy.

Hon. George A. Pearre received 2,082 votes for Judge of the Circuit Court, and had no opposition.

Before the close of the year 1865, the last of the troops departed from Cumberland, and in the pursuit of peaceful avocations, a spirit of improvement soon manifested itself. The merchants began to enlarge, remodel and beautify their places of business, while numerous elegant private residences were erected. On Baltimore street, within five years following the declaration of peace, many old landmarks were destroyed, and the elegant buildings of Messrs. S. T. Little, F. Minke, M. M. Kearney, Hopewell Hebb, the fine block known as "Merchants' Row," embracing the stores of C. C. Shriver & Co., John F. Johnson, C. F. Hetzel, and others, were erected. These were followed by J. B. H. Campbell's, A. M. L. Bush's, the Second National Bank, S. J. Edwards', T. W. Shryer's, the Reynolds Block, &c. Baltimore street becoming crowded, Centre street was invaded, and the elegant furniture rooms of K. H. Butler were built, after which a new building for the Post Office followed, and blocks of business houses by M. J. Smenner & Son, O. C. Gephart, and John E. Buck. The whole space from Baltimore street to Bedford street was soon occupied, and this became a busy part of the town. The formation of building asso-

ciations proved a great incentive to poor men to secure homes for themselves.

In 1867 the city authorities gave to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company 40 acres of land in South Cumberland, upon which to erect rolling mills, for which land $28,000 of bonds were issued. The construction of these mills resulted in the employment of nearly 800 men, in consequence of which there was a rapid increase of population, and a great demand for houses. Real estate advanced in price to figures never before thought of in the town, and hundreds of new dwellings were erected. Maryland avenue and half a dozen other new streets east of the railroad were rapidly built up, and Cumberland enjoyed a brief season of great prosperity. The railroad company erected and opened the Queen City Hotel, a magnificent establishment, which cost more than $300,000. The old depot at the Baltimore street crossing was torn down, and the station removed to the new hotel.

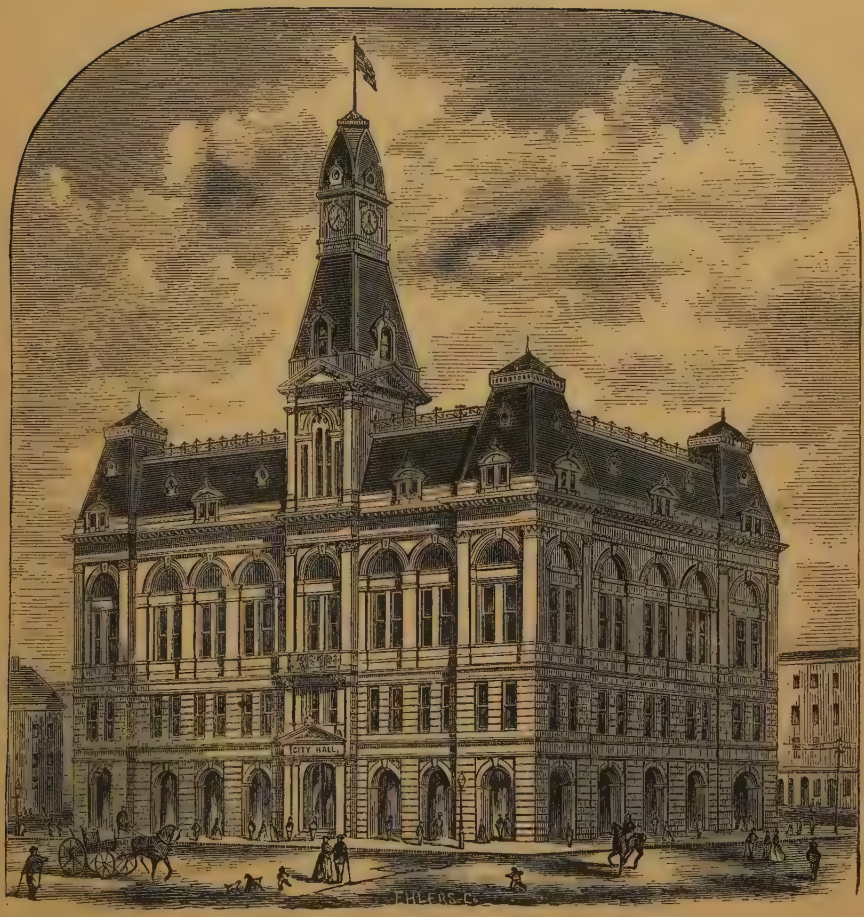
The city authorities caught the infection, and inaugurated several much needed improvements. The necessity which had long existed for a satisfactory system of water works was now fully recognized, and in 1870 a committee, consisting of Mayor Lowe, W. A. Piatt, F. M. Offutt, and George H. Myers, of the City Council; James M. Schley and Asa Willison, of the Water Board; T. L. Patterson, engineer; Dr. S. P. Smith, W. E. Weber and Will H. Lowdermilk, was sent by the city to Dayton, Ohio, for the purpose of examining into the merits of the Holly system of water supply and fire protection, in use at

that place. The committee reported unanimously in favor of that character of water works, and the city at once entered into a contract with the Messrs. Holly for the construction of the necessary machinery, and issued $100,000 of bonds to meet the expenses. In 1871 the works were completed, and they are still in successful operation. A year later a bridge was built over the Potomac river to connect the city with West Virginia, and shortly afterwards two bridges were built over Will's Creek. In 1874 the erection of a new City Hall was commenced, and it was completed in 1876.

The building is of brick, having a massive, lofty and striking exterior. Its length on Centre street is 126 feet; on Liberty street 115 feet; depth on Frederick street 104 feet; on Bedford street 80 feet; height to square of building 62 feet; to cresting 78 feet; to top of tower 140 feet.

The ground floor is occupied as a market, having a superficial area of more than 10,000 feet.

Above the market the building is divided into two distinct parts by a corridor thirteen feet in width, which also accommodates the stairways. On the north side of the corridor are the Council Chamber, Mayor's office, Clerk's office, and committee room. These occupy the second floor. The rooms are handsomely frescoed, and the Council Chamber, which is 50 by 38 feet, in size, is furnished with desks of black walnut. On the third floor are three rooms, used by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; while the upper floor supplies a full suit of elegant rooms for the Masonic fraternity, the lodge room



CITY HALL AND ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

being 60 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 18 feet high.

The south side of this edifice, above the market, is devoted entirely to the purposes of amusement, and is known as the "Academy of Music." It is elegant in all its appointments, and is one of the most beautiful interiors to be found in any place of amusement in the country. The ceiling is a work of art, upon which was expended the skill of the best painters in the employ of Emmart & Quartley, of Baltimore. The lower floor of the Academy is divided into the "Orchestra," and "Orchestra Circle," and is supplied with nearly 500 patent folding chairs. The next floor is the "Dress Circle," and above this the "Balcony." The balconies are supported by handsome iron columns, and the fronts are of iron open ornamental work, in soft colors, picked with gold, and a vermilion background. The "Sunlight" reflector in the centre of the ceiling illumines the house, but is supplemented by handsome brackets on the walls.

The dimensions of this room are: from the door to the curtain 66 feet; width 62 feet; to the ceiling 43 feet; stage 31 feet deep and 30 feet wide between the boxes, the entire width being 62 feet; the proscenium is 27 feet in height to the crown of the arch; there are four private boxes, two on either side. The drop curtain is a handsome painting, representing the "Decline of Carthage." On the apron border is a faithful portrait of Shakespeare, with suitable surroundings.

Dressing rooms, with water, heat and all conveniences occupy a portion of the space under the

stage, and a door leads directly from the stage to a comfortable room for the "stars."

The entire house is heated by steam, the arrangements being such as to guarantee a comfortable temperature in the most extreme weather.

The Building Committee, under whose care this structure was erected and completed, were, H. W. Hoffman, chairman; J. B. H. Campbell, Jesse Korns, Josiah H. Gordon and F. Haley. The architect was Frank E. Davis, of Baltimore, and the contractor, J. B. Walton.

The Academy was opened Tuesday night, March 7, 1876, under the auspices of John T. Ford, when his company presented "The Big Bonanza," and a beautiful address was delivered by Frederick B. Warde.

The County Commissioners being impressed with the necessity of furnishing increased accommodations for the Courts and their various officers, in 1872, caused the old Court House to be entirely remodeled and enlarged, at a cost of about $50,000, and thereby secured a handsome, commodious and complete structure, in every way suitable for the purposes to which it is dedicated. They also built a new jail, in the rear of the Court House, the old one, adjoining the Academy, being afterwards demolished.

The depressing effects of the financial crisis which began in 1873, were not felt until a year or two later, in Cumberland, but then every branch of business was blighted, and much suffering followed. The closing of the rolling mills was particularly disastrous. Real estate depreciated in value to an alarming

extent, and hundreds of houses were unoccupied; bankrupts became numerous, and dozens of persons who had almost secured homes finally lost them. In common with all parts of the country, Cumberland was a sufferer.

In May, 1869, the "Transcript," a daily newspaper, was established, by Will H. Lowdermilk, and was published for three months, when it was abandoned, because of the ill health of the editor.

In April, 1871, the "Daily News" was established, by Charles, Fanagin & Co. It was afterwards sold to George Charles and Henry J. Johnson; and eventually they dissolved partnership, the paper going into the sole possession of Henry J. Johnson.

In the same year the "Daily Times" was established, Lloyd L. Clary being the editor. After his death, it was continued by T. F. McCardell and John Broyderick, and was finally discontinued in 1876.

The following is a list of the county and city officials from 1866 to 1876:

May 14, 1866.—Mayor, John Humbird; Councilmen, F. Mertens, Asa Willison, Francis Haley, Andrew Gonder, George Long and George W. Hoover.

November 6.—State Senator, Dr. C. H. Ohr; Delegates to Legislature, Charles Gilpin, William R. McCulley, S. M. Haller, D. C. Bruce and George W. McCulloh. For Comptroller, Robert Bruce received 2,410 votes, and W. J. Leonard 2,292. For Congress, Francis Thomas received 2,376 votes, and William P. Maulsby 2,308.

The State Senate unseated Dr. Ohr, and gave

his seat to Alfred Spates. The House unseated Charles Gilpin, and gave his seat to William Devecmon.

May 13, 1867.—Mayor, John Humbird; Councilmen, A. J. Clark, Asa Willison, Henry Gerdeman, Andrew Gonder, Wm. O. Sprigg, and George W. Hoover.

November 5.—Chief Judge, Richard Alvey; Associate Judges, Thomas Perry, Wm. Motter; State Senator, Alfred Spates; Delegates, G. W. McCulloh, Anthony Kean, Wm. Devecmon, Noah Trimble, E. G. Hall. Clerk of Court, Horace Resley; Sheriff, Hanson Willison; State's Attorney, Charles B. Thruston; Register of Wills, Elijah Fuller; Judges of Orphans' Court, John Coulehan, Patrick Hamill and John M. Buchanan. County Commissioners, Wm. Browning, John Farrell, Wm. Barnard, H. Shircliff, and Daniel Frazee. Surveyor, W. M. Owens.

May 11, 1868.—Mayor, John Humbird; Councilmen, Frederick Mertens, Jas. H. Percy, A. J. Clark, F. M. Offutt, A. Willison, F. M. Gramlich.

At the election in November, the vote in Allegany was, for President, Grant 2,428, Seymour 2,721. For Congress, Patrick Hamill 2,702, Daniel Weisel 2,421. Hamill was elected to Congress by a majority of 586.

May 13, 1869.—Mayor, Lloyd Lowe; Councilmen, J. B. Walton, John Bauer, J. J. McHenry, W. W. McKaig, Jr., J. J. Bruce, John Weible.

State Senator, Alfred Spates; Delegates to the Legislature, John M. Standish, Geo. Myers, Geo. Percy, Anthony Kean, James Wilson.

County Commissioners, Israel Thompson, William Browning, Michael Naughton, William McCullough, Adam Garinger. Sheriff, George Layman. Surveyor, William Armstrong.

May 15, 1870.—Mayor, Lloyd Lowe; Councilmen, James B. Walton, Frederick Mertens, F. M. Offutt, Wm. Piatt, F. M. Gramlich, George H. Myers.

The Congressional election in November resulted in the success of John Ritchie of Frederick county, Democrat, over John E. Smith, of Carroll county, Republican, by a majority of 1,818. The vote stood Allegany county, Ritchie 2,843; Smith 1,980; Washington county, Ritchie 3,756, Smith 3,284; Frederick county, Ritchie 4,739, Smith 4,664; Carroll county, Ritchie 2,966, Smith 2,558.

May 8, 1871.—Mayor, Wm. Piatt; Councilmen, John B. Widener, H. Bloomenour, James H. Percy, A. J. Walton, S. P. Harbaugh, and Henry Gerdeman.

November 7.—George A. Pearre was elected Associate Judge of the Circuit Court, by a majority of 2,515. Delegates to the Legislature, Dr. G. E. Porter, John Coles, Charles Young and Jasper Robinette. Sheriff, R. L. Gross. State's Attorney, William J. Read. Judges of the Orphans' Court, William R. McCulley, John Coulehan, Upton D. Long. County Commissioners, A. C. Greene, Ashford Trail, William R. Beall, S. L. Townshend, George Reuschlein. Surveyor, T. L. Patterson.

May 13, 1872.—Mayor, John B. Widener; Councilmen, W. A. Withers, Alexander McFerran, Francis Haley, Henry Shuck, Jesse Korns and C. F. Hetzel.

November 5.—The election for Congressman in

the Sixth District resulted in the choice of Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., Republican, of Allegany county, over John Ritchie, Democrat, of Frederick county, by a majority of 1,715. The vote stood, Allegany, Lowndes, 3,611; Ritchie, 2,646. Washington, Lowndes, 3,635; Ritchie, 3,385. Frederick, Lowndes, 4,892, Ritchie, 4,099. Montgomery, Lowndes, 1,920; Ritchie, 2,213.

In January, 1872, a number of persons living in the western portion of Allegany county presented to the Legislature a petition, praying for a division of the county, and the formation of a new county, which should comprise all of Allegany lying west of a line extending from the middle of Savage river, where it empties into the Potomac river, north twenty-six miles to a point on the top of Savage Mountain, where said mountain is crossed by Mason and Dixon's line. The Legislature passed an act authorizing the voters living within the limits of the proposed new county to vote upon the question of the division, as also upon the location of the county seat. At the regular election in November the ballot was taken. Oakland, Grantsville and McHenry's Glades were the competitors for the county seat. The vote in favor of the new county was 1,297; against it, 405. For the county seat Oakland received 653 votes, Grantsville, 590, and McHenry's Glades, 456. In the following year, the new county of Garrett (so named in honor of John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company) was formed, and the county seat was located at Oakland.

May 12, 1873.—Mayor, W. A. Withers; Councilmen, F. Haley, George Flurshutz, Henry Korns, Joseph H. Ways, Alexander McFerran, and George Rossworm.

November 4.—State Senator, Thomas G. McCulloh; Delegates, C. B. Wack, William Brace, John Weir and James Park. Clerk of Court, Theodore Luman. Register of Wills, C. C. Shriver.* Sheriff, James C. Lynn. County Commissioners, A. C. Greene, Ashford Trail, B. L. Turner, William R. Beall and George Reuschlein. Surveyor, Daniel Chisholm.

A new charter was adopted for the city, in January, by the Legislature, whereby the city was divided into six wards, and each ward authorized to elect two members of the City Council, one to be elected each alternate year. At the election held on the 18th of May, 1874, the officers chosen were as follows, a full board of Councilmen being elected, one from each ward to retire from office at the expiration of one year; the others to serve two years from date of election:

Mayor, Wm. R. McCulley; Councilmen—First Ward, Wm. O. Sprigg, George Rossworm; Second Ward, M. Y. Rabold, John Weibel; Third Ward, A. M. L. Bush, Archer Scott; Fourth Ward, Jacob Shuck, James T. Hill; Fifth Ward, Wm. M. Price, Joseph H. Ways; Sixth Ward, H. D. Black, Francis Haley.

On the 4th of December Mayor McCulley died, much regretted by the entire populace of the city,

*Mr. Shriver died October 12, 1875, and John Rhind was elected to fill the vacancy.

and John Humbird was elected to fill the vacancy.

May 17, 1875.—Councilmen—First Ward, John B. Fay; Second Ward, M. Y. Rabold; Third Ward, John Martz; Fourth Ward, James T. Hill; Fifth Ward, Joseph H. Ways; Sixth Ward, Peter Kelly.

November 2.—Delegates to the Legislature, Wm. O. Sprigg, George M. Rawlings, H. R. Atkinson, John R. Brooke. County Commissioners, A. C. Greene, William R. Beall, George Reuschlein, A. B. Shaw, Ashford Trail. Judges of Orphans' Court, John Coulehan, Robert Bruce, C. Slack. Register of Wills, John Rhind.* Sheriff, John G. Bauer. State's Attorney, A. Hunter Boyd. Surveyor, John Schaidt.

May 16, 1876.—Mayor, W. A. Withers; Councilmen: First Ward, A. Spier; Second Ward, John Weibel; Third Ward, F. Foghtman, J. G. Greenfield;† Fourth Ward, Jacob Shuck, George W. Cromwell;‡ Fifth Ward, E. M. Bynon; Sixth Ward, George W. Morgan.

November 7.—The candidates for Congress were William Walsh, of Cumberland, Democrat, and Louis E. McComas, of Hagerstown, Republican. The vote was as follows: Garrett county, Walsh 950, McComas 1,020; Allegany, Walsh 3,110, McComas 3,304; Washington, Walsh 3,893, McComas 3,986; Frederick, Walsh 4,921, McComas 5,305; Montgomery, Walsh 2,853; McComas 2,098—Walsh's total vote 15,727, McComas 15,713.

The following is a list of the Postmasters, at Cumberland, with date of appointment in each case, since

*Elected to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of C. C. Shriver.
†To serve unexpired term of George Martz, resigned.
‡To serve unexpired term of J. T. Hill, resigned.

COURT HOUSE.

LOWDERMILK'S HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND

ALLEGANY COUNTY ACADEMY.

the establishment of the Post-office, January 1st, 1795:

Charles P. Broadbag.....January 1, 1795.
Beene S. Pigman.....July 1, 1802.
Samuel Smith.....January 17, 1807.
Edward Wiatt.....December 21, 1819.
Samuel Magill.....January 18, 1820.
James Whitehead.....October 19, 1824.
James P. Carleton.....December 11, 1827.
Daniel Wineow.....February 16, 1841.
William Lynn.....March 5, 1842.
William Lynn, (office became Presidential).....March 8, 1844.
Jacob Fechtig.....February 24, 1846.
Jas. C. Magraw.....May 9, 1849.
Wm. A. Taylor.....June 1, 1853.
Samuel H. Taylor.....August 31, 1858.
Geo. A. Hoffman.....March 27, 1861.
John H. Young.....April 11, 1865.
Will H. Lowdermilk.....May 13, 1869.
H. J. Johnson.....March 1, 1878.

The following is a list of Attorneys at Law admitted to practice at the Allegany County Bar:

Names.	Date of Admission.	Names.	Date of Admission.
D. Weisel,		Samuel G. Bartley,	
John McNeill, Jr.,		V. M. Randall,	
Daniel Clarke, Jr.,		John Davis, Jr.,	
John T. McBurbridge,		Edward McDonald, Jr.,	
M. Brown,		William W. McKaig,	
John Taylor,		William Thistle,	
George Magruder,	Dec. 1791	William Matthews, Jr.,	
E. Gaither,		James Wm. McCulloh,	Oct. 1834
S. Hughes, Jr.,		Edward Shriver,	" "
John Johnson,	Dec. 1791	Hanson B. Pigman,	April 1836
John Miller,		Elisha C. Wells,	
Roger Perry,		R. Wilson, Jr.,	April 1847
Lenox Martin,	Dec. 1791	H. B. Tomlinson.	
William Clagett,	" "	A. W. McDonald,	
Joseph Wegley,		Benjamin P. Smith,	April 1839
R. Semmes,		George A. Pearre,	" "
Samuel Price,		Jervis Spencer,	" "
William Sprigg,		William Pitts,	Oct. "
Jacob Nagle,		William Motter,	" "
William G. Brown		George Schley,	
C. L. Sample,		Charles H. J. Pigman,	
T. Murdoch,		George R. C. Price,	April 1840
Patrick Magruder,		William Perry,	Oct. "
Silas Paul,		Worthington Ross,	April 1841
Thomas Thistle,		Thomson Mason,	" "
George Price,		William P. Webster,	Oct. "
Rezin Davidge,		George A. Thruston,	" "
Beene S. Pigman,		John F. Dilley,	April 1842
John Hanson Thomas,	April 1802	W. Murray Hollyday,	Oct. "
S. Selby,	Dec. 1791	Minor Gibson,	" "

Names.	Date of Admission.
Tal P. Shaffner,	April 1843
Edward Warner,	" "
Upton Laurence,	
H. H. Gaither,	
John Lyon, of Bedford,	
John J. Stull,	
R. C. Hollyday,	April 1834
William Lawrence,	
Robert C. Stone,	Oct. 1803
Robert J. Brent,	
Otho Shrader,	
James Shair,	April 1805
P. Worthington,	
Josiah Espy,	
Beal Howard,	Oct. 1801
Richard Brooks,	
Cheston Ringgold,	
D. Raymond,	
Phil B. Street,	
James Dixon Roman,	
Thomas B. Pottenger,	
Upton S. Reid,	
George B. Balch,	
H. M. Brackenridge,	
James Carson,	
George G. Ross,	
John M. Fordick,	
Dan Hughes, Jr.,	
Robert Swann,	
James M. Riddle,	
M. Wallace,	
Moses Tabb,	
William Magruder,	
Brice W. Howard,	Oct. 1816
T. I. McKaig,	
James P. Carleton, Jr.,	
J. D. Yore,	Oct. 1817
James M. Russell,	April 1817
John A. J. Kilgour,	
Joseph B. Fayes,	
J. M. Palmer,	
Samuel M. Semmes,	
William Price,	Oct. 1816
Arthur Shaaff,	" "
John Tod,	
David G. Yost,	April 1818
Zadok Magruder,	
J. E. Barclay,	
William J. Ross,	
D. Forward,	
Thomas Perry	
C. Forward,	
Loxley H. Thistle,	
J. McMahon,	
George Swearingen	
Cuth. Powell, Jr.,	
James Smith,	
W. J. Naylor,	
William Matthews,	
W. V. Buskirk,	

Names.	Date of Admission.
Frederick A. Schley,	
William Schley,	April 1835
J. Dixon,	Oct. 1827
John C. Graff,	
John M. Brewer,	
M. Topham Evans,	April 1843
Charles C. McCulloh,	" "
E. C. Guest,	
J. P. Roman,	1844
James H. Bevans,	Oct. 1844
" H. Gordon,	" "
J. Marshall,	April 1845
N. Carroll Mason,	Oct. 1845
J. H Clay Mudd,	April 1846
W. G. Van Lear,	April 1846
Charles B. Thruston,	April 1847
George H. Hickman,	April 1847
Amelius Steele,	July 1847
L. M. Barclay,	Oct. 1847
Andrew W. Kercheval,	Oct. 1847
Thomas C. Green,	April 1848
Thomas Devecmon,	April 1848
Charles F. Mayer,	May 1848
Andrew Sterett Ridgely,	May 1848
G. B. M. Price,	Nov. 1848
Henry W. Hoffman,	Nov. 1848
Jacob Brown,	April 1849
Alonzo Berry,	Oct. 1850
Aza Beall,	" "
J. M. Schley,	" "
Andrew E. Kennedy,	" "
William Baird,	Oct. 1851
Joseph A. Chaplin,	April 1854
Thomas A. Hopkins,	Oct. 1854
William Kilgore,	Nov. 1856
Joseph Sprigg,	
Hopewell Hebb,	Oct. 1853
George Hebb,	
F. S. Hoblitzell,	
Daniel Blocher,	1852
Henry Price,	April 1852
Michael Umbaugh,	June 1852
John A. Dilte,	Jan. 1853
Joseph A. Wickes,	" 1854
Richard H. Alvey,	" 1855
John McCarty,	April 1855
Theodore Brace,	May 1856
Charles B. Pearre	Feb. 1859
Samuel Smith,	April 1859
Wm. McClay Hall,	Oct 1859
S. W. Downey	April 1863
Jairus W. Robinette,	Oct. 1863
John L. Thomas,	Oct. 1855
William Walsh,	April 1865
Henry Bruce,	" "
William Johns Read,	" "
William Devecmon,	" "
Peter Devecmon,	Jan. 1856
J. Frank Seiss,	" "
Joseph A. Cahill,	" 1860

Names.	Date of Admission.	Names.	Date of Admission.
Richard T. Semmes,	Jan. 1860	J. W. Wolf	Jan. 1871
J. J. McHenry,	" "	Gilmore S. Hamill,	Oct 1871
Thomas I. McKaig, Jr.,	April 1866	A. Hunter Boyd,	Sept. 1871
William M. Price,	" "	William Brace, Jr.,	Oct. 1871
Ferdinand Williams,	Oct. 1866	John M. Read,	Jan. 1872
James L. Vallandigham,	" "	Oscar G. Getzendanner,	April 1872
T. Cook Hughey,	Jan. 1867	B. F. M. Hurley,	Jan. 1873
A. H. Blackiston,	" "	Wm. M. Goldsborough,	April 1873
D. James Blackiston,	" "	J. D. Ludwig.	" "
Maurice A. Healey,	Oct. 1867	Robert H Gordon,	Oct. 1873
R. Chew Jones,	Jan. 1868	Dwight McCleave,	" "
Lloyd Lowndes, Jr.,	" "	Benjamin A. Richmond.	Jan. 1874
Clarendon Tate,	" "	John S. Grove,	" "
William H. Cahill	April 1868	John E. Semmes,	April 1875
Thomas E. Gonder,	June 1868	James A McHenry,	Oct. 1875
James M. Beall,	Oct. 1868	David W. Sloan,	Oct. 1876
Robert W. McMichael,	Nov. 1868	T. F. Candler,	May 1877
S. A. Cox,	Jan. 1869	Johns McCleave,	Oct. 1877
John B. Fay,	Feb. 1869	Will S. Bridendolph,	July 1878
W. H. Resley,	" "	Robert McDonald,	" "
A. B. Gonder,	Oct. 1869	W. J. Ravenscraft,	" "
James Forsyth Harrison,	Jan. 1870	H. C. Brace,	" "
Charles Brown,	April 1870	James E. Ellegood,	Oct. 1878
A. Beall McKaig,	" "	N. E. Fuller,	" "

JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

For more than seventy years the Bench in this Judicial District has been distinguished for its pre-eminent ability, and is to-day, one of the ablest in the country, being composed of their Honors, R. H. Alvey, Chief Judge; George A. Pearre and Wm. Motter, Associate Judges.

Richard Potts was appointed Chief Justice of this District, October 15, 1796; Wm. Craik, Associate, October 20, 1801; Wm. Claggett, January 28, 1802. In 1806, John Buchanan was appointed Chief Judge, upon the death of Judge Potts; and Abraham Shriver succeeded Judge Craik. Judge Claggett then died, and Roger Nelson succeeded him, in May, 1810; and upon his death, in 1815, Thomas Buchanan was appointed. In 1843, Richard H. Marshall succeeded Judge Shriver; and in 1844, Samuel M. Semmes was appointed to succeed Judge John Buchanan, but a succeeding Senate of opposite politics declined to confirm him, and in 1845 Robert N. Martin was appointed. In October, 1847, Judge Thomas Buchanan died, and Daniel Weisel succeeded him.

Under the constitution of 1850 the office of Judge became elective, each county having but one Judge, and Thomas Perry was elected to the Bench in Allegany in 1851, serving until the adoption of the constitution of 1864, when a new election was held, and James Smith was chosen. Judge Smith died suddenly in August, 1865, and George A. Pearre was appointed to fill the vacancy, and elected to the same position in November, of that year. In 1867, the constitution was again changed, and three judges required for each District; in compliance with which Richard H. Alvey was elected Chief Judge; Wm. Motter, and Thomas Perry, Associates. In 1871, Judge Perry died, and Judge Pearre was elected to fill the vacancy.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

From the Cumberland Civilian.

On Thursday, the 10th of October, 1850, the opening of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, for continuous navigation from Cumberland to Alexandria, was commemorated at this place with appropriate ceremonies. After undergoing unparalleled vicissitudes of fortune, this great work has been at length consummated. It cannot, therefore, be inappropriate to record with some degree of detail the incidents of a day that ushers into existence a new era in the history of Western Maryland.

On the day previous, a large number of gentlemen arrived in Cumberland to participate in the approaching ceremonies. Among them we may mention General James M. Coale, President; and Messrs. John Pickell, William Cost Johnson, William A. Bradly, George Schley, S. P. Smith, Directors of the Canal Company; Ex-Governor Sprigg, General Tench Tilghman and J. Vanlear, Esq., state agents; the Hon. William D. Merrick, late U. S. Senator from Maryland; John L. Skinner, Esq., editor of "The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil;" Henry Adison, Esq,. Mayor of Georgetown; together with a number of gentlemen from various parts of Maryland and Virginia.

These gentlemen came by the invitation of the Canal Company, and were properly received and entertained by them.

Along with Colonel John Pickell, and under his direction, came the splendid band of the Independent Blues of Baltimore, who, soon after their arrival, made their appearance in the portico of the U. S. Hotel, and electrified an immense multitude of our citizens with their unsurpassed instrumental performances. The presence of this band was a most happy conception.

Thursday, the day fixed for the celebration, dawned upon the mountains in all the richness of the early autumn, and it was evident shortly after the sun had risen above the hills that the inhabitants of our city were preparing to do honor to the new epoch in their history. About half past eight o'clock a large assemblage had collected in the street before the United States and Barnum's Hotels. In a short time the Eckhart Artillery, Captain Davidson, with a battery of two handsome pieces, arrived, and performed various military evolutions in a manner that would have done credit to a veteran corps.

At nine o'clock the procession was formed, the Eckhart Artillery in front, escorted by the band of the Baltimore Blues, the distinguished visitors, officers of the Canal Company and State agents following in the rear. Behind these were the Mayor and Council of the town of Cumberland, and in their rear an immense number of the citizens of Allegany, escorted by the Mechanics' Band of Cumberland. The procession marched through the streets in the direction of the canal locks, gathering numbers as it advanced to the inspiring strains of music, until, when that point was reached, there was an immense

assemblage of all ages and sexes, congregated to do honor to so proud an event in the history of Allegany county.

When everything had been arranged, five canal boats, laden with the rich products of the mines of Allegany, and destined for Eastern markets, were passed through the locks, amid the salvos of artillery from the Eckhart company, accompanied by the brilliant performances of the bands.

William Price, Esq., then ascended the deck of one of the boats and delivered the following address:

"I have been requested by the Mayor and Council, on behalf of the people of Cumberland, to welcome to their city, the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, the agents of the State, and the distinguished visitors who have honored us on this occasion with their presence. Gentlemen, I bid you all a hearty and a cordial welcome, and congratulate you upon the event we are assembled to celebrate.

Many of us were young when this great work was commenced, and we have lived to see its completion, only because Providence has prolonged our lives until our heads are grey. During this interval of four and twenty years, we have looked with eager anxiety to the progress of the work up the valley of the Potomac. That progress has been slow—often interrupted and full of vicissitudes. At times the spectacle of thousands of busy workmen has animated the line of the work, when, to all human calculation, no cause was likely to intervene to prevent its early completion. But when we have turned to look at the scene again, it was all changed; contractors and laborers had departed and the stillness of desolation reigned in their place. Thousands have been ruined by their connection with the work, and but few in this region have had cause to bless it.

It was natural, perhaps, that things should be precisely as they have been, both with the enterprise itself, and with the individuals whose fortunes have been connected with it. The uncommon magnitude, and the uncommon finish of the work, may be regarded as cause sufficient for all the alterations and disappointments attending its history. The reasonings of men, from their experience upon works of different dimensions and character, might have been expected to lead to disappointment when applied to a work like this.

Go view those magnificent aqueducts, locks and culverts, of hewn stone—those huge embankments, on which you may journey for days down the river; go view the great tunnel passing three fifths of a mile through rocks, and arched with brick, its eastern portal opening upon a thorough-cut almost equal in magnitude to the tunnel itself. Look at the vessels lying in that basin, ready to commence the work of transpor-

tation, and large enough to navigate the Atlantic—look at all these things, and then think how soon the fortunes of individuals embarked in the prosecution of such an enterprise would be swallowed up, leaving upon it but little more impression than the bubbles which now float upon its waters. It will not be deemed out of place, if I here express the hope, that those whose losses have been gains of the company, should not in the hour of its prosperity be forgotten.

It has been greatly decried and greatly misunderstood, but it is a magnificent work, whatever may be said to the contrary. Of its probable revenues, now that it is completed, I see no reason to distrust the opinions heretofore entertained by its friends. And why should it not be as profitable as, from the first, it was expected to be? The same great coal deposits which originally induced its projection, and which have animated the hopes of its friends, during all the trials and vicissitudes of its history still lie in these mountains, waiting an avenue to market. Its quality has in no wise deteriorated, and is known to be such as to give it a preference over every other description of coal on this side of the Atlantic. The capacity of the canal is practically unlimited. All the coal companies have their railroads and other means of shipment upon the canal, completed. With such a staple and such an avenue to market, what is to limit the emoluments of the work? Coal, however, is but one item of its trade. And when we look to the agricultural products of Western Maryland, and of the contiguous portions of Virginia and Pennsylvania; and after all this, add to the account, the ascending trade, consisting of the merchandize for the supply of the territory already indicated, and a share of that destined for the West, it is no exaggeration to say, that the work will in due time pay off its own debt and leave the State in possession of a permanent fund, adequate to all her financial wants.

The people of the State must not be disappointed, if these results should be a little longer in coming around, than they may be willing to anticipate. A full trade cannot grow up in a day. To carry a million tons of coal, and there are single companies here competent to ship that quantity, will require four hundred boats, fifteen hundred men and boys, and eighteen hundred horses. It is evident therefore that some time and a great deal of capital will be required to put the canal in full operation.

The opening of yonder gates to let through the first boat carrying freight from Cumberland to tide water, signalizes a happy epoch in the financial condition of the State. It is the turning point in the history of the canal, and marks the precious moment of time, when this great work ceases forever to be a burden upon the tax-payers of Maryland, and begins to reimburse those who have so long and so patiently borne the charge of its construction. Such an event is cause of congratulation to the people of the whole State.

Without detaining you longer, gentlemen, I again bid you a hearty welcome to our city."

General James M. Coale, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, then arose and made the following reply:

Mr. Mayor, gentlemen of the Council, and citizens of Cumberland:

We thank you for this cordial expression of your welcome, and for the congratulations which you have offered to us on this auspicious occasion.

To the officers of the company, who have long toiled for the completion of the canal to Cumberland, and to the Maryland State agents who have so ably and generously co-operated with and sustained them in their arduous efforts, the event we commemorate is indeed full of deep interest and gratification; but it is also a subject of scarcely less interest, and in its consequences will prove of far more substantial and enduring importance, to you and to your town. If therefore we have congratulations to receive, we likewise have congratulations to return to you.

Gentlemen:—It would not be compatible with the brevity due to an occasion like this, for me to dwell upon the origin, and the grand design and object of this company; nor to trace its interesting antecedents which carry back the history of its work to a period anterior to the formation of the Federal Union, and connects it with the immortal name of the Father of our country—nor need I recapitulate the long succession of misfortunes and disappointments, which, commencing soon after the organization of the company, continued to track its progress, step by step, down to the period in which the measures were adopted, which have this day been crowned with success. But it may be proper for me to mention, and I will barely allude to the fact that when assistance in no other form could be obtained, and as a last alternative, the act of the 10th of March, 1845, was passed by the Legislature of Maryland, waiving the liens of the State to a limited extent and upon certain conditions for the purpose of enabling the company to finish the canal to Cumberland upon a pledge of its unencumbered revenues, few men were so sanguine as to believe that under the then existing circumstances, and in view of the peculiar provisions of the act, it could be made to take effect, or if made to take effect, that it would prove available and sufficient for the purposes intended.

We this day present the gratifying evidence that these forebodings have not been fulfilled. The consummation so long and so devoutly wished for, has been attained—the hope, so often deferred, and yet still so perseveringly clung to, has been realized. *The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, for all the purposes of navigation, is finished to Cumberland!* It is finished, too, upon a mere pledge of its revenues—without the slightest additional expense to the State of Maryland—by a faithful compliance with the provisions of the act of the 10th of March, 1845, with all their conditions, limitations, and restrictions, and in little more than half the time allowed by the amendment of the charter adopted at the preceding session of the Legislature, the act itself being significantly silent on that subject.

In regard to the losses which, from time to time, have been sustained by individuals engaged in the prosecution of the work, we express our sincere regrets; but we must here take leave to say, that whatever may have been the case in former years and in former efforts to bring about the completion, we have the satisfaction to know that in carrying the act of 1845 into execution, and in completing the canal to Cumberland, under and in conformity with its provisions, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company has entered into no contract, which, on its part, has not been fully complied with—incurred no debt which has not been promptly paid according to the terms of agreement—made no engagements which have not been punctually and faithfully fulfilled.

Gentlemen—At the present day the glory of a people consists in their advance in civilization, and one of the highest evidences of that advance, is their great enterprises for developing their resources, and

promoting the pursuits of useful and productive industry. In this respect Maryland now occupies a proud position among her sister states of the Union, and, in proportion to her population, may favorably compare with any nation or people, upon the face of the earth. Among the great works which have been the objects of her munificent patronage, none has attracted her favor so strongly nor been so uniformly sustained as the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. In the first instance, she embarked in this noble enterprise cautiously, and not until she had received what was deemed a sufficient pledge or assurance from the general government, that it should be regarded as a *national work*, and that the *national treasury* would supply a fair proportional part of the amount that would be required to carry it forward and complete it to its ultimate destination. But when once embarked, so far as the completion of the canal was considered necessary for the development of her own resources, Maryland took no step backwards. In 1834, when the subscriptions to the capital stock were exhausted, and the work was only finished for a distance of one hundred and seven miles, and stood suspended for want of means, the general government, and all the other original parties to the undertaking, save Maryland only, declined to afford further assistance, and, seemingly, abandoned the company to its fate. At that time and at such a crisis, this State, "among the faithless faithful only she," firmly fixed her gaze upon its completion to this place, and, in spite of all difficulties and disappointments, steadily pressed forward to the accomplishment of her object. She freely contributed her means so long as her credit would permit, and when it failed and the company was in the darkest midnight of its misfortunes, she did what alone was left her to do—waived her liens on the revenues of the canal, to the extent and for the purpose we have mentioned; and she now has cause to rejoice in the wisdom of the proceeding, for her object is attained.

Gentlemen--In her liberal appropriations to works of internal improvements, the State of Maryland has run up, what in this country, and among a people unused to direct taxation for the support of government, is regarded as a very heavy debt. But what does it amount to? From a statement I have recently seen published, and which I believe to be correct, the whole debt now chargeable on the treasury of Maryland is less than ten millions of dollars. Why, the national debt of France is more than one thousand millions of dollars, and the national debt of England is upwards of four thousand millions of dollars! And what have England and France now got to show for these immense debts? Little more than the bloody pages of history which record their bootless victories and barren conquests. Notwithstanding the vast incidental resources of these two mighty nations, neither the Frenchman nor the Englishman can look forward to the day when the debt of their respective governments will be paid off, and his person and property be relieved from onerous taxation. Each bears his burden with resignation during his own life, and hands down the gloomy heritage to his children. The debt of Maryland was contracted for no such destructive or vainglorious purposes. It resulted from the necessities of her condition to enable her to keep pace with the progress of civilization, and grew out of the utilitarian spirit of the age. Under the silent operation of her present financial and revenue system, the entire amount will be discharged in some twelve or fifteen years. And, as an offset to this debt, what can Maryland now exhibit? Why, several great works of internal improve-

ment, and among them this magnificent canal, which, with its continuous line of nearly 186 miles of deep navigable water, its costly aqueducts, and stupendous tunnel, will stand as a proud and enduring monument of her glory—be a source of constantly increasing prosperity and happiness to her people, and in due season, after allowing some just provision to be made for the meritorious creditors of the company, (which I hope will be done,) pour into her treasury streams of revenue to be divided among the different counties, and city of Baltimore, in conformity with the 64th section of the act of March session, 1841, chapter 23, or be expended by the Legislature in the further promotion of the arts of civilization, in extending and increasing the facilities of trade, and in diffusing the blessings of education throughout every portion of her limits.

The canal commences its operations under flattering auspices. The circumstances which surround and attend the opening of navigation are of the most favorable character. Unlike other works, constructed with a view principally to the coal trade, it is not required to await the slow process of preliminary preparations. It is true that more boats ought to have been built, but this omission can, and we have reason to believe, soon will be repaired.

The coal mines have been opened, the laborers have been gathered, facilities of connection with the canal basin have been constructed, and the coal trade of Allegany is already considerably advanced. Little more is necessary, than for it to turn to its appropriate channel—the canal—and go on increasing. Evidence is afforded that this will be done. The little fleet of boats, freighted with coal, which this morning clustered around the inlet lock like mettled coursers eager for the tap of the drum, and which passed in, so soon as the gates were opened, contain more tons of coal than were carried down by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company during the first year of their operations.

We still, gentlemen, may hold on to the hope, particularly in view of the contemplated improvement of the Ohio, that the general government will sooner or later redeem its early pledges, and furnish the necessary means to carry on the canal, by a continuous line of communication, to the Ohio river, according to the original plan. We may perhaps with greater confidence expect that the State of Virginia, which has recently exhibited a revived interest in the success of this company, and has generously come forward to its assistance, by guaranteeing its bonds to a limited amount, will contribute efficient aid towards the extension of the work, by a mixed improvement, from this point to the mouth of Savage river, with a view to the development of her rich and abundant coal fields, lying on the southern side of the North Branch. And, I have no doubt, but that the State of Maryland, will cause a connection to be formed with the city of Baltimore, either by an extension of the canal through the District of Columbia, or by a lateral canal from some more northern point, in case it shall be hereafter found practicable.

But, gentlemen, whatever may be the future fate of this great undertaking, and whether these plans be carried out or not, its advantages, so far as your immediate and local interests are concerned, are now secured to you. The guarantees are before you. You have them in that solid structure which stretches across from your town to the Virginia shore and arrests and gathers together the current of the Potomac, to become tributary and subservient to your enterprize—in that broad, beautiful sheet of water upon whose deep bosom a merchantman may float—in that commodious basin which reaches out from the canal to multiply the

accommodations for business and increase the general facilities of trade —in that deep navigable communication which connects your wharves with the wharves of Georgetown and Alexandria, and upon whose placid surface every man may, at any hour of the day, freely launch his boat, and by merely conforming to regulations established for the general good, and paying a small toll for the use of the improvement, transport the products of your industry, and the "hoarded labor of your mountains," from your very doors, to the tide water of the Potomac, from whence they may pass, on "the wings of wind," to the ports of the uttermost parts of the earth.

By the side of these eminent advantages stand high responsibilities. Now that these great benefits are confirmed to you, it is your duty to exert yourselves to turn them to profitable account, as well for those by whose means they have been afforded to you, as for yourselves and your posterity. You must work up your spirit to a full appreciation of the high destiny that is before you and within your reach. By the opening of the navigation to Cumberland, and the connecting facilities which exist between this point and the navigable waters of the Ohio, a chain of improvements, such as was contemplated by General Washington, in 1784, to attract and secure the western trade, is thoroughly consummated. But vast and wonderful changes, in every respect, have taken place since his day, and the improvements that were considered sufficient, and would have been all-sufficient, *then*, can not be expected to answer, fully, the contemplated purpose, *now*. They will doubtless, however, bring to your town no inconsiderable trade from beyond the mountains. But the main reliance, both for the advancement of your own interests, and for the success of the canal, must be on the labor and on the liberal enterprise of the inhabitants, the proprietors of the coal fields, and the managers of the coal companies of Allegany. It will depend upon them, whether the population and wealth of this county shall be augmented in a degree commensurate with its resources. It will depend upon them, whether long lines of boats will soon constantly be seen gliding down that great highway, freighted with the rich treasures of your "*Black Indies*," which, as an element of national wealth, and the source and foundation of manufacturing and commercial prosperity, are far more important and valuable than the placers of Calfornia, or than mines of gold and silver.

Gentlemen—your State and county pride—your industry and energy of character—your interests, present and future, all combine to give assurance, that you will not be wanting in the due performance, of the part that belongs to you, to render your county prosperous, and this great improvement successful. The canal company, on its part, will cordially co-operate in all proper and just measures, for the attainment of these objects.

These ceremonies being concluded, the distinguished visitors, the officers of the company, and a large number of citizens embarked on the canal packet "Jenny Lind" and the canal boat "C. B. Fisk," which had been fitted up for their reception, and proceeded down the canal, followed by the

Eckhart Light Artillery, with their pieces, on another boat, the coal boats "Southampton," "Elizabeth," "Ohio," and "Delaware"—belonging to the Merchants' Line of Messrs. McKaig and Agnew; and the "Freeman Rawdon"—belonging to the Cumberland Line of Mr. Ward—bringing up the rear. The passage down was agreeably enlivened by the music of the bands and the firing of canon.

Arrived at a large spring ten miles east of Cumberland, the boats halted, and the company having disembarked, in a short time returned on board to partake of an abundant collation prepared by the committee of the canal company—Messrs. S P. Smith, W. A. Bradley, and John Pickell—to which zest was imparted by a copious supply of the finest and choicest wines. Having spent some time in these agreeable divertisements, the fleet of boats was again put into line, and started on their return to Cumberland, the coal boats proceeding down the canal towards their destined ports. The return was accomplished by night-fall, and everything seemed to have met the most sanguine expectations of those who joined in the festivities.

Upon the return of the company to Barnum's, they were entertained by the citizens of Cumberland at a dinner prepared by J. A. Hefelfinger, Esq., proprietor of that establishment. To say that the viands were all choice and well served, is to say but little of this entertainment. After the cloth was removed a number of toasts were drunk, which, we regret we have not the time to report. The Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson, the tried friend of the canal, and who, as

chairman of the committee of internal improvements of the House of Delegates, at December session, 1844, reported the act under which it has been completed, arose during the course of the evening, and, after alluding in handsome terms to the recent courtesies extended to the officers of the canal company, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, offered the following sentiment, which was drunk with applause:

"*The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad*—The former has happily reached its ebony harvests amid the coal fields of the Alleganies; may the latter journey vigorously on westward, until it rejoices amidst the golden plains of the far Californias."

At this point the further festivities of the table were arrested by the necessity of yielding the room for the opening of the ball, to which the fair daughters of Cumberland had been invited by the gentlemen of the town for the purpose of meeting their distinguished guests. In a short time wine and sentiment had yielded to the dominion of music and the dance, and it was not until long after the "wee sma' hours" that the reign of beauty had given place to the quiet slumbers of the morning. We take this occasion to say, the supper prepared by "mine host," of Barnum's, on this occasion, was such, in all its characteristics as to draw forth commendations from every lip.

Thus ended the 10th day of October in Cumberland—a day which will be held ever memorable in the recollections of the people of this region, being the day on which their much cherished project of canal navigation to tide-water was brought to a glorious and successful consummation.

CHURCHES OF CUMBERLAND.

In procuring data upon which to give even an outline of the history of the various churches, the work has been accompanied with trials and difficulties that were unforeseen, and certainly unexpected, when the task was begun. With scarcely an exception, the churches have kept no historic record, and in many instances we have had to rely upon letters, diaries, and individual memories to fill up the gaps that occurred in the annals of the churches.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Without any precise date to govern us we are led to believe that Methodism was first introduced into Allegany county about the year 1782, and the pioneers in the work were Revs. Bishop Asbury, John Haggerty and Richard Owens, the latter a local preacher, of Baltimore county, Md., but which of them took precedence in the work we have no means of determining. These were succeeded in 1783 by Revs. Francis Paytheres, and Benjamin Roberts; in 1784 by Wilson Lee and Thomas Jackson; in 1785 by Lemuel Green, William Jessup and John Paup. From the year 1785 to 1786 Rev. John J. Jacob, father of Governor Jacob, of West Virginia, assisted by Bishop Asbury, labored in the work, and the accessions to the faith were large. In 1786 Rev. Jacob was succeeded by Rev. Enoch Watson, who

officiated until 1787, and was succeeded by Philip Bruce, whose labors in 1788 were blessed with a great revival, by which many were added to the church. From 1788 until 1802–3 the church languished and sank into a lethargic state, until the arrival of Bishop Whatcoat, who inspired and infused new life into the faithful who remained true to their profession. Something over one hundred were added to the church in 1803, through the labors of Bishop Whatcoat, assisted by Rev. L. Martin, a local preacher of Montgomery county, Md. The church relapsed again until 1805, when new life was infused into the society through the efforts and preaching of Revs. James Ward and Louis R. Fechtig. Allegany circuit first appears in the general minutes of the church in 1804, at which time there were three preachers commissioned for the work, J. Paynter, Joseph Stone and James Read, with James Ward as Presiding Elder. As early as 1787 there was occasional preaching by Methodist ministers in Cumberland, and about that time steps were taken to form a society. The deed for the lot upon which the first Methodist church in Cumberland was erected bears date 1799, and the church edifice was probably erected in 1800. The location was on the west side of Will's Creek, on the corner of Fayette and Smallwood streets. The building was of an unpretending character, a frame structure, 25 by 35 feet, one story in height, and was never plastered. The pulpit was plain and of a primitive style, the benches hard, narrow and without backs. Among the names of those identified with this first house of worship we

find James Hendrickson, Thomas Leakins, Adam Seigler, Aquilla Brown, (local preachers) and Dickinson Simkins. The names of Irvin, Wall, Hinkle, and Twigg also appear in this connection. In 1816 a new church was determined upon. The preachers of the circuit for that year were Tobias Reiley and Robert Cadden, with Gerard Morgan as Presiding Elder. In the erection of the second church Mr. Reiley took an active part, never ceasing his labors until its completion. The site selected was on Centre street, north, where the present handsome edifice stands. The house was built of bricks, about 36 by 45, one story and a half high, with gallery in front and on either side. The benches were an improvement on the former church, having a single strip as a back support. The pulpit was in a large half-room recess and placed the preacher far above the heads of the people. Among those identified with the church building were, Peter Shultz, Jas. Hendrickson, John Wright and Jonathan Peterson. The quarterly meetings of the circuit were usually held in Cumberland.

In 1829, Cumberland was made a station, and Rev. Charles B. Young was appointed to the charge, who was succeeded in 1831 by Rev. J. H. W. Monroe, and in 1832 by Rev. G. W. Humphreys; in 1833 by Rev. Hezekiah Best; in 1834 by Rev. Bazil Barry; 1835 by Rev. P. D. Lipscomb, who was succeeded in 1837 by Rev. S. C. Parkinson, who was followed by Rev. Jas. Stevens, who ministered to the church until 1840. In 1837, under the pastoral charge of Mr. Stevens, the building was enlarged to meet the demands of the church, fifteen feet being added to

the rear, and the house altered to show as a two story building. This building answered only eleven years. In 1848, under the ministry of Rev. Thomas B. Myers, the third church was erected, 50 by 80 feet, at a cost of about $6,000. The Baltimore Conference met in this church in 1851. Continuing our list of the pastors who were appointed to this station, we find the following in order named: In 1841–2, Rev. E. E. Allen; 1843–4, Rev. William Prettyman; 1845, Rev. John A. Henning; 1846–7, Rev. James Sewell; 1848–9, Rev. Thomas Myers; 1850–1, Rev. John M. Jones; 1852–3, Rev. John Lanahan; 1854–5, Rev. W. T. D. Clemm; 1856, Rev Samuel Kepler; 1857–8, Rev. A. E. Gibson; 1859–60, Rev. R. H. Crever; 1861–2, Rev. Thomas Barnhart; 1863–5, Rev. S. W. Sears; 1866–8, Rev. Edward Kinsey; 1869–71, Rev. Asbury Reiley; 1872–3, Rev. Samuel V. Leech; 1874, Rev. James H. Lightbourne; 1875 Rev. G. G. Baker.

In 1871, during the pastorate of Rev. Asbury Reiley, the third church was taken down, and the present handsome edifice commenced. It was not completed and dedicated until the ministry of Rev. Lightbourne, 1874–5. The house stands to-day with its towering spire, one of the largest structures in the city; beneath its pulpit rests all that was mortal of Rev. Tobias Reiley, who labored faithfully for the church and endeared himself to her people. Rev. Baker was succeeded in 1876–7 by Rev. W. S. Edwards, D. D., who was followed in this ministry in 1878, March 1st, by Rev. Joel Brown, who is at this time pastor in charge.

The annual session of the Baltimore Conference was held in the new church in February, 1878. The number of communicants in this church is about four hundred.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The first Lutheran church in Cumberland, Md., was organized on the 11th day of May, 1794. There were at the time twelve men whose names we find enrolled upon the church book, as follows: Nicholas Leyberger, John Rice, George Rizer, Andrew Harry, Christopher Brotemarkle, George Shuck, Christian Kollhoefer, Frederick Loch, Jacob Valentine, Jacob Ganner, and John Cramer. The original constitution upon which this church was based is written in German and Latin, the rules of government being simply and vigorously expressed. The first church building was a log-bodied structure, with no pretensions to architecture, and was located near the site of the present imposing brick edifice on the northeast corner of Centre and Baltimore streets. The first pastor was Rev. Frederick William Lange, who served the congregation eleven years, and was succeeded by Rev. John George Butler, who accepted the pastorate in 1805, ministering twelve years. Mr. Butler was succeeded by Rev. C. F. Heyer, who, even now, is familiarly remembered by the title of "Father" Heyer. Father Heyer officiated six years, and was followed in the ministry by Rev. Nathan B. Little, who remained in charge until 1830, when he was succeeded by Rev. Henry Haverstick, who ministered to the congregation three years, and was succeeded

by Rev. John Kehler, who labored eight years, and was followed, in 1841, by Rev. Jesse Winecoff.

Previous to this time the services in this church were conducted in both the English and German languages, but a short time before the ministry of Rev. Jesse Winecoff (1839) a congregation purely German Lutheran was organized, who separated from the body of English Lutherans. This separation was peaceable and by mutual agreement, being solely a matter of convenience.

Continuing the history of the English Lutheran church, we find that Rev. Winecoff served from 1841 to 1844, and during his ministry the present massive brick edifice was erected, the corner stone being laid in 1842. From 1844 to 1846 Rev. Samuel D. Finkle officiated as pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, D. D., who served over five years, and was succeeded in 1852 by Rev. John Francis Campbell, who officiated until 1856, having been in charge four and a quarter years. He was followed by Rev. A. J. Weddel, who remained eleven years and nine months, bringing the period down to the 10th of May, 1868, when Rev. H. C. Holloway was called to the pastorate, and is officiating therein at this date.

Miscellaneous.—On the arrival of the Rev. "Father" Heyer, in Cumberland, he found the church almost destroyed; only a few Lutherans remained, and these were scattered and discouraged; but "Father" Heyer was an energetic man; he went earnestly to work, and succeeded in gathering the scattered flock and re-establishing church worship.

After remaining here six years he removed to Somerset, Pa., from which point he was subsequently commissioned by the General Synod of the Lutheran church as missionary to India, being the first ever sent to that field by the English Lutheran church of this country.

The following incident is related in connection with the building of the present English Lutheran house of worship, and the truth of the story is fully substantiated:

When the present edifice, which stands at the intersection of Baltimore and Centre streets, was contemplated, a building committee was appointed by the congregation, and when the location was fully decided upon, this committee was empowered to supervise the erection of the building. A majority of the committee decided that the house should be of certain proportions in length and breadth, while one man stoutly contended that the length they proposed was not proportionate to the height or breadth, and desired that ten feet be added to the proposed length. In this he was overruled; the ground was staked off, and the minority man went away sorrowing. But he did not cease to think upon the matter, and after he and his compeers had retired that night, he arose from his bed and proceeding to the site of the new church, removed the stakes, placing them ten feet further back upon a direct line. The work of digging for the foundation was completed, and even a large part of the foundation wall was built, before the trick was discovered, but no one who passes the church to-day can fail to see the effect of the taste

and force of character manifested by this active committeeman.

Under the ministry of Rev. Weddel considerable improvement was made in the church building, the front being materially changed, and the steeple erected within that period.

During the war between the States the church lecture room, which had fallen into disuse, was temporarily converted into a storehouse for army supplies, but under the ministry of Rev. Holloway this room was put in thorough repair, and fitted for congregational and Sunday school purposes. The English Lutheran church of Cumberland now numbers about 260 communicants.

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod, of Maryland, met in its annual convention in this church, for the third time, in October, 1878.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

There was, perhaps, a considerable Presbyterian element among the early settlers of Cumberland, but there is no record or tradition of a congregation of this church until within the first decade of the present century. About the year 1810 or '11 Rev. Mr. Porter, who was principal of the old Allegany county Academy, which stood upon Jones's lot, on Fayette street, preached occasionally as a minister of the Presbyterian faith, in the log church owned by the Lutherans, then located on the corner of what is now known as Baltimore and Centre streets. Rev. Mr. Porter left here during the war with Great Britain, 1812–15.

The next who succeeded him, so far as we are able to ascertain, was Rev. Mr. Hayes, who was also principal of the Academy, in 1815, and who had formerly been President of the Carlisle College, Pa., and who removed to this point on account of his health, which was very feeble. He remained in this field of labor only a little more than a year, when he was called away by death. Mr. Hayes's successor was Rev. Robert Kennedy, who also became principal of the Academy, as well as pastor to the flock. His pastorate began in the year 1817, and ended in the spring of 1825.

Up to the ministry of Mr. Hayes the Presbyterians had worshipped in the Lutheran church, on alternate Sundays with that body; this arrangement was continued during Mr. Kennedy's ministry, but in 1817 an effort was made by subscription to build a church in Cumberland "for the joint use of the Presbyterian and Episcopalian churches of the town." For this purpose $2,122 in money was subscribed, besides the donation of Thomas J. Perry's "lot No. 68, in the fort," then valued at $100, on which the present Emmanuel Episcopal church stands. The list of names of those who subscribed to this purpose embraces members of all the Protestant churches, several Roman Catholics, and one Israelite. Among those names are the following, many of whose descendants are now living in our midst: William McMahon, Samuel Thomas, Henry McKinley, Roger Perry, James Scott John Hoye, David Lynn, Thomas J. Perry, George Thistle, Rev. Robert Kennedy, Thomas Beall, John Hayes, Walter Slicer,

J. Wm. Hoblitzell, Samuel Smith, Robert McCleary, John Shryer, Peter Lowdermilk, Hanson Briscoe, C. Tilghman, Martin Rizer, John Hoblitzell, Henry Korns, Elnathan Russell, John McHenry, William Hilleary, Jacob Hoffman, George Blocher, Robert Swann, George McCulloh, Jacob Seass, John Gephart, Valentine Hoffman, John Hoffman, Geo. Shuck, John M. Read, Henry Wineow, and Wm. Magruder.

The erection of this church was begun in 1817, but owing to some legal and financial troubles was not completed until some time after Mr. Kennedy left Cumberland. (Some account of this church is given in the history of the Episcopalians.) The building afterwards passed into the hands and control of the Episcpalians.

We now lose the thread of our narrative, until the year 1832, when the Domestic Mission Board of the Presbyterian church sent Rev. Mr. Raymond to Cumberland. For a while during his labors the church on Fort Hill was jointly used by the Presbyterians and Episcopalians.

Mr. Raymond remained here about two years, and was succeeded in 1834 by Rev. S. H. McDonald, who was also commissioned by the Domestic Board of Missions. During the ministry of Rev. McDonald, December 9, 1837, the congregational organization was perfected. At a meeting held for the purpose of organization we find that Rev. H. R. Wilson, of Carlisle Presbytery, was appointed moderator, T. I. McKaig secretary, and the following were elected and duly appointed trustees of the Presbyterian congregation of Allegany county: Wm. McMahon,

James Moore of Geo., James M. Smith, John G. Hoffman, Thomas I. McKaig, Joseph B. Hayes, Alex. King, John J. Hoffman, John Boward, John A. Mitchell, William Harness, Jeremiah Berry, Jr., and Charles Heck.

It was now resolved by the congregation to build a house of worship, and the trustees were authorized to appoint a building committee, consisting of five persons. The committee thus selected consisted of the following gentlemen: J. J. Hoffman, James M. Smith, John G. Hoffman, Thomas I. McKaig and James Moore. The committee went actively to work, and soon raised a sufficient amount of money by subscription to justify them in building their house of worship; a lot had been bequeathed the church as a location by Richard Beall, a wealthy citizen, in 1836. This piece of ground was on the west side of Will's Creek, fronting on what is now known as Washington street, and is part of the same lot on which the present handsome Presbyterian church stands. For various reasons the committee did not think proper to build thereon, and the ground was sold, and another lot purchased on Liberty street, north, where the present German Reformed church stands. In fact that identical building was erected by the Presbyterians in 1840, though only about two-thirds the size of the present Liberty street building. Rev. McDonald labored here until 1843, when he was removed to another mission, and was succeeded by Rev. B. Wall, the same year, who was installed first pastor of the church. Mr. Wall remained two years, and was succeeded, in 1845, by Rev. John H.

Symmes, who officiated as minister for over seventeen years. Rev. Symmes resigned his charge in 1862, and from the 6th of November of that year until early in 1867 no congregational services were held in the building, which was used a part of the time as a hospital for Union soldiers.

In March, 1866, Rev. James D. Fitzgerald was temporarily called to this ministry, and the services were held in the Baptist church edifice, on Bedford street, and worship was continued there throughout the year. In February, 1867, the repairs on the old church on Liberty street were completed, and Rev. Fitzgerald was regularly called as pastor, in October, 1868.

In May, 1871, a provisional sale of the church property on Liberty street was made to the German Reformed congregation for the sum of $5,500, and a full transfer was made in June, 1872. This sale was made with the design of erecting a new house of worship, the trustees having purchased the Devecmon lot, on Washington street, in August, 1870. The laying of the corner stone of the new church took place on the 4th of July, 1872, with impressive ceremonies, in which the Masonic lodges took an important part.

Rev. Fitzgerald tendered his resignation as pastor in April, 1873, and on the 14th of July, the same year, Rev. E. B. Raffensperger was unanimously elected to the charge. The lecture room of the new church was completed and dedicated in August, 1873, and the entire church edifice was fitted for services in June, 1875.

The church edifice is built of white Narrows sandstone, and is semi-Gothic in style; it is eighty-seven feet long and forty-five feet wide. The cost of the edifice was about $48,000.

Rev. Raffensperger resigned his pastorate on the 1st of October, 1877, and was succeeded February 10, 1878, by Rev. J. E. Moffatt, the present minister. The number of communicants in this church is 235.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the year 1803, the first steps were taken to establish an Episcopal church in Cumberland. On the 16th of October, in that year, the holy communion was administered to members of that profession of faith, here, for the first time. During the same year steps were taken to effect the legal organization of the parish, and among the first names in the parish records of the Protestant Episcopal church are those of Lynn, Bruce, Perry, Lamar, Hilleary, Beall, Thistle, Briscoe, Cresap and Burbridge. A provisional vestry was chosen after divine service, on Easter Monday, of the year 1803, and this vestry selected Mr. John Kewley as a delegate to the convention, and recommended him for holy orders. Mr. Kewley was ordained deacon in June, of that year, and about a year following was ordained priest. The convention was petitioned to constitute Allegany county into a parish with territorial bounds, which was claimed as a right inherited by this diocese from the Church of England. The convention replied that they had no power to set them off as a parish, and

recommended that they organize under a new act of assembly as a congregation, without regard to territorial limits; this was done, and on the 1st of August, following, the same vestrymen were again elected. In 1853, just half a century after the petition of this church, the convention set off Allegany county as "Emmanuel Parish." The first vestry of the parish consisted of the following persons: Patrick Murdock, Hanson Briscoe, David Lynn, Upton Bruce, Robert Tivis, George Hebb, John B. Beall, and Mr. Hilleary. They appointed Rev. John Kewley minister of the parish, at a salary of £100, Maryland money, equal to about $266.66 United States currency. Previous to his entrance upon the ministry, the presumption is, that Rev. Kewley had been acting as lay reader in the parish. After his ordination he officiated steadily, not only in Cumberland, but at Cresaptown, Murley's Branch, Oldtown, and occasionally in Pennsylvania, and in other counties of this State, besides Allegany. His rectorship ended in 1804, at which time he removed from the State. After his withdrawal the parish was without a pastor for more than twenty-four years, and had only such service as was afforded by passing clergymen, or those sent on special occasions. In 1834 Rev. Leonard H. Johns became rector of the parish. Up to this time the vestry had not owned a house of worship.

In 1816, or early in 1817, a subscription was opened to build the brick church which occupied the site on Fort Hill, upon which the present beautiful structure stands. The joint efforts of Episcopalians

and Presbyterians succeeded in raising upwards of $2,000, and the work of erecting a house of worship for the two sects was begun, but in 1818, before its completion, the lot was sold to satisfy a judgment, and it remained unoccupied for religious purposes, and in an unfinished condition until 1829, when, during the rectorship of Rev. L. H. Johns, "for a considerable sum," Colonel Lamar and Captain Lynn made a deed of the property to Emmanuel Parish.

Up to this time the Episcopalians had worshipped in the old Lutheran church, (elsewhere noted) when not occupied by other congregations. The church now built by the joint efforts of Episcopalians and Presbyterians was consecrated, and used for the first time in 1830. Rev. Johns resigned his charge in 1834, after a ministration of nearly five years. The church was again without a pastor for more than a year, when Rev. Thaddeus M. Leavenworth was called to the rectorship; he remained one year; another vacancy then occurred, of nearly a year, and Rev. Matthias Harris succeeded Rev. T. M. Leavenworth, remaining in charge four and a half years. In October, 1841, Rev. Harris resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Buell, who remained until September, 1847, and was succeeded by his brother, Rev. D. H. Buell, during whose ministry the present beautiful structure was reared; the corner stone being laid in May, 1849, and the building consecrated with solemn services just eighteen months thereafter.

This building is of yellow sandstone, of Gothic architecture, built in the form of a cross; and ivy-clad as it is, with its symetrical proportions, stands

upon Fort Hill one of the prettiest structures in the country.*

Rev. D. H. Buell resigned his charge in June, 1854, and was succeeded by Rev. Henry Edwards, who remained until October, 1856, and was followed by Dr. William Wiley Arnett, who was rector until 1859, when he was removed by death. Dr. William Wallace Spear succeeded Dr. Arnett, and remained from July 4, 1859, to October, 1861. Rev. Orlando Perinchief was rector from May, 1862, to February, 1864. He was succeeded by Rev. E. Owen Simpson, who served from July, 1864, to July, 1865, and was followed by Rev. John B. Henry, who died here February, 1868. The church was without a rector, from February, 1868, until the following August, when Dr. Chauncy Colton took charge, and served until July, 1872. Another vacancy occurred in this ministry until February, 1873, when Dr. Stephen Chipman Thrall became rector, and is still in charge.

From the reorganization of the Parish, December, 1853, to 1878, Emmanuel Episcopal church has had but one register, Hopewell Hebb, Esq., the present incumbent.

The present number of communicants in this church is one hundred and fifty.*

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The precise date at which the Baptists made their advent in Allegany county, like that of the Method-

*The present generation will be surprised to note the great revolution that society has undergone with regard to lotteries since the year 1812, when we cite the fact that a lottery scheme was proposed at that date to raise money wherewith to erect a church in this place.

By an act of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, bearing date December 17th, 1812, it was ordered, "That David Lynn. Wm. McMahon, Upton Bruce, George Hebb. Patrick Murdock, Roger Perry and James Searight be authorized to prepare a scheme of lottery, and sell, and dispose of tickets therein, for raising a sum of money not to exceed $6,000, to be appropriated to the building of a church in the town of Cumberland."

ists, is very uncertain. Rev. John J. Jacob, of the latter church, says in a letter that treats of early Methodism, that he think the Baptists were here at a date earlier than 1782, but that they subsequently disbanded, and had no organization until a much later date. To use the exact language of Rev. Jacob: "Our Baptist brethren were, I think, a little earlier in the work in this section of the country than we (Methodists) were. They made some proselytes, but gradually declined, and removed away; so that but few remain at this day," (1831). Thus it will be seen that we have no record of this church, even at a comparatively late period, although the society existed anterior to the year 1782.

Our first reliable record of this church as an organization dates back only as far as 1847 or '48, when seven or eight members banded together and met in the hall above the old Pioneer engine house, on North Centre street. The building in which they met is now occupied by Mr. Charles Keyser, as a green grocery. Rev. Benjamin Griffith, D. D., now secretary of the Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia, was the first missionary to this little flock, and was also their first pastor. The church dedicated their present house of worship, in November, 1849. The building is a brick structure, with a seating capacity for a number largely in excess of the present membership; has a lecture room, baptismal tank, and pastor's study; it stands on Bedford, between Front and Columbia streets, and has been recently repainted, and put in thorough repair, making it a neat and comfortable house of worship.

The original trustees of this church were Rev. Dr. R. Fuller,* Rev. F. Wilson, Rev. B. Griffith, Joseph H. Tucker, and A. F. Roberts. The building was consecrated on Sunday, November 4, 1849, at which time the sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Fuller.

Rev. Benjamin Griffith remained in this charge about three and a half years. From this time we find it impossible to give the succinct order of the pastors, and the duration of their ministry here. Even the full names are unattainable. The cause of this was the removal of the records of the church to Baltimore, some years ago, for historic purposes, since which they have never been recovered.

The Rev. B. Griffith was succeeded by Rev. Price, who remained a short time, and he was succeeded by Rev. John Bray. Mr. Bray was followed by Rev. Brown, who remained only about six months. The next pastor was Rev. J. B. T. Patterson, who was succeeded by Rev. T. P. Warren, and during the ministration of Mr. Warren it was agreed, in a council of the church, to disband it as an organization.

In the year 1871, Rev. H. J. Chandler was sent to Cumberland as a missionary. Arriving here in January, of that year, he found eighteen members; he subsequently baptized five more, increasing the number to twenty-three, with which the church was re-organized. Rev. Chandler was installed pastor in the same year, 1871.

Owing to a defect in the title to the lot upon which the present church stands, the congregation have had to pay twice for their property. The communicants now number seventy, although the church book

shows an enrollment of over one hundred names. A number of these have moved away, and taken letters of admission to other churches. At this time, Rev. H. J. Chandler is pastor of the church.

It was from this church Mr. and Mrs. James Landrum Holmes were sent as missionaries to China, where Mr. Holmes was murdered during an outbreak among the inhabitants of that country. His widow has near relatives in this city.

In November, 1878, Rev. Chandler tendered his resignation as pastor of Bedford street Baptist church, but it was declined by an overwhelming vote of the church.

ST. PATRICK'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The early history of this church has not been preserved with a satisfactory degree of accuracy, and there are none now living whose memories carry them back to the days of the first missionary work done in this county, by the priests who made frequent visits from the lower counties. It is certain that this missionary work was done as early as 1790, and the belief is general that the first church erected under the care of these priests was built about 1794 or 1795. The oldest of our citizens in their early lives knew the building as an old church, and it was destroyed in 1850, to make room for Carroll Hall. From the foundation of the church here, it was called "St. Mary's Church," but upon the erection of the new brick edifice, in Father Obermyer's time, this title was changed to "St. Patrick's."

In 1833 the church was in charge of Rev. Francis

X. Marshall as pastor, who also ministered to the spiritual wants of the few scattered Catholics at Arnold's Settlement, (now Mt. Savage) and at Blooming Rose, now in Garrett county. He continued in the same mission until 1837, when he was succeeded by Rev. Henry Myers, who, in 1839, had Rev. B. S. Piot as assistant in these missions until 1840, when the latter gentleman was transferred to Ellicott's Mills, leaving Rev. Henry Myers in sole charge, until 1842; when Rev. Leonard Obermyer became pastor of St. Mary's, and so continued until 1853, at which time Rev. John B. Byrne was appointed his assistant, and in 1854 became the successor of Rev. L. Obermyer, who was transferred to St. Vincent's Church, Baltimore. The spacious church now known as St. Patrick's was erected by the Rev. L. Obermyer, on the site of the former one, St. Mary's.

After the departure of Rev. John B. Byrne, in the year 1854, the Rev. P. B. Lenaghan was appointed pastor of St. Patrick's, and was succeeded in 1856 by Rev. James Carney, who was, at a later date, succeeded by Rev. Michael O'Reilley.

In 1859, St. Patrick's was in charge of Rev. George Flaut, as pastor, and Rev. Edward Brennan, as assistant; and after the departure of Rev. G. Flaut, Rev. E. Brennan became pastor, and has so continued to the present time. Revs. Edmund Didier, Father Barry, James Carey, Charles Damer, and F. S. Ryan became successively assistant pastors of St. Patrick's, the last-named reverend gentleman filling that position at the present time.

In the year 1850, "Carroll Hall," now used as a

parochial school building, was erected, and at that time a literary society, called "Carroll Institute," was established.

In 1866, St. Edward's Academy, a large and commodious brick structure, was built, and placed under the government of the Sisters of Mercy. It is devoted solely to the education of young ladies, many of whom, of various Protestant denominations, as well as Catholic, have been educated within its walls.

In 1875 the present handsome parochial residence in rear of Carroll Hall was built.

St. Patrick's church edifice stands upon North Centre street, and is of the Ionic style of architecture, built of brick, 140 feet long, exclusive of portico and sacristy, and 60 feet wide, with an interior height from floor to ceiling of 40 feet. The interior is handsomely frescoed and ornamented, and has a fine organ. The building has a seating capacity, exclusive of the choir gallery, of about 1,000.

SS. PETER AND PAUL'S GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The earliest history we have of the German Catholic church, in this city, dates back to the year 1847. There were at that time only a few German Catholic families residing in the city limits.

In the spring of 1847, meetings, composed of the German Catholic families, of the city and vicinity, were held in the basement of St. Patrick's Catholic church, which occupied the site of the present structure, on north Centre street. These meetings were held twice a month during the summer, at which time about $300 was raised by subscription, for the purpose of erecting a house of worship.

In the meantime, the members had been looking around them for a suitable place on which to locate their building. After several sites had been suggested they finally determined upon the lot upon which their present imposing edifice is erected.

During the previous worship of this people a priest came from Baltimore every three months, and officiated at the altar.

While the question of church location was yet pending, Father Neuman, afterwards Bishop of Philadelphia, arrived in Cumberland, and approved the site that was finally selected.

The lot was purchased of King's heirs, through their agent, Mr. McCulloh, for the sum of $350. Some time elapsed, however, before a title was obtained, owing to the fact that the heirs from whom the property was purchased, were scattered in various parts of the country. This delayed the building of the house until the following spring. The deed was finally executed in the name of Samuel Eccleston, Archbishop of Baltimore, and his successors, in their corporate capacity, in trust for the German Catholics of Cumberland and vicinity.

Early in the spring, of 1848, the work of digging, and constructing the foundation was begun, and on the 4th of June, the same year, the corner stone was laid with imposing ceremonies, conducted by Right Reverend Archbishop Eccleston, assisted by Father Obermyer and Father Helenbrecht, the latter one of the priests of the Redemptorist order in Baltimore.

The building of the church progressed rapidly, under the supervision of the architect, Mr. Joseph

Noll, and the labor of the builders, Messrs. Francis Haley & Bro., and was put under roof in the fall of 1848.

In the spring, of 1849, a Redemptorist priest, named Father Urbauzick, was sent from the diocese of Baltimore, and during his administration the church was completed (September, 1849).

The dedicatory services took place the same month, at which time a second priest, Father Kronenberger, of the Redemptorists, was sent to this point, who remained in charge.

The church edifice was originally ninety feet in length, exclusive of the altar recess, and fifty feet in breadth; it was subsequently lengthened twenty-four feet, the addition being made in 1872.

The society rapidly increased, and in the year 1852 a seminary for the education of priests of the Redemptorist order was erected on a part of the lot belonging to the church, and contiguous thereto, and in the year 1855 or 1856, it was found necessary to increase the size of the seminary building. With this view a lot was purchased by the priests, and the building augmented to its present size, being now one hundred feet in length by forty in breadth, and six stories in height, built of brick, in a very substantial manner. It stands upon an eminence, on the west side of Will's Creek, from whence is obtained one of the finest views of Cumberland and her girdle of mountains.

The order of Redemptorists afterwards purchased a lot west of their church, on which stood the old "Allegany County Academy," and upon this lot they

erected a parochial school house. Hitherto, for some years, a parochial school had been taught in the basement of the church building. This school was continued in the old Academy until the new structure was fitted for occupancy.

In May, 1870, the church built a Convent on part of the same lot, immediately west of the school house, and the services of three sisters of the Ursuline order, from the Convent at Louisville, Kentucky, were obtained to instruct the children of the congregation.

The church was under the administration of the Redemptorist fathers from 1849 to 1866, at which time the Redemptorists gave place to the priests of the order of Carmelites, who came here from Leavenworth, Kansas, and who were succeeded in 1875 by priests of the Capucin order, from the province of Muenster, in Westphalia, Germany, who are officiating at this time.

The number of communicants in this church, inclusive of children, is about 1,800.

The priest now ministering in this church is Father Francis, who is assisted by other priests of the order of Capucins in the seminary.

BEDFORD STREET M. P. CHURCH.

In the spring of 1836, the Home Missionary Society of the Maryland Annual Conference, of the Methodist Protestant church, sent Rev. Dennis B. Dorsey as a missionary to Allegany county. Among other of numerous places at which he preached, was the town of Cumberland, and here he formed a society composed of John Gephart, Addison L. Withers, and

William Haller, with their respective families. Services were held statedly in the basement of the English Lutheran church, until Rev. Dorsey was succeeded by Rev. John Elderdice, when it was found necessary to seek another place of worship.

In the fall of 1838, this little band went to work with a will, and built their first church edifice, a little "rough-cast" house, 20 by 48 feet, on Blocher, now called Bedford, street.

The congregation rapidly increased, until it was found that the little "rough-cast" was too small to accommodate the congregation, and it became necessary to build a larger house of worship. Accordingly, in 1849, under the pastorate of Rev. W. T. Eva, the original house was superseded by the present substantial brick structure, that stands at the intersection of Front and Bedford streets, and in 1852 a comfortable brick parsonage was erected on a lot adjoining the church.

The history of the church from 1852 to the fall of 1871 is one of comparative success. In the fall of 1871, Rev. Henry Nice, appointed by the Conference of the Methodist Protestant church to this station, becoming dissatisfied with his church relations, desired to transfer his membership together with the Bedford street church property, to the Methodist Episcopal church. In this he was supported by a number of the members of his charge. This condition of things was duly reported to the President of the Maryland District Methodist Protestant church, (Rev. D. Evans Reese, D. D.) and the relations between Mr. Nice and the church were severed. In the interim the

church property on Bedford street was leased to a board of trustees, elected or appointed by the Centre street M. E. Church, and Mr. Nice was received into the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. Strenuous efforts were made by the Methodist Protestants to get the representatives of the Methodist Episcopal church to relinquish the occupancy of the building. Failing in this, the Maryland Conference, at its session in March, 1872, adopted a resolution authorizing the board of managers of the missionary society, of the Maryland Conference, to employ competent legal counsel, and under such direction, to proceed, without delay, to recover possession of the church and parsonage, of the Methodist Protestant church, in the city of Cumberland. In accordance with this resolution, suit was entered, and after all the postponements and delays common to a court of chancery, the property was remanded to the possession and control of the Methodist Protestants, in the spring of 1875.

After obtaining possession of the property again, the Methodist Protestant Conference, by its President, appointed Rev. T. H. Lewis pastor, in charge of this station, in the summer of 1875. Mr. Lewis was an earnest, zealous worker, and soon succeeded in reorganizing the church, and, with but few exceptions, the old members returned to their former place of worship. Rev. Lewis was succeeded in the spring of 1877, by Rev. Francis T. Little, the present pastor, under whose ministry the church has sensibly increased, having a larger number of members upon its church book than at any former period of its

history. The church has also a large and flourishing Sunday school under its management. The number of communicants in this church is now 175.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In our account of the English Lutheran church of Cumberland, we mentioned that the congregation of that church, then worshipping in a log building, near the site of the present English Lutheran church, was composed partly of Germans, and that the service was for some time conducted in both the English and German languages.

In the year 1839, the Germans separated from the English Lutherans, and obtained the services of Rev. Mr. Kehler, to preach to them in their native tongue, every fourth Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M. These services were held in the old log church of the English Lutherans. We have not the exact date at which Rev. Kehler left, nor how long he continued serving the German Lutherans, but he was succeeded by Rev. Winecoff, who remained until 1843. The German Lutherans materially aided their English brethren in contributions toward their new church, (the present structure). Rev. Winecoff was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Finkle, who preached for the congregation every two weeks. He came in the fall of 1844, and left in the fall of 1846. At the close of Mr. Finkle's ministry, the Germans obtained the services of Rev. Peter Rizer, the English Lutherans considering it impracticable to supply a pastor who spoke both languages. Rev. Rizer preached especially to the German Lutherans every Sunday.

In the spring of 1848, the vestry of the German Lutheran church received a letter from the vestry of the English Lutherans indicating that the latter would in future require the sole use of their place of worship, whereupon the former, with a membership of thirty-five, begun the work of erecting the present massive structure on Bedford street.

This church, which is of Tuscan style of architecture, was designed by Mr. Henry Smenner, a member of the church. It has a steeple 150 feet in height from the ground, and 100 feet clear of the roof; in the tower of this steeple is fixed the only town clock, or public time enunciator, we have at this time. The church was finished and dedicated March 17, 1850. The corner stone was laid the June preceding, with an imposing display, there being on that occasion a procession of Clergy, professional gentlemen, Mayor, and City Council, Freemasons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Red Men, German Society, trustees, and members of the congregation. The church stands on Bedford, near Decatur, street, and is not only large and commodious, but is a monument to the indomitable energy and perseverance of the fathers who reared the house. Among those whose names are connected with the erection of this building are, H. Hanekamp, Deitrich Lear, Christian Renninger, Henry Smith, Mr. Buckholtz, Mr. Stier, John Weibel, and George Martz.

Rev. Peter Rizer was pastor of this congregation from June 3, 1847, to October 15, 1849. He was succeeded in 1849 by Rev. C. Schwankoosky, who remained until 1852. Rev. Bauman succeeded him

and remained until 1855, when the Rev. Daniel Maier was called, who remained until 1858. Mr. Maier was succeeded by Rev. G. H. Vosseler, who filled the pulpit until 1866; from this time until June, 1867, the pastoral duties were performed by "Father" Heyer. In June, 1867, Rev. John Philip Conradi was installed as pastor, and fills the position at this date.

Upon the record of this church we find the following entry:

"On the 10th of August, 1853, the cholera appeared in this town, and took away sixteen fathers of families, and six mothers, from this church; many children also died, but as the force of the epidemic was so great, the burials took place at night, and I, myself, was for some time very ill, it was impossible to obtain names, ages, and dates of death." This record was made by Rev. Bauman.

The number of communicants in the church at this date is about 500.

BAIR CHAJIM CHURCH.

On the 27th day of April, 1853, a little band of Israelites, residing in Cumberland, met together for the purpose of organizing a congregation for religious worship, according to the faith of their fathers. The room in which they then assembled was in an upper story of No. 22 Baltimore street, and was occupied by the congregation until the spring of 1854, when the place of meeting was changed to an upper room on the corner of Centre and Baltimore streets, opposite the English Lutheran church. In

the spring of 1858, they again changed their place of meeting to the building on the west side of Will's Creek, nearly opposite Emmanuel Episcopal church, known then as Semmes' Law Building, which still stands at this day.

This first congregation of Israelites was organized with H. Rosenbach, President; A. Scheilds, Vice President; H. Adler, Secretary, and S. Nathan, Treasurer. The following board of trustees was also elected at that time: Samuel Sonneborn, and S. Burgunder.

From this time it was the law of the congregation to observe the Sabbath strictly, and all the holy days enjoined by the Mosaic Law; for the more regular observance of which, worship in congregational form was at once instituted.

On the 19th of November, of the same year, the congregation concluded, after due deliberation, to engage a reader, and the services of Rev. Juda Wechsler were at once secured. Mr. Wechsler remained in charge one year, and at the end of that time was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Hermann. Mr. Hermann remained two years, and was followed by Rev. Isaac Strauss, who was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Freundlich, who officiated one year, and was succeeded by Rev. A. Laser, who continued in charge until the year 1860, when he was followed by Rev. Isaac Gottlieb, who served the congregation four years, and was succeeded by Rev. Isaac Baum, who remained until 1869.

In the year 1866, during the ministry of Rev. Baum, the present synagogue, corner of South Centre

and Union streets, was erected. The building is a neat brick structure, with a seating capacity for about one hundred and fifty persons. Attached to the synagogue, and situated in the basement of the building, is a school room, where the children of the congregation are taught, by the minister or reader, who contracts with the church for this duty when he enters upon his pastoral charge. The school dates its organization from the time of the establishment of the congregation.

On the 2d day of March, 1867, the synagogue on Centre street was dedicated with religious observances, on which occasion Rev. B. Szold, and H. Hockheimer, of Baltimore, and Rev. Baum, of Cumberland, officiated.

In 1869, Rev. A. Openheimer succeeded Mr. Baum as reader, and held the position until the 24th day of April, 1871, when he died, suddenly, of heart disease, and was buried in the Hebrew cemetery, in this city.

Rev. Openheimer was succeeded in 1871, by Rev. A. Bonheim, who remained until 1873, and was followed by Rev. G. Levi, who officiated until 1875, when Rev. M. Wurzel was called to the charge. Mr. Wurzel continued here two years, and was succeeded in 1877 by Rev. L. Eiseman, the present incumbent. In the year 1853 the congregation purchased a piece of ground on the Baltimore pike, east of, and contiguous to, the city, for burial purposes. They have since greatly enlarged and improved the same.

The congregation numbers at present twenty members, and the number of pew holders is about eighty.

Trinity congregation, of the Lutherans who adhere to the "Unaltered Augsburg Confession of Faith," was once a part of, and in affiliation with, the congregation that worships in the church on Bedford, near Decatur, street, but who separated from the latter about the year 1852.

About this date, Rev. E. G. W. Keyl, of Baltimore, came to Cumberland, and preached for this body. The meetings were held in the old Court House. Following Mr. Keyl came Rev. Mr. Nortman and Rev. Sommer, who preached for the congregation alternately. These services were held at irregular intervals, and continued until the year 1854, when the present house of worship was built, although a congregation had been previously organized, with a pastor in charge.

By reference to the records we find that Rev. J. F. Biltz came to this charge in October, 1853, and remained about seven years. He was succeeded in the spring of 1860 by Rev. Conrad H. Steger. In June, 1854, the corner-stone of the new church, on North Centre street, was laid. This building is a neat and substantial brick edifice, 50 feet long by 30 wide, and capable of seating about 300 persons. It is built in modern style, to show full two stories. The house was completed the same year, and dedicated to religious worship. Rev. Steger remained in charge of this church two years, and was succeeded by Rev. W. Kaehler. Mr. Kaehler was followed, in 1865, by Rev. Conrad Schwankoosky, who remained until 1871. Rev. Schwankoosky had been pastor of the United German Lutheran church, in

former years, but had separated from that organization, and connected himself with those who held to the "Unaltered Augsburg Confession." The next pastor in charge of this church was Rev. Frederick Kuegele, who came here the 20th of May, 1871, and is officiating at this time.

There is a parochial school attached to the church, which is taught by the pastor. The present number of pupils registered is 33. The number of communicants in the church is 142.

KINGSLEY M. E. CHAPEL.

The idea of erecting a Methodist Episcopal chapel in South Cumberland, originated with a few zealous members of Centre street M. E. church, among whom were S. T. Little, John Kellenbeck, and Samuel Milford, who, taking in view the wants of the members who were settling in that part of the city, in consequence of the establishment of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Rolling Mills, wished to place them in more convenient reach of a house of worship.

In the month of August, 1870, the lot on which the chapel and parsonage stand was leased, at an annual ground rent of $30, and the chapel, a plain frame building, 30 by 45 feet, was erected. The structure was completed on the 5th of December, 1870, at a cost of $1,000, and on the 10th of the same month was subsequently dedicated to God's worship, by Rev. E. J. Gray, then pastor of the M. E. church in Frostburg, Md., at which time sufficient money was collected to relieve the church from debt.

The Presiding Elder, for this circuit, appointed Rev. J. McK. Walsh, a supernumerary preacher, of Baltimore Conference, to take charge of the new chapel, which charge he held until the session of the annual conference, in March, 1871, when Rev. A. J. Gill became the regular pastor, who, on the 19th day of March, preached his first sermon in the building, and received into membership, by certificate, the following persons: S. T. Little, Samuel Milford, John Kellenbeck, George Johnson, Samuel Johnson, Henry Mahaney, Howard Deetz, John Kope, Elizabeth Milford, Elizabeth Kellenbeck, Ellen Fisher, and Amos Fisher.

On the 6th of April, following, the first regular quarterly conference of this church was held at the residence of John Kellenbeck, and the following officers were elected: Trustees, Jesse Korns, S. T. Little, Samuel Johnson, Samuel Milford, and W. R. Mudge. Stewards, S. T. Little, John Kellenbeck, and Howard Deetz.

Rev. Gill continued to officiate in this charge two years, and was succeeded in March, 1873, by Rev. S. M. Alford, who remained three years, and was succeeded in March, 1876, by Rev. W. H. Reed, who ministered to the congregation one year.

It was during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Reed that the parsonage, a neat frame residence, was erected.

In March, 1877, Rev. D. M. Browning, the present pastor, was appointed to this charge. The earlier history of this church was that of marked prosperity, but for the past few years it has suffered loss, on account of the stoppage and irregular working of the

Baltimore and Ohio rolling mills, in which many of the members of this congregation found employment in more prosperous times.

The number of communicants in this church is about 90.

ZION GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

This church congregation meets in what was formerly known as the old Presbyterian church, a large brick edifice, with cupola and belfry, situated on north Liberty, between Baltimore and Bedford, streets.

The first misson of this church was established in 1867, with Rev. A. Wanner as missionary, who remained until 1871. Previous to the arrival of Mr. Wanner, preaching by ministers of this profession took place occasionally, at which times the Presbyterians kindly granted the use of their building on Liberty street.

In May, 1871, the congregation, having been fully established, made a provisional purchase of their present house of worship, from the Presbyterians, although a full title was not obtained until June, 1872, the price then paid being $5,500. From this time stated services were held in this building.

The first regular pastor was Rev. C. Cast, who was installed in 1871, and remained in charge until 1874, when he was succeeded by Rev. F. R. Schwedes, the present incumbent.

The congregation of this church own a cemetery, three acres in extent, situated on the Baltimore pike, a little east of the city.

A Sunday school, under the patronage of the church, numbers about 125 scholars.

The number of communicants in this church is about 150.

CHRIST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The inaugural services of this church were held in Trinity M. E. church, South, corner of south Centre and Union streets, on Sunday, May 14, 1876, when Bishop George D. Cummins, Presiding Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal church, officiated, assisted by John K. Dunn, the present pastor. At this time services were held morning and evening, the Bishop preaching on both occasions.

Two days thereafter (Tuesday, May 16), a number of gentlemen met at the office of Geo. Henderson, Jr., on north Liberty street, and organized a parish, and established a church, under the name of Christ Reformed Episcopal Church. Rev. J. K. Dunn was chosen rector, and a vestry consisting of the following persons was elected: Wardens, Dr. S. P. Smith, and George Henderson, Jr. Vestrymen, Thomas Johns, George A. Pearre, Jonathan W. Magruder, E. T. Shriver, C. J. Orrick, Dr. S. H. Fundenberg, J. W. Pearce and W. H. Harrison.

On the following Sunday, (May 21, 1876,) regular services of the newly organized parish were held for the first time, in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, north Centre street, Rev. John K. Dunn rector, officiating. In the course of a month about twenty-five members were enrolled upon the church book as communicants.

A Sunday school under the management of this church was established on the afternoon of Sunday, May 21, 1876, in the same place.

The services of the church were continued in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, until March, 1877, when the congregation purchased Trinity M. E. church building, on south Centre street, for the sum of $5,500 in cash, the congregation of that church having disbanded some months previous. The building thus purchased by Christ Reformed Episcopal church has been in their occupancy ever since, stated worship being held there at this time.

The present number of communicants is about 70, and the Sunday school now numbers about 170 scholars.

McKENDREE (AFRICAN) M. E. CHAPEL.

The church now known as McKendree M. E. Chapel Congregation, is composed of colored people, who formerly worshipped with the congregation of the Centre street M. E. church, and were under the government of the Baltimore Conference, as their white brethren. In the fall of 1854, the colored portion of the Centre street M. E. church withdrew from the whites, and organized a separate congregation. They purchased their present house of worship during that year, and have occupied it for religious purposes ever since.

The building is a modern brick structure, and was originally 30 by 40 feet, but during the pastorate of Rev. M. Spreddles it was lengthened eight feet. It is finished as a two story building.

Among the first trustees of this church we find the names of Lewis Graham, Joseph Taper, James Tibbs, and Eli Robinson.

The congregation, at the time of its organization, numbered about forty. The first pastor was Rev. Henry Matthews, who remained one and a half years, and was succeeded by Rev. W. S. Wilson, who served three years, and was followed in 1869 by Rev. M. Spreddles, who remained until 1872, when he was succeeded by Rev. E. Lawson. Rev. Lawson served only one year, and was succeeded in 1873, by Rev. Thomas Davis, who, after a brief ministry withdrew from this conference, and united with another. In 1874, Rev A. B. Wilson came here to fill the unexpired term of Rev. Davis, and remained until February, 1875, and was succeeded by Rev. Henry Cellers, who is the present pastor.

The church has a Sunday school under its management. The number of communicants at this time is 90.

AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

For many years the colored persons of the Methodist Episcopal faith were accustomed to attend services at the Centre street M. E. church, where a portion of the gallery was set apart for their use. But in 1848 they determined to provide themselves with a house of worship, and therefore effected an organization, and elected a board of trustees, as follows: Nathaniel Burgee, Philip Only, Jacob Mitchell, Wm. Hamilton, John Page, John Murdock, and Henry Robinson. Father Golden, of Baltimore, came

here, and devoted himself to the work, and before the close of the year, succeeded in securing the erection and completion of a plain brick building, on Frederick street extended. In 1871, the house was rebuilt and enlarged, and in 1875, was again enlarged, to accommodate the increasing membership.

The pastors who have served in this church, from the date of its organization, are as follows, beginning, in 1848, with Father Golden: His successors were Rev. Thomas Henry, Dr. Watts, D. A. Ridout, James Sterricks, Mr. Russell, R. A. Hall, John F. Lane, William Smith, C. Sampson, Wm. H. Waters, Joseph Thompson, Jas. H. A. Johnson, J. B. Hamilton, and J. M. Cargill, the latter having been appointed to this charge early in 1877, and being still the pastor of the church, which is quite prosperous.

EBENEZER BAPTIST CHURCH.

Ebenezer, African, Baptist church, was organized in the spring of 1875, by the Revs. H. J. Chandler, of Bedford street Baptist church, in Cumberland, and James Nelson, then of Georgetown, D. C., now of Farmville, Va.

The first congregational worship of this body was in the third story of the west end of Reynolds's Block, on Baltimore, between Liberty and Mechanic, streets. The number of members enrolled at the time of organization was about twenty, and Rev. Lewis Hicks, the present pastor, was then installed.

This church continued to worship in Reynolds's Block until their new church edifice was built, on

Cumberland street, on the west side of Will's Creek. The corner stone of this building was laid in August, 1875, Dr. S. C. Thrall, of Emmanuel Episcopal church, and Rev. H. J. Chandler, of Bedford street Baptist church, officiating, and the house was pushed forward to completion by the end of the year.

The lot on which the church is located was purchased of George Henderson, Jr., and deeded to Lewis Hicks, Willie Johnson, Robert Trent, Simon Bolden, and John H. Thomas, a committee appointed by Ebenezer Baptist church of Cumberland.

The building is a modern brick structure, finished to show two stories in height, and 40 feet in length by 28 in breadth.

The building of this house of worship evinced a degree of courage and energy truly remarkable. At a time when there was a great scarcity of money, and a prostration of business, the work was projected, and it was carried forward under trials and difficulties innumerable, by a class of men dependent on their labor for daily bread.

A small Sunday school is in operation, under the management of this church. The number of communicants is about 15.

THE CITY OF CUMBERLAND.

The City of Cumberland is located at the Eastern base of the Allegany Mountains, on the banks of the North Branch of the Potomac River and of Will's Creek, at the mouth of the latter stream. Her geograpical position is 39° 39′ 14″ latitude; longitude, in arc 78° 45′ 25″; in time 5*h*. 15*m*. 01.7*s*. The city is surrounded by mountains and abrupt bluffs on all sides, but has natural outlets in every direction, through which easy passage has been found for her channels of communication with other parts of the world. Not only has the valley east of Will's Creek been built up with streets, residences, business houses and factories, but the hills have been scaled, and on every side improved by the hands of enterprise and progress. The picturesque beauty of the place is scarcely surpassed by any other spot in the country, while some of the surroundings are grand and imposing in the extreme. There are few points from which the entire city can be brought into view at one glance, but from every point of observation the eye is greeted with a variety of scenery of exceptional attraction, and the natural beauty of the vision is enhanced by the architectural improvements which have converted the quiet hill and vale into scenes of busy life. From every hill side flash into view lofty

spires, temples built of native stone, charming villas, towered edifices, and comfortable homes, evincing educated tastes and refined ideas. The placid Potomac, forming the southern boundary of the city, is apparently land-locked, and presents the appearance of a modest lake, upon whose bosom is mirrored the beauty of its leafy shores; while the swifter waters of Will's Creek come purling into the very heart of the town, cool and fresh, from the sombre shades of the wondrous "Narrows." Southward the waters of the two streams tumble over a dam of solid masonry, and skirt the base of "Nobley" Mountain, until they disappear from view at the edge of the city, some half mile lower down the channel. Eastward is a series of bluffs, some three hundred feet in height, known as "Shriver's Hill," "McKaig's Hill," and "Fort Hill." The sides of these hills are dotted with dwellings, and cultivated fields, in many places, while the gorges between have been converted into streets and roads. On the south, and on the opposite side of the river, in West Virginia, Nobley Mountains rise in their self-asserting grandeur, and with the rich bottom lands lying at their feet, form a picture worthy to be transferred to canvas, if a brush can be found to do them justice. On a knob, around which the river sweeps with a graceful curve, stands the beautiful villa of Capt. Roger Perry, of the navy, forming one of the most prominent and attractive pictures of the panorama of the city. Cumberland is divided into two parts by the waters of Will's Creek. That portion lying east of the Creek comprises the greater part of the business houses, hotels, mills,

factories, wharves, railroad depots, &c., besides the elegant structure recently erected as a City Hall, and a number of streets desirable as places of residence. The west side is devoted almost exclusively to private residences, and there are few thoroughfares in the smaller cities of the Union, superior to Washington street in the character of its buildings and their tasteful surroundings. This avenue is well lined with shade trees, while spacious grounds and cultivated shrubbery surround almost every house. On it are located also the Court House, a handsome building, and two fine stone church edifices.

The Potomac River is spanned by an iron bridge, built by the city, for the purpose of affording easy communication with the people of West Virginia. Over Will's Creek are three iron bridges for general traffic, one iron bridge for railroad purposes, one bridge for the passage of canal boat teams, and the splendid brick viaduct, built by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in 1850, for the passage of its trains. This latter is about one sixth of a mile in length, has fourteen arches, and spans several streets, as well as the Creek. In addition to these there is a bridge of solid masonry at the north end of the city, constructed by the general government, as a part of its great improvement known as the National Road.

The streets are quite irregular, in the eastern section, and seem to have followed, to a great extent, the courses of the old roads. They are from thirty to sixty feet in width, and with few exceptions are graded and paved with cobble stones. Large sums

of money were spent in this work originally, and thousands of dollars are now applied every year to the cleansing and repair of the same.

The climate is mild, but changeable. The extremes of heat and cold are not so great as those common to points in the same latitude, and altogether the city may be said to be quite healthy, as there are no types of disease that become epidemic. In the summer season, no matter how warm the weather may be during the day, the nights are cool and pleasant.

The business houses are generally of a substantial, respectable and attractive character, and as a rule the merchants confine themselves each to a particular branch of trade, instead of keeping a "general" stock of merchandise on hand. There are many wholesale houses that have a good trade, and they are able to compete with jobbers in the larger cities East and West.

"The city is on the outer edge of the great Coal Basin which goes by its name, connected with it by the lines of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company's Railroad.

"The population of Cumberland, according to the census of 1870, was 8,056; in 1873, 11,300. As the city has grown rapidly since that time it is probably safe to estimate its present population at about 13,000.

"It is an incorporated city, governed by a Mayor and Board of Councilmen; with a regularly organized police force. The city is lighted by gas, and supplied

with water from the Potomac river, by the 'Holly system of fire protection and water supply.'"

Its means of communication with other parts of the country are numerous, and ample. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal extends from Cumberland to Washington City, where it connects with tide-water; and about three-quarters of a million tons of coal are annually transported through this channel to the East.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad connects the city with Baltimore on the one hand, and the Ohio River on the other; the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, with Pitsburgh; the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, with the coal region; and a new road (the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Maryland,) is nearly completed, whereby the Pennsylvania Railroad will find its way into the city.

"The business of the city is largely dependent upon the coal trade, the annual shipments of Cumberland coal amounting to nearly 2,000,000 tons.

The Cumberland Coal Field lies west of the city of Cumberland, in a basin formed by the Great Savage Mountain on the North-west and the Dan's Mountain on the South-east, and running North-east and South-west from Pennsylvania State line, through Allegany county, into Mineral county, West Virginia. The basin is about five miles wide between the two ranges and about twenty miles long. The floor of the basin slopes from either end upwards to Frostburg, where it attains its greatest altitude, from 2,000 to 2,100 feet above mean tide.

"The Southern slope of the basin is drained by

George's Creek, flowing South-west from Frostburg and emptying into the Potomac river. The Northern slope, by Jenning's Run, flowing Northwest into Will's Creek. The aggregate depth of coal formation here is 1,100 feet, its base being the Millstone Grit. Capping the summits of Savage and Dan's mountains, it extends down their sides into the valley, where it dips below the surface.

"The principal coal veins are, first, the "Big Vein," fourteen feet of coal, lying 1,860 feet above tide. This is the vein from which most of the coal is now mined. It underlies the surface of the valley at Frostburg and Borden Shaft, but southward, down the George's Creek, water has cut away that portion of the measure lying in the lowest part of the valley and with it this vein (which here must have been very near the surface) leaving the higher parts only of the vein standing in the hills thus formed on either side of the water course. Second, the "Four Foot Vein," which lies about 800 feet below the "Fourteen Foot Vein." This vein is below water in the higher part of the basin; but appears about sixty feet above at Barton, and lies above the level from that point southward, down the George's Creek. This vein has been opened by the Piedmont Coal and Iron Company, and proves to be equal in quality to the Big Vein, and in the southern portion of the basin lies in such a way as to be easily mined. Lastly, the "Six Foot Vein," which lies 160 feet below the "Four Foot Vein," and is above water level in the lower part of the valley only. These two lower veins, though smaller in size than the

"Big Vein," have a much greater acreage, as but little of either vein has been cut away by erosion. At present the abundant supply contained in the large vein is so easy of access and can be so cheaply mined, that these smaller veins have not received the share of attention which they eventually will. Several new openings other than those mentioned are now being made in these smaller veins, with very encouraging prospects.

"The total acreage of coal land in this field is 44,132. Of this, 17,300 acres contain the large "Fourteen Foot Vein," and of course all contain the two smaller veins. Besides these, which are the working veins, there are numerous other small veins, throughout the entire depth of the coal measure; these veins are from six inches to three feet in thickness; they have never received any attention from mining companies or experts. The coal of this field is well and favorably known by consumers and dealers generally. It is a free burning bituminous coal, containing on an average 75 per cent. of fixed carbon. It is free from injurious impurities and with very little slate or earthy particles. A Committtee of Naval Officers and Engineers which was appointed by the United States Government, to test, by actual experiment, the relative value for forge and steam generating purposes of all the different kinds of coal found in this country and in England, rate Cumberland Coal (in general average) to be the best coal for steam generating purposes in the market, and superior for forge purposes also. Under equal weights the Cumberland Coal surpasses the Anthracite, in

evaporative power, by 2.3 per cent.; under equal bulk by 1.4 per cent. It surpasses the foreign bituminous coals 20 per cent. comparing equal weights, and 26 per cent. comparing equal bulk. It is now used by manufacturers and transportation companies generally throughout the Eastern States.

From 1842 to 1876 (inclusive) 32,090,877 tons of this coal have been mined and shipped. The supply is still abundant; the lower veins being almost untouched. and of the upper vein there are about 12,057 acres still uncut.

Amongst the newspapers in the city, is the "Daily Times," mention of which was inadvertently omitted. The "Alleganian and Times" was re-established in 1869 by L. G. Stephens and T. B. Taylor, and in 1877 the latter gentleman became the sole owner, and changed the name of the paper to "The Cumberland Daily Times."

COAL COMPANIES IN ALLEGANY COUNTY.

American Coal Company; A. J. Clark, Superintendent, Lonaconing.
Atlantic and George's Creek Coal and Iron Company; John Sheridan, Superintendent, Pekin.
Borden Coal Company; A. C. Greene, Agent, Frostburg. Shipping Agent, Cumberland, F. L. Tilghman.
Blaen Avon Coal Company; A. Spier, President, Cumberland.
Consolidation Coal Company; James A. Millholland, Second Vice President, Cumberland.
Franklin Mines; H. C. Black, Superintendent, Franklin.
George's Creek Coal and Iron Company; John Douglas, Superintendent, Lonaconing. Shipping Agent, Cumberland, George A. Hoffman.
Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Company: Charles W. Shaw, Superintendent, Piedmont, W. Va. Shipping Agent, Cumberland, J. B. Winslow.
Maryland Coal Company; F. E. Bracket, Superintendent, Lonaconing. Shipping Agent, Cumberland, Howell Robbins.
New Central Coal Company; Malcolm Sinclair, General Manager, Cumberland. Shipping Agent, Cumberland, Alexander Adams.
Piedmont Coal Company; John Somerville, Superintendent, Barton.
Potomac Coal Company; George W. Lyons, Superintendent, Barton.
Swanton Coal Company; Archibald McDonald, Superintendent, Barton.

MAJOR GENERAL
EDWARD BRADDOCK'S
ORDERLY BOOKS,

FROM

FEBRUARY 26 TO JUNE 17, 1755.

FROM THE ORIGINALS,

IN THE

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

What immediately follows, is the Orders of his Excellency General Braddock from his arrival in Virginia until the 17th of June following, when Indisposition obliged the writer, or copier, thereof to seperate from him and remain (until he was in a condition to move forward again) with the rear division of the Army. Rejoining in a low and enfeebled state, only the day before the Action of Monnongalia (which happened on the 9th of July) there was not *time* even if he had been *able* to enter the Orders that had issued during his seperation; which is more to be regretted as it is probable the Order of Battle, and many other important Orders were among them.

He did, however, as may be seen by a letter to Captain Orme, dated the 28th day of July—Request a copy of these orders, but as they never were sent, they cannot be inserted.

[General Braddock's Orderly Books are two in number, the first embracing the orders issued from the 26th of February to the 11th of June, 1755; and the second from the 12th to the 17th of June, 1755. On a page preceding the orders appears the above extract, in Washington's own handwriting, and it is presumed that the books were kept under his direction. These books were transferred to the Congressional Library from the library of the late Peter Force, after the death of that eminent man, whose collection of manuscripts concerning American history was undoubtedly the most complete in existence.]

GENERAL BRADDOCK'S ORDERLY BOOK, NO. 1.

His Excellency General Braddock orders that the commanding Officer of each ship upon their arrival in Hamptom Road shall immediately send a Return inclosed to Mr. Hunter at Hampton, specifying the number of their sick, the time of their illness, and the nature of them. And that every commanding Officer shall with the utmost dispatch apply to Mr. Hunter for Boats to carry the sick on shore wch shall be executed with all imaginable care and expedition, and that a Subaltorn Officer of each ship shall see their men safely conveyed to the place appointed at Hampton for their Reception, which Mr. Hunter will shew them; and that the Surgeons or mates of the two regiments and Train shall attend the sick of their own corps. Every commanding Officer is to take particular care that as soon as their sick are sent a Shore all the Hatchways be uncovered, scuttles opened and the Platform thoroughly washed and cleaned, no Officer or soldier, except the sick, to lie on shore upon any acct. The Hospital to continue on board till the General's further Orders.

WILLIAMSBURG, Febry 26th, 1755.

To the companies of Rangers and carpenters:

His Excellency General Braddock orders the commands officer of each company or Troop to send a weekly Return to the head Quarter's agreeable to the Form annexed; and duplicates of the Returns are to

be Remitted weekly to His Excellency, Governor Dinwiddie. The Return for Genl Braddock to be directed to me at the head Quarters.

WILLIAMSBURG, Feby. 26th, 1755.

By His Excellency Edward Braddock, Esq:

Whereas, an act of Parliament was passed in England, the last Session, to subject all Troops raised in the Colonies to the Regulations and Orders of the articles of War, I therefore think it expedient and Order that upon forming the four companies of Rangers, the company of carpenters and the Troops of light Horse and whatever Troops are or shall be raised for the service of the present Expedition. That the articles of War be publickly read to the Officers and men, and that every man severaly shall take the Oath of Allegiance and supremacy; and in consequence of these articles they are to obey from time to time any orders they shall receive from me or any of their superior Officers.

E. BRADDOCK,

By His Excel'ys Com'd.
Feb'y. 26th, 1755.

WIL'M SHIRLEY, Secret y.

By His Excellency Edward Braddock, Esq., Gen'l Commander in Chief of His Maj'ty Forces in North America, Quarters of Sir Peter Halkets Regim't:

Orderd, That it proceed to Alexandria in the Transports; five companies to remain in the Town w'th the company of artillery and stores of all kinds.

One company at Dumfries, two days march from Alexandria, thirty miles to Halt the first night after they cross the Ferry ot Occoquan; One company at Bladensburg, one days march, they cross the Potomack at Alexandria; One company at upper Marlborrough two days march first night at Bladensburg; Two companys at Frederick; These three last cantonments in Maryland; Upon application to Major Carlyl magistrate of Alexandria, the whole will be furnished with Guides Quarters of one Regiment. The Transports w'ch have them on board to stop in the River Potomack as near Fredericksburg as they can; These and an halt company at Winchester, six days march from Fredericksburg, halt a company at Conogogee eight days from Winchester; six companys at Fredericksburg and Falmouth on the other side the River of Rappahannock.

The five companys of the Regiment that disembark at Alexandria which are to be canton'd to be landed first and to begin their march before the other five debark.

The Engineers and other Officers, not immediately wanted to be at hand, may be conveniently lodged on the Maryland side of the Potomack leaving a direction where they lodge.

Application is to be made to the several magistrates for carriages to convey the stores, Baggage and Tents of the cantoned companys to be given by the commanding Officers for the numbers employ'd.

The Regiment whose head Quarters are at Fredericksburg, will halt ab't 15 miles from place of disembarking. Waggons will be ordered to attend them. Three companys which are to march to Winchester and Conogogee are to march first to Fredericksburg. The compa Quarterd at Falmouth need not cross the Rappa. Waggon's to each compa to be assertained, a field Officer to go with each of the five compas and every Officer to go with his compas.

Given under my hand at Williamsburg, this 28th Febry, 1755.

E. BRADDOCK.

Camp at Alexandria,
Thursday 27th March, 1755.

Parole—Williamsburg.

Captn Robert Orme of the Coldstream Reg't of Guards, and Captn Roger Morris of Cols. Dunbars Regiment of Foot, are appointed aids de camp to His Excellency Genl Braddock.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Capt Halket, of Sir Peter Halkets Regiment; Brigade Major.

As the Troops have taken the Field His Excely. Genl Braddock is desirous the Officers and men should be informed of the Duties he requires of them, and of some Regulations he thinks beneficial to the service: and as the two Regiments now employed have servd under the command of His Royal Highness and are well acquainted with military discipline, His Excellency expects their conduct will be so conformable to order as to set the most soldier like example to the new Service of this country; and the General orders that the articles of War be immediately and frequently read, and that every body may be informed all neglects or disobedience of them or any Orders will not be forgiven.

Any Soldier who shall desert tho' he return again will be hanged without mercy.

As an Incouragement to the men, and to promote their diligence and activity, every man will be allowed daily as much of fresh or salt Provision, and of Bread or Flower without any stoppages for the same as long and in as great proportions as it will be possible to provide them unless any man shall be found drunk, negligent, or disobedient, in such case his gratuity shall be stopped.

All Orders relating to the men are constantly to be read to them by an Officer of the Company.

The eldest captains company of each Regt is

to act as a second Grenadiers company and to be posted upon the left of the Battalion, leaving the same Interval as the Grenadiers upon the Right; This company is to be kept compleat of Officers and two of them as well as of the other Grenadier company are to be posted in the Front and the other in the Rear.

The eight Battallian companies are to form so many Firings and to be commanded by their respective Officers. The commanding Officer of each company is to give the word, the second is to be posted in the center of the Front Rank and the remaining Subaltorn Officers of the Regiment after this disposition are to divide the ground equally: These Firings are to begin by the colonel's company, second by the Lieut cols and continued from Right to left as fast as possibly, but the two Captns of Grenadiers are to take particular care never to give their Fire till the company's upon the Right and left are loaded.

To avoid confusion if the Regiment should be ordered to wheel or fire by Platoons, every Officer commanding a company is to tell it off in two divisions and to post the second commissiond Officer and non commissioned Officer's, and when the Regiment decamps or are to form, the commanding Officer of the company is to instruct his mens arms, compleat the Files, Post the Officers and see his men loaded that they may wheel up and ye Battalion be instantly formed.

The Officers upon a march are to remain in the same Order with their companies, and Those Officers who were placed in the Rear are to march as posted which will consequently be upon the Flank as the Regiment moves by Files they are therefore required to keep the Soldiers in their Files, and if any lag behind one or more of these Officers is to bring them up.

Every Officer leaving his company upon a march

will be cashierd, and every commanding Officer will be answerable for the men of his company left behind; and the commanding Officer of the Regiments are ordered to punish with the utmost severity any soldier who leaves his File but in cases of sickness.

Commanding Officers of companies are to have their arms in constant good order, and every man to be provided with a Brush, Picker, two good spare Flints and 24 Cartridges.

The Roll of each company to be calld by a commissioned Officer, morning, noon and night, and a return of the absent or disorderly men to be given to the commanding Officer of the Regiment who is to order proper punishment.

The Women of each Regiment are to march with the Provost and none upon any acct are to appear with the men when under arms.

Each Regiment is to mount a Piquet Guard consisting of one captn and three Subalterns and 100 men to be paraded at the retreat they are to report to the Field Officer of the Day.

The two Regiments are to find the Genls Guard alternately consisting of one Lieut. and thirty Private and report to an aid de camp. The Regiment which finds the Guard finds also the adjutant of the Day.

All Guards are to be retird at 8 Oclock; all guards to be told of in two divisions Tho' ever so small.

Guards ordered at Orderly time are to remain for that duty and a new detachment is to be made for any orderd afterwards.

All returns are to be signed by the commanding Officer of Regiments. Reports of all Guards except the Generals are to be made to the Field Officer of the Day who is to visit them once at least and to go the piquet rounds.

All remarkable occurrances in camp to be reported to an aid de camp.

Returns of all commands to be made to the Brigade

Major, and every Regiment, company, Troop, &c., are to make a daily return to him specifying the numbers wanting to compleat, who is to make one Gener[l] return to his Excellency.

A daily return of the sick is to be made to the Gen[l] thro' an aid de camp.

As the nature of the country make it impossible to provide magazines of Forage, and as it is apprehended the Quantity will be very small, uncertain, and difficult to be procurd his Excellency recommends it to all the Officers to take no more baggage than they find absolute occasion for.

Commanding Officers of Regiments are directed by His Excellency to inform their men not to suffer themselves to be alarmed upon a march by any stragling Fires from the Indians in the woods, they being of no consequence nor liable to any inconveniences but what arise from their misbehaviour.

Any Soldier by leaving his company, or by words or Gestures expressing Fear shall suffer death and the Gen[l] will greatly approve and properly reward those men who by their coolness and good Discipline treat the attempt of these Fellows with the contempt they deserve.

The Sergents of the two Regiments are to be provided with Firelocks and Bayonets, but to wear their Swords—They are to leave at Winchester under the care of the Train their Halters and all the private men their Swords. His Excellency likewise recommends it to all the Officers to provide them selves if possible with Fuzeis, as Espontoons will be extreamely inconvenient and useless in the Woods.

As the good of the Service renders the presence of all the Officer's absolutely necessary His Excellency cannot suffer any commissiond Officer to act as paymaster, the General therefore desires the colonels and captains will agree as soon as possible for a proper person for that purpose.

The Line is to find one Field Officer daily to be relieved at 10 o'clock, this duty to be done by the two Lieut cols and two Majors, the Field Officer, is to visit all the Guards except the Generals and to go the rounds of the Picquet which as well as other Guards and Posts are to report to the Field Officer and he is to make his report of ye whole at nine o'clock every morning to the Genl and in case of any alarm the Field Officer is to repair to the place of alarm with all expedition and to send for all necessary assistance to the two Regiments who are immediately to comply with his Orders.

All reports and returns to be made before nine o'clock, all out posts are to receive the Genl with shoulderd arms and without beat of Drum or Salute.

Upon any application from Sr Jno St Clair Quarter Master Genl for Men the Regiments are immediately to furnish them.

Sir Peter Halkett is to be applied to for all Regulations of Provisions and his Orders are to be strictly complied with.

All Guards are to rest and beat two Ruffles to his Honour Governor Dinwiddie.

The Regiments are to hold themselves in readiness for a muster, each company is to provide their Rolls one of Parchment, and those Officers with new commissions are to have them in their Pockets, after the muster the Genl will receive the two Regiments by Companys the Officers to be in Boots and the men in Brown Gaters.

The adjutants of the two Regiments and artillery, and also the adjutant of the Rangers to be at the Major of Brigades Tent, every day at eleven o'clock to receive Order's.

A Surgeant from the two Regiments Artillery and Rangers to attend the Major of Brigade as Orderly, and to be relieved every day at Guard Mounting.

The Gentlemen of the Hospital and their Ser-

vants are to receive to morrow three Days Provisions.

Field Officers for the Day Lieut Colo Gage.

ALEXANDRIA, MARCH 28th, 1755.

Parole—Albemarle.

The Generals Guard to be mounted in Brown Gater's, and the Officers in Boots.

Sir Peter Halkets Colo Dunbar's and the Royal Regiment of Artillery are to be mustered, on Monday morning at seven o'clock, and afterwards they will be received by Genl Braddock.

Robert Webster of Sir Peter Halkets Regimt is appointed Provoest Marshall and he is to be obeyd accordingly.

One Sergeant; one Corporal and twelve men to mount as a Guard for the Provost Marshal and be relieved every 48 Hours.

The Adjutant who does not send in his return to the Major of Brigade, by seven o'clock in the morning will be orderd under an arrest.

The Quarter master of the Corps which is to receive provisions is to give to the Commissary a signed Return of the number he is to draw Provisions for every Saturday at six in the afternoon: The Quarter masters of the different Corps are to give into Sir Peter Halkets a return of the Provisions they delivered out that week, distinguishing the quantitys deliverd each Corps; In this return he is to have Colums for the quantitys of each species of Provision's he has receivd that week and a Column for the Quantitys remaining in Store.

To morrow at Orderly time the Adjutants are to deliver in a return of the number of Servd who are not Soldiers and for whom Provisions are to be drawn for; The Commissary are to make two Copy's of this return, one for Genl Braddock, the other for Sir Peter Halkett.

Field Officer to morrow Lieut Colo Burton.

For the Genls Guard 48th Regiment.

One of the Orderly Sergeants or the Major of Brigade is to carry the Orders to Sir John St. Clair.

A General Court Martial consisting of one Field Officer, Six Captains and Six Subalterns, to sit to morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

Lt Colo Gage, President. Sir Peter Halkett gives 3 Captns and 3 Subalterns; Colo Dunbar gives 3 Captns and 3 Subalterns. Mr. Shirley Judge Advocate; The Picquet to consist of one Captn, two Subalterns and fifty men till further Orders. No Officer, Soldier or any other Person to Fire a Gun within a mile round the Camp.

CAMP AT ALEXANDRIA, March 29th, 1755.

Parole—Boston.

For the General Guard 44th Regiment.

The alarm Post for all the Virginian Troops Quarterd in the Town of Alexandria to be before the march.

When any man is sent to the General Hospital he is to bring a certificate signed by an Officer, of his name, Regiment and Company, to what day he is subsisted, and what arms and acoutrements he brings with him. The arms and accoutrements to be bundled up, and marked, with the mans name and Company.

Cols Dunbars Regiment to morrow to receive three days provisions.

On Sunday every Regiment in Camp, is to have divine service at the Head of their Colours.

AFTER ORDERS.

Each Regiment to send to the train for twenty Thousand Flints out of which number, they are to pick five thousand, and to send the remainder back again; The Commanding Officers giving their receipts for what number's they receive.

All the Virginia Troops that are Quartered in Alexandria to be under arms, to morrow morning at half an hour after seven o'clock.

The Officers that were formerly appointed Pay masters, to continue so till further Orders and are to issue out in payment to the Troops, each a Dollar at 4^{c}|9^{e} shil'g.

When either Regiment have occasion for Ammunition, or any Military Stores the Commanding Officers are to send to the Artillery when they will be supplied giving their receipts accordingly.

The General Court Martial where of Lieut Col^{o} Gage was President is dissolv'd, and James Anderson of Col^{o} Dunbar's Regiment who was tryed by ye General Court Martial is orderd 1,000 lashes with a Cat and Nine Tails which he is to receive in such manner as the Commanding Officer shall think proper.

Field Officer for to morrow, L^{t} Col^{o} Gage.

Camp at Alexandria, 30th March, 1755.

Parole—"Chichester."

The two Regiments are to be musterd to morrow morning at seven O'clock but the General will not receive the Troops till further Orders.

The two Regiments from Ireland are to acc^{t} for their men for their Sea pay giving them credit for their subsistance to the first of March and for their Arms to the 24th of Feby; The Captains are to take credit for their Watch Coats, Blankets and Flannell waistcoats brought from Great Britain for their Companys.

The men listed or incorporated into Sir Peter Halketts, and col^{o} Dunbar's Regiment are to have credit for twenty Shillings and to be chargd with the above mentiond necessarys His Excellency orders this to be taken from the recruiting Fund, and gives

it to those men for their Incouragement that they may do their duty like good Soldiers.

The first company of carpenters are to march to morrow morning to Sir John St Clair for further Order's.

A Return to be sent to morrow morning to Sir Jn° St Clair from Sir Peter Halketts and Col° Dunbars Regiments of the number of Draughts they have receivd by whom they were enlisted and from what companys draughted.

CAMP AT ALEXANDRIA, 31st of March, 1755.

Parole—Darlington.

Field Officer for to morrow, Lt Col° Burton.

For the Generals Guard 44th Regiment.

All casualties or occurrances that happen in camp to be reported immediately to the Gen^l through an aid de camp.

Whenever Sir John St Clair has occasion for artificers Tools, or Implements he is to apply to the commissary of the Train, who will supply him with what he demands taking his, or his assistants receipts for the same.

The Officers to provide themselves with Ba^t Horses as soon as possible.

The artillery to have their men upon the Wharf every morning at 6 O'clock precisely to send their Stores &^c and care must be taken that they have their Waggons at the Wharf exactly at the same time that their may be no delay one Sergant and 12 men from the two Regiments to march immediately to the Wharf in order to assist the Artillery in the Landing of their Stores this party to be reliev'd every morning and to be on the Wharf precisely at 6 Oclock.

Sir Peter Halkets Regiment receives three days provisions to morrow.

CAMP AT ALEXANDRIA, April 1st, 1755.

Parole—Esse.

Field Officer for to morrow ———
For the Generals Guard 48th Regiment.

Colo Dunbars Regiment to receive three Days Provisions.

The two Regn are to send to artily for 1 Dozn of carts made up with Ball in order to try if they will fit the men's Firelocks.

CAMP AT ALEXANDRIA, April 2d, 1755.

Parole—Farnham.

Field Officer for to morrow Majr Chapman.
For the Generals Guard 44th Regiment.

The Artillery and Hospital receive three days provision to morrow.

The two Regiments are to apply to the Train for Paper, Powder & Ball sufficient to compleat every man with 24 rounds which are to be made up, and distributed as soon as possible.

The commanding Officers of companys are desird to give particular directions to their men to be careful of their Ammunition and to inform them they will be very severly punishd for any abuse or neglect of it, and the Officer's of company's who calld the Evening Rolls are to inspect the Ammunition of their several companys and to report the defficiencys to the commanding Officers of the Regiments who are desird by his Excellency to keep them compleat with 24 Rounds.

His Excellency General Braddock Orders that the Soldiers should be told that any man who upon a march by fastning his Tent Pole, or by any other means incumbers his Fire lock, shall be immediately and most severely punished.

One corporal and eight men of the Line to attend

at 6 Oclock every morning, to assist the Engineers in Surveying.

The Artillery, Hospital and Engineers to receive three days provisions to morrow.

AFTER ORDERS.

One Sergant one Corporal, and twenty men of the Line without arms to March to the Wharf immediately to assist in disembarking the artillery.

The Virginia Troops as appointed to the particular Regiments.

Sir Peter Halkets.

Captn Stephen, Captn Peyronny, Captn Cock	1st, A, 6	Company of Rangers.

Colo Dunbars Regt.

Captn Waggoner, Captn Hogg	3, 5th	Company of Rangers
Captn Polson	2d	Compa of Artificers.

Sir Peter Halketts and Colo Dunbars Regiments to find three Corporals one for each Company of Rangers to assist Lieut Allayne in the dissiplining the Troops.

Camp at Alexandria, April 3d, 1755.

Parole—Canterbury.

Field Officer to morrow Lt Colo Burton.

For the Generals Guard 48th Regiment.

The Generals Guard is this day reduced to a Corporal and nine men and the Corporal is to report to the Officer of the main Guard.

Sir Peter Halkets Regiment to receive three days Provisions to morrow.

Camp at Alexandria, 4th of April, 1755.

Parole—Dorsett.

Field Officer to morrow Major Sparke.

For the Generals Guard 44th Regimt.

Col° Dunbars Regiment to have one Corporal and six men ready to march to morrow at 6 o'clock from Alexandria to Frederick with the Hospital stores they are to carry six days Provisions with them and to take the Arms and accoutrem^{ts} with which they are to take the field Each man to have his Blancket and 29 rounds of Ammun^{n}.

Col° Dunbars Regiment to have three days provisions to morrow.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, April 5th, 1755.

Parole—London.

Field Officer to morrow L^{t} Col° Burton.

For the Generals Guard 48th Regim^{t}.

The Tents and clothing for the Virginia Company to be brought on shore as soon as possible; Their tents are to be pitched the first fair day after they are on shore.

The Artillery Hospital and Engineers to receive three days provisions to morrow.

ALEXANDRIA, April 6th, 1755.

Parole—Kinsale.

Field Officer for to morrow Maj^{r} Chapman.

For the Generals Guard 44th Regiment.

All Departments for Duty of every nature whatever are to parade at the Grand Parade and to march from thence, Detachments from different corps to draw up by Seniority.

The Grand Parade for this camp is appointed to be at the head of Sir Peter Halketts Regiment.

A report to be made every morning to Sir Peter Halkets, of the Sergeants, Corporals, Drummers and Private men who are Drunk upon Duty, the Sergeants of the Companies they belong to, to keep an exact Roll of their names, Sir Peter Halkett being determined to put a stop to any more prov^{ns} being drawn

for such men. Sergeants, Corporals, Drummers, and Private men who appear Drunk in Camp tho they are not upon duty will have their provisions stop'd for one week.

Sir Peter Halketts Regiment to receive three days Provisions to morrow.

The Detachments from the Ordinary Dutys of camp to change from Right to left every Day.

AFTER ORDERS.

One Sergant, one Corporal, and thirty men are to morrow at 6 o'clock in the morning, to go to Alexandria to assist the Officers of the Artillery in loading the Waggons for Winchester and Shipping of Stores for Rock Creek One Officer and thirty men from Col° Dunbar's Regiment to march to morrow for Rock Creek The Officer to call this night upon Sir Peter Halkett who will give him his Instructions.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday April 7th, 1755.

Parole—Dublin.

Field Officer for to morrow L^t^ Col° Burton.

For the Generals Guard 48th Regim^t^.

One Officer one Sergeant and 20 men of Sir Peter Halkets Regiment to hold themselves in readiness to morrow morning to march to Winchester the Officer at Retreat beating to call upon Sir Peter Halkett for his Instructions; They are to take six days provisions with them, subsistance to the 24th of this month and every thing with which they are to take the Field.

Every Party ordered to march from camp is to have 24 Rounds per man.

A Greater number of Women having been brought over than those allowed by the Government sufficient for washing with a view that the Hospital might be servd; and complaint being made that a concert is enterd into not to serve with out exorbitant Wages

a Return will be calld for of those who shall refuse to serve for six pence per day and their Provisions that they may be turnd out of camp and others got in their places.

Colo Dunbars Regt is to rec. 3 Days Provn to morrow.

Colo Dunbar's Regiment is to march at 5 Oclock on Saturday Morning for Rock Creek.

Waggons will be ordered on Friday to carry the baggage and whatever Tents may be struck to the Boats destend for their Transportation and at Day break on Saturday morning Waggons will attend at the head of the Regiment for the mens Tents &c.

A Subaltern Officer with three Sergeants three Corporals and thirty men are to be sent on board the Boats as a Baggage Guard, and this Guard is to assist in conveying the Tents &c to the Boats and to help in putting them on board.

All the Boats upon that part of the River near Rock Creek are ordered to attend to cary the Troop over.

The sick men that are not able to march with the Regiment, to be left in the General Hospital.

AFTER ORDERS.

As Colo Dunbars Regimt is to march on Saturday, they are to receive to morrow nine days Provisions one for to morrows use and the remaining 8 days the men are to carry with them.

The four companys of Sir Peter Halketts Regimt the Royal Regt of artillery Engineers and the Hospital are to continue to receive their provisions as usual till further Orders.

March Rout of Colo Dunbars Regiment from the camp at Alexandria to Frederick in Maryland.

	MILES.
To Rock Creek	——
To Owens Ordinary	15
To Dowden's Ordinary	15
To Frederick	15
	45

Within a few miles of the Minocasy cross the Minocasy in a Float.

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, April 8th, 1755.

Parole—Guilford.

Field Officer for to morrow Majr Sparke.

For the Generals Guard 44th Regimt.

The Quarter Masters of Sir Peter Halketts and Colo Dunbars Regiments to meet Mr. Leslie assistant Quarter master General this afternoon at 4 Oclock who will show them their Regimental Store Houses.

The Commanding Officer's of each of the Regimt as soon as their Regimental Store Houses are fixed are to order their Officers baggage and their mens Stores to be immediately lodgd.

The Soldiers are to leave their Shoulder Belts, Waist Belts and hangers behind and only to take with them to the Field one spare shirt, one spare pair of stockings, one spare pair of Shoes and one pair of Brown Gater's.

For the future the Generals own and all other Guards are to beat a march to him and the Line is always to turn out when the General passes.

As a mistake has happend in regard to the Commissions of the youngest Subaltern of the Rangers; The Commissions of Second Lieut being deliverd to them instead of Ensigns are to be immediately changd to avoid any Inconvenience, which may arise from disrules of Rank.

His Excellency Genl Braddock Orders that all Ensigns bearing Commissions in any of his Majestys Regiments shall take post of the third Officer in any of the Companys of Ranger's.

AFTER ORDERS.

Six Companys of Sir Peter Halketts Regiment are to march for Winchester at 6 o'clock on thursday morning; Upon your arrival at Rock Creek you are

either to Encamp or lodge your Men as you shall find most convenient and as fast as the Waggons arrive you are to employ them in the Service of ye Regiment and Regulate your Detachment's accordingly and to be particularly careful not to use any more Waggons than are absolutely necessary.

You are to leave at Rock Creek an Officer and 30 men who is to remain there till all the Stores of the Train and Hospital are put into the Waggons is then to march and form the Rear Guard of the whole.

You are also to leave at Rock Creek a Subaltern and 20 men who are to wait there till the arrival of Mr. Johnston the Paymaster and to Escort him to Frederick.

You will be joined at Rock Creek by an Officer and 30 Seamen who you are to take under your command and give them your Orders and Regulations as they will want some conveyance for their baggage you will dispose of it as you find most convenient.

Upon your arrival at Frederick you are to encamp your men the Troops to remain there till further Orders except a Captn, two Subalterns and 50 men who are to be sent immediately on to Conogogee as a covering Party for the magazines and you are to direct the Commanding Officer of this Detacht to stop all Waggons which shall brg in Flower, &c, from Pennsylvania and to send a daily to you of the numbers which return you are to remit to me unless you should see Sir Jno St. Clair and that he should have securd a sufficient number for Transporting the Stores from Frederick to Wills Creek in such case the Waggons are to be dismissd.

You will find provisions at Frederick which you are to issue to your men in the same proportions as at Alexandria and to begin upon it as soon as you have expended the Provisions card with you.

You are to direct your Officers to provide themselves as soon as possible with Bat Horses as no

more Waggons will be allowd after they get to Frederick.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, April 9th, 1755.

Parole—Henry.

Field Officer for to morrow L^{t} Col^{o} Gage.

For the Generals Guard 48th Regimt.

Col^{o} Dunbars Regiment to send this forenoon two Sergeants and twenty men to Rock Creek to reinforce the Officer there.

A return to be given in this Day of the two Regiments specifying all extraordinary's that have happened since their embarking in Ireland a monthly return of the two Regiments to be given in to General Braddock every first day of the month—The companys of Rangers Artificers and the Troop of light Horse are to give in a monthly return at the same time: They are to apply to the Major of Brigade, who will shew them the proper form.

The Officers to see that their men are provided as soon as possible with Bladder or thin Leather to put between the Lining and crown of their Hatts to guard against the Heat of the Sun.

One Subaltorn Officer of Dunbars Regiment to march to morrow morning to Frederick in Maryland who upon his arrival is immediately to take upon him the command of the several Detachments of the Regiment that are now there or may arrive and he is to see y^{t} they are properly provided and Subsisted.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, 10th April, 1755.

Parole—Winchester.

A Detachment from the two Regiments of a Subaltern, two Sergeants, two Corporals and 20 men is to remain at Alexandria as a Guard for the Hospital and to march with it to Frederick.

The Generals Guard is to be taken off on Friday.

A Sergeant and twelve men of Colº Dunbars Regiment to mount as the Generals Baggage Guard and to March with it.

The Provost Marshall is to March with Colº Dunbar's Regiment and to have a guard of a Sergeant and ten men who is to make the rear of the whole.

Two Officers and forty men of the four remaining companies of Sir Peter Halketts Regemt is to mount the Town Guard till further Orders.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, April 11th, 1755.

Parole—Kendall.

The Officer of the Town Guard to make his report to the General through an Aid de Camp.

AFTER ORDERS.

Colº Dunbars Regimen^{t} to hold themselves in readiness but not to march till further Orders.

They are to give their proportion of men for the Guard to morrow; one Sergeant, one Corporal and 12 men to parade immediately at the Town Guard of Colº Dunbars Regiment.

They are to take their Knapsacks, Haversacks, and provisions with them, when they come to the Town Guard the Sergeant is to enquire for Mr. Leslie assistant Quarter master who will give him Order's.

No Person whatever to press or employ any Waggons without an Order from General Braddock the Quarter master Gen^{l} or his assistant.

This Order to be read not only to the Soldiers but to the Officers, Servants and followers of the Army as any one who shall be found guilty of disobeying it shall be severely punish'd.

AFTER ORDERS.

As there are Boats provided to carry Colº Dunbars Regiments Baggage to Rock Creek the former orders relative to their march to be obeyd.

Eight Waggons will be orderd to be at the head of that Regiment on Wednesday night for the Tents, Baggage, &c. of those Companys application is to be made to Mr Leslie assistant Quarter master for a proper Guide; Every man is to receive 8 Days Provisions to carry with him. The Lt Colo is to be left with the 8 remaining Companys till farther Order's.

All the sick are to be left in the General Hospital.

The Regiments find the Generals Guard as usual and the proportion of Duty is to be made up by Colo Dunbars Regiment in the Town and other Guards.

March Rout of Sir Peter Halketts Regiment from the Camp at Alexandria to Winchester.

	MILES.
To ye old Court House	18
To Mr Colemans on Sugar Land Run were there is Indian Corn, &c	12
To Mr Miners	15
To Mr Thompson ye Quaker wh ye is 3000 wt corn	12
To Mr They's 17 ye Ferry of Shann 12	17
From Mr They's to Winchester	23
	97

If the Bridge should not be laid over the Opeckon Canves will be provided for the Troops.

As soon as the Artillery arrives at Winchester a Detachment of their Regiment and what ever part you shall judge proper of the Rangers must be orderd to march with the Artillery to Wills Creek.

But if the road should be cut from the bridge on the Opeckon to Bear Garden and is made passable for ye Artillery, It is then to go along that Road and not by Winchester and your Detachment from Winchester must join them at Henry Enochs ———, A Report will be made to you whether this road is passable or not.

As the Removal of the Troops from Winchester

to Wills Creek must depend upon the Quantity of Flower that is to be sent from Pennsylvania when a proper Quantity is arrivd you shall receive advice of it.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, April 12th, 1755.

Parole—Leicester.

One Company of Sir Peter Halketts Regim^t to March to morrow Morning, they are to Parade opposite to the town Guard at 6 oclock where they will be joind by five Waggons belonging to the Artillery, which they are to take under their Escort to Winchester.

The Town Guard to be reduced to morrow morning to one Subaltorn Officer and thirty men.

Mr Leslie will take care that there shall be at Sir Peter Halketts Quarter Guard this afternoon 3 Waggons, one for the Companys Tents and Baggage and the other two are to carry ye Regiments spare arms and Stores.

The Men are to take eight Days Provisions with them.

ALEXANDRIA, Sunday, April 13th, 1755.

Parole—Marlborough.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, April 14th, 1755.

Parole—Oxford.

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, April 15th, 1755.

Parole—Petersborough.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, April 16th, 1755.

Parole—Rochester.

Thursday, April 17th, 1755.

Parole—Queen Town.

Friday, April 18th, 1755.
Parole—Salisbury.

Saturday, April 19th, 1755.
Parole—Tamworth.

The commanding Officer of the Artillery to apply to Mr. Leslie for a Store House to lodge their new cloathing in, and the Officers are to see that their men comply with the Orders of the 8th of Apl (viz) to leave their Shoulder Belts waist Belts and Hangers behind, and are only to take with them to the field one spare shirt one spare pair of stockings one spare pair of shoes and one pair of brown Gaters.

Frederick, Monday, April 21st, 1755.
Parole—Dunbar.

Frederick, Tuesday, April 22nd, 1755.
Parole—Westminster.

One Sergeant one Corporal and 12 men to parade immediately at the Town Guard to March with the Waggons laden with Artillery Stores to Conogogee and to return back with the Waggon's to Frederick as soon as they are unloaded.

Frederick, Wednesday, April 23rd, 1755.
Parole Exeter.

The commanding Officers of Regiments to order their Officers to provide themselves as soon as possible with Bat men out of such recruits and Levies, as are unfit to the Duty to do the of solder and such men are to be enlisted as can act as Bat men and are to be taken for any Term and to be alowed as effectives; and according to the number settled in Flanders 3 men to each company and 4 to the staff, you are to go immediately to that part of the

Antietum that lies in the road to Connogogee and press such Boats or Canoes as you shall meet with upon the river agreeable to the Orders you shall receive from Governor Sharpe If you shall find any difficulty in the execution of this Order, you are to send an express to me and you shall be immediately supplied with a party of men to inforce it sending word when they shall join you, and you are to collect all the Boats &c at that pass by the 28th of this month.

FREDERICK, Thursday, April 24th, 1755.
Parole—Yarmouth.

FREDERICK, Friday, April 25th, 1755.
Parole—Appleby.

Colo Dunbar's Regiment to hold themselves in readiness to March by the 29th.

AFTER ORDERS.

One Corporal and four men to March to morrow Morning to Rock Creek with four Waggons that came up this Evening; when the party comes to Rock Creek they are to put themselves under the command of Ensign French.

FREDERICK, Saturday, April 26th, 1755.
Parole—Bedford.

Colo Dunbars Regiment to furnish 3 Officers for a Court Martial, to try some prisoners of the Independant Company & Captn Gates Presidt the report to be made to General Braddock.

FREDERICK, Sunday, April 27th, 1755.
Parole—Chester.

Colo Dunbars Regiment is to march ye 29th and to

proceed to Wills Creek agreeable to the following Route:

	MILES.
29th From Fred^{k} on y^{e} road to Conogogee	17
30th From that halting place to Congogee	18
1st From Conogogee to John Even's	16
2d Rest	
3d To the Widow Baringer	18
4th To George Polls	9
5th to Henry Enock's	15
6th Rest	
7th To Cox's at y^{e} mouth of little Cacaph	12
8th To Col^{o} Cresaps	8
9th To Wills Creek	16
Total,	129

The men are to take from this place three Days provisions; at Conogogee they will have more, at the Widow Baringers 5 Days, at Col^{o} Cresaps one or more Days, and at all these places Oats or Indian Corn must be had for the Horses but no Hay.

At Conogogee the Troops cross the Potomack in a Float When the Troops have marchd 14 miles from Jn^{o} Evans they are to make the new road to their Right, which leads from Opeckon Bridge.

When the Troops have marchd 14 miles from George Polle's they come to the great Cacapepon they are to pass that River in a Float, after passing they take the road to the Right.

If the water in the little Cacapepon is high the Troops must encamp opposite to Cox's.

At the mouth of the little Cacapepon the Potomack is to be crossd in a Float Four miles beyond this they cross Town Creek if the Float should not be finishd Canves will be provided.

If the Bridges are not finishd over Wills Creek and Evans Creek, Waggons will be orderd to carry the men over. It will be prop^{r} to get 2 Days Provn^{s} at Col^{o} Cresaps y^{e} whole sh^{d} not arrive till y^{e} 10th.

A Subaltorn and thirty men are to be left behind with a proper number of tents which will be carried for them; these men are to have six days Provisions.

The Generals Guard is not to be relievd to morrow but proper Centrys are to be found from the 30 men orderd to remain.

FREDERICK, Monday, April 28th, 1755.
Parole—Daventry.

The Detachment of Sailors, and the Provost Marshalls Guard consisting of one Sergeant, one Corporal and 10 men to march with Col° Dunbars Regiment to morrow morning, and to make the Rear Guard.

To CAPT^N^ GATES, 28th April, 1755.

You are directed by His Excellency Gen^l^ Braddock to proceed with your Company to Conogogee where you are to act as a covering party for the magazines, and you are to remain there till further Orders unless all the Stores, Ammunition, &c, should be come up from Rock Creek and forwarded to Wills Creek, in that case you are to join the General at Wills Creek as soon as possible.

You are to give all possible assistance and use your utmost endeavours in transporting the several Stores, Ammunition, Provision, &c to Wills Creek with the utmost expedition.

Whilst you remain at Conogogee you are to send a Sergant or Corporal with such of your men as are to be trusted with all the Waggon's which arrive at that place from Rock Creek allowing one man to each Waggon and you are to send them immediately back to Rock Creek for more Stores till you shall be informd from the Officers there, that every thing is sent up.

To ENSIGN FRENCH, AT ROCK CREEK.
28th April, 1755.

You are ordered by his Excellency Gen^l^ Braddock

to forward with all Expedition the ammunition Stores &c at Rock Creek to Mr Cresaps Conogogee taking care to send the ammunition Train Stores &c first, then the Hospital Stores and Salt Fish.

You are not wait for the Beeves but as soon as the aforementioned things are gone up you will move with your party and join the Regiment at Wills Creek agreeable to the follow^g March Route; as you will find Provisions very scarce on the Road you must take with you as many days of salt Provisions as the Men can carry.

	MILES.
From Rock creek to Owens Ordy.....	15
To Dowdens.....	15
To Frederick.....	15
On the Road to Conogogee.....	17
To Conogogee.....	18
To John Evan's.....	16
To Widow Baringer's.....	18
To George Polls's.....	 9
To Henry Enocks	15
To M^r Cox's.....	12
To Col^o Cresap's.....	 8
To Wills Creek.....	16
Total,	174

You must if you should find it necessary, take with you Guides from place to place, and make such halts as you shall find absolutely necessary being careful not to loose any time.

If the Waggons should come in very slowly make your application to the Civil Officers and if that should not succeed send Parties to fetch in any Waggons you shall hear off. Inform Lieu^t Breerton of the March Route, and tell him it is the Generals Orders that he make all imaginable dispatch.

As soon as the Paymaster arrives he must also victual his men when the last Stores of all kinds

which are to be sent and dismissd from Rock Creek, you are to send a Letter to Cap^{t} Gates at Conogogee informing him of it.

The hand barrows and wheel barrows of the Train except 6 of each are to be left behind all but the Wheels and Iron Work which are to be forwarded.

CAMP AT FORT CUMBERLAND,
Saturday, May 10th, 1755.
Parole—Connecticut.

Mr. Washington is appointed aid de camp to His Excellency General Braddock.

Field officer for to morrow Maj^{r} Sparke.

The articles of war to be read to morrow morning, at which time the servants, women and followers of the army are to attend with the respective corps and companies that they belong to.

The two Independent companies and Rangers to receive three Days provisions to morrow.

For the Generals Guard 48th Regiment.

Col Dunbars Regiment to relieve the Fort Guard immediately, and the Fort Guard is to march to Fraziers as a Grass Guard, and to be relieved every 48 hours. Cap^{t} Pilson's company of carpenters is to send one corporal and 6 men with their tools and to make such fences as the officer of the Grass Guard shall think proper.

The Virginia and Maryland Rangers and the company of carpenters to settle their men's accts immediately, giving them credit for what arrears &c are due, and they are for the future to be subsisted regularly twice a week as the rest of troops are.

A return to be given in to morrow morning of the strength of each of the Regiments by companys, the return to be signed by the commanding officer of each corps the Independent Companys, Virginia and Maryland Rangers and the Troop of Light Horse are also to send in a return to morrow morning of their

strength, which return is to be signed by the captain or officer commanding each company, and to be given in separately.

The General has fixed the hour for his Levy, from ten till eleven in the forenoon every Day.

CAMP AT FORT CUMBERLAND.
Sunday, May 11, 1755.

Parole—Albany.

Field officer to morrow L^t^ Col Burton.
The Generals Guard 44th Regmt.

A return to be sent in of the numbers of men who understand the springing of rocks, & those men that are fitt are to be told that they will receive proper encouragement all the troops are to begin their field Days. Powder may be had from the train by applying for it, and each man is to have 12 rounds for every field Day.

A Return is to be given in to morrow morning at orderly time of the recruits of the whole army, setting forth their age size country and occupation one Sargeant and 6 men from piquet to attend during the time of marketting to prevent Disputes, and if any should happen he is to apply to the capt^n^ of the Picquet he belongs to. This duty to be done alternately.

All provisions brought into camp to be settled according to a settled rule, a copy of which will be given to the troops by the Major of Brigade and no person bringing provisions shall presume to ask more nor shall anybody offer less for good and wholesome meat.

The 48th Regiment is to receive their Days provisions to morrow at 10 o'clock.

AFTER ORDERS.

All the out guards to be relieved to morrow morn'g and parade at 5 o'clock.

EVENING ORDERS.

It is His Excellency^{s} General Braddocks orders that no officer soldier or others give the Indians men women or children any rum other Liquor or money upon any account whatever.

CAMP AT FORT CUMBERLAND,
Monday, May 12th, 1755.

Parole—Boston.

Field Officer to morrow Maj^{r} Sparke.
The Generals Guard 48th Regiment.

Whereas Capt Poulson, one of the Virginia company of carpenters desired a court martial to enquire into his character, having been accused of being in arms in the late Rebellion in Scotland His Excellency has been informed that the accusations is scandalous and groundless; if therefore any person whatever can prove Capt^{n} Polson to have been in the late Rebellion they are desired immediately to send their accusation to the General; if not His Excellency entirely frees him from any imputation of that kind, and desires that no reflections for the future may be thrown on Capt^{n} Polson on that acc^{t}.

AFTER ORDERS.

A General Court Martial to sit immediately at the President's Tent, it is to consist of one field officer, 6 Capt^{ns} and 6 Subalterns.

Maj^{r} Sparke President.
Mr Shirley Judge Advocate.

His Excellency has thought proper to Brigade the Army in the following manner and they are for the future to encamp accordingly:

The first Brigade, Commanded by Sir Peter Halket.

		Compliment.	Effective.
44th Regiment of Foot		700	700
Capt^{n} Rutherford's, Capt^{n} Gates	Independant Compy of New York	106	95
Capt. Polson's	Carpenters	50	48
Capt. Peronnee's	Virginia Rangers	50	47
Capt. Wagner's	Virginia Rangers	50	45

Capt. Dagworthy's	Maryland Rangers	50	.....	49
Second Brigade, Commanded by Colonel Dunbar.				
48th Regiment of Foot		700	.....	650
Capt. Demerie's	South Carolina Detacht	100	.....	97
Capt. Dobb's	North Carolina Rangers	100	.....	80
Capt. Mercer's	Company of Carpenters	50	.....	35
Capt. Stevens's	Virginia Rangers	50	.....	48
Capt. Hogg's	Virginia Rangers	50	.....	40
Capt. Cox's	Virginia Rangers	50	.....	43

Any soldier or follower of the army who shall stop any one bringing in provisions or forage to the camp shall immediately suffer death.

No out post to march from or to camp with beat of drum, nor is any *beat of* drum to beat before the Troop unless when any of the Troops are out at exercise, and of which they are to acquaint the General the night before thro' one of His aid de camps.

Camp at Fort Cumberland,
Tuesday, 13th May, 1755.

Parole—Charleston.

Field Officer for to morrow Lt Col Burton.
For the Generals Guard 44th Regiment.

The quartermasters, Camp colour men, and Pioneers of the two Regiments with two men of the Independent Companies with proper Tools for clearing the ground in the Front to parade at five o'clock in the Evening at the head of the 48th Regiment, and to remain there for the Field Officer of the Day's orders.

The Picquetts are to lay advanced and to remain att their parade till they receive the Field Officers orders. Each of the two Regiments to send 6 tents to the companies in each Brigade, and also to send 6 tents each for the men of their advanced Picquets. The centrys on the advanced Picquetts not to suffer any body to pass unquestioned after sun set.

The Picquett returns at 6 o'clock in the morning.

The quarter Guard of Sir Peter Halketts Regi-

ment for the future to be posted on the right flank.

CAMP AT FORT CUMBERLAND,
Wednesday, 14th May, 1755.

Parole—Dumfries.

Field Officer to morrow Lt Col Burton.

The Generals Guard 48th Regiment.

The General Court Martial is dissolved. Luke Woodward soldier in the 48th Regiment, commanded by Col Dunbar, having been tryed for Desertion by a General Court Martial whereof Majr Wm Sparke was president, is by sentence of that Genl Court Martial adjudged to suffer death. His Excellency, Genl Braddock has approved of the sentence, but has been pleased to pardon him.

Thomas Conelly, James Fitzgerald and James Hughes, soldiers in the 48th Regiment, and tryed for theft by the said Court Martial whereof Major Sparke was President, are by the sentence of the s'd Court Martial adjudged to suffer the following punishments:

Thomas Conelly one thousd
Jas Fitzgerald, eight hundd
Jas Hughes eight hundd
} Lashes att the Head of the Line.

Also that they be obliged to make satisfaction for the Kegg of Beer stolen by them to the value of thirty three shilgs Maryland Curry, and that proper stopages be made out of their pay by their officers for that purpose; His Excellency has approved the sentence, but has been pleased to remit one hundred lashes from the puishment of Conelly and two hundred from each of the other two. Conelly is to receive 900 lashes at 3 different times 300 lashes each time. Jas Fitzgerald and Jas Hughes are to receive 600 lashes each at two different times, 300 lashes each time. The 48th Regiment to send the Drummers to the head of ye line, to put the sentence in execution, the first time of punishment to be to

morrow morning at troop beating. The two Picquetts formed from the Independent Companies Virginia and Maryland Rangers, to consist of one Captn 2 Subalterns, 2 Sargeants, 2 Corporals and 38 Centinals.

Camp at Fort Cumberland,
Thursday, 15th May, 1755.
Parole—Portsmouth.
Field Officer to morrow Majr Sparke.
For the Generals Guard 44th Regiment.

The Officers who were ordered to get themselves in readiness to go with the paymaster are contd

On subaltern, one sergt 1 corpl and 30 cent'l to march this evening to Mr Martin's where the troop of Light Horse graze, the men to take tents with them and provisions for three days, the officer to receive his orders from Capt Stuart of the Light Horse; this guard to be relievd every 3d Day.

One Sergt, one Corpl and 12 men to parade att the Fort Guard this Day at 12 o'clock m.

The Surgeant will receive his orders from Capt Orme.

AFTER ORDERS.

The Subalterns Guard that was ordered to march to Martin's is countermanded.

Camp at Fort Cumberland,
Friday, 16th May, 1755.
Parole—Winchester.
Field Officer to morrow Lt Col Gage.
For the Generals Guard 44th Regiment.

Any Indian Trader, Soldier or follower of the army who shall dare to give liquor to any of the Indians or shall receive or purchase from them any of their presents made to them by His Majesty thro' His Excellency Genl Braddock, shall suffer the severest punishment a court martial can inflict.

There will be a public congress of the Indians to morrow at 12 o'clock at the Generals Tent.

CAMP AT FORT CUMBERLAND,
Saturday, 17th of May, 1755.

Parole—Eskaw.

The congress of Indians mentioned in yesterdays orders is put off.

Field officer to morrow Lt Col Burton.
For the Generals Guard 48th Regiment.

The Two Regiments, the Independent compys, the companys of carpenters, the Virginia and Maryland company of Rangers and the Troop of Light Horse are to send immediately to Mr Lake, commissary of Provisions a separate return of the number of persons they each of them draw provisions for, this return to be signed by the commander of the two regt and by the captains or officers commanding each of the Independent companys &c. The form of this return is sent to the Brigade Major and is to be given in regularly every eight Days.

His Excellency expects that this order will be punctually obeyed, as the commissary will not be able to provide a proper quantity of Provisions for the army unless he has the above return sent to him regularly.

One Subaltern, one Sergt 1 corporal, & 30 men to mount as a guard on the artillery, They are to parade this afternoon at 5 o'clock and to be relieved every 48 hours.

CAMP AT FORT CUMBERLAND,
Sunday, May 18th, 1755.

Parole—Farnham.

There will be a public congress of the Indians this day at 12 o'clock at the Genl^{s} Tent.

Field officer to morrow Maj Sparke.
For the Genls Guard 44th Regt.

One corpl, & 8 men of the line to attend the Engineer in Surveying; they are to parade at 9 o'clock.

Each Regiment, Independent Company &c in the making up of their cartridges are to allow 36 round of ball to 1 lb of powder, and for Field Days or Exercise they are to allow 46 with or without ball.

Six women per company are allowed to each of the two Regimts and the Independent companys; Four Women to each of the companys of carpenters Virginia and Maryland Rangers five women to the troop of Light Horse, as many to the detachment of seamen, and 5 to the detachment of artillery.

His Excellency expect that this order will be punctually complied with, as no more Provsn will be allowed to be drawn for than for the above number of women.

Camp at Fort Cumberland,
Monday, 19th of May, 1755.
Parole—Guilford.
Field officer to morrow Lt Col Gage.
For the Generals Guard 44th Regiment.

Each Brigade to send a man to the Gen'l Hospital as Orderly who are to receve and obey the directions of Doctr Napper Director of the 2d Hospital.

All the troops are to acct with the Director of the Hospital once in three months or as soon after as can be, for stoppages at the rate of 5 pence stirl'g per Day, for every Man that is admitted in the Gen'l Hospital; this stoppage to commence from the 24th of May ensuing.

As soon as the Retreat has been beat this night the Drum Majr of each of the two Regimets are to march with the Drummers and Drumers to the Head of the artillery where they will receive orders.

AFTER ORDERS.

A return to be given into the Brigade Major to morrow at orderly time of the number of smiths and carpenters that are in the two Regiments, Independent Companies &c.

CAMP AT FORT CUMBERLAND,
Tuesday, May the 20th, 1755.
Parole—Hendon.

Field officer to morrow Lt Col Burton.
For the Generals Guard 48th Regmt.

One Subaltern, 1 Sergt, 1 corp & 24 men to parade to morrow morning at 5 o'clock They are to have three Days Provisions with them and the officer is this night to recieve his orders from Sir John St. Clair.

CAMP AT FORT CUMBERLAND.
Wednesday, 21st of May 1755.
Parole—Ilchester.

Field officer to morrow Maj Chapman.
The Generals Guard 44th Regmt.

No soldier that is employed as a Baker by Mr Lake, commissary of Provisions, is to be put upon any duty whatever till further orders.

It is His Excellency's orders that no Sutler give any liquor to the Indians on any account: if any one does he will be severely punished.

The provost is to go his round every Day through all the Roads leading to the camp, Every soldier or woman that he shall meet with on the other side of the River, or beyond the advanced Picquets without a pass from the Regiment or from the officer commanding the company to which they belong, he is to order his executioner to tye them up and give them fifty lashes and to march them prisoners thro' the camp to expose them.

One gill of spirits mixed with three gills of water

may be allowed each man per Day, which the officers of the picquet are to see delivered out every day at Eleven o'clock, any settler that shall sell any spirits to the soldiers without an officer being present shall be sent to the Provosts.

CAMP AT FORT CUMBERLAND,
Tuesday, 22d May, 1755.

Parole—Kensington.

Field Officer to morrow Majr Sparke.
The Generals Guard 48th Regiment.

CAMP AT FORT CUMBERLAND,
Friday, May 23d, 1755.

Parole—Lincoln.

Field officer to morrow Majr Chapman.
For the Genls Guard 44th Regemt.

A General Court Martial to sitt to morrow morning, at 8 o'clock at the Genl's Tent to consist of one Field officer, 6 captns 6 Subalterns.

Lt Col Gage President.
Mr Shirley Judge Advocate.

If any officer, soldier or follower of the army shall dare to give any strong liquor, or money to the Indian Men or Women, if an officer he shall be brought to a General Court Martial for disobedience of orders; if a non commissioned officer soldier or follower of the army he shall receive 250 lashes without a C't Mart'l.

CAMP AT FORT CUMBERLAND,
Saturday, 24th May, 1755.

Parole—Monmouth.

Field officer to morrow Lt Col Burton.
For the Genls Guard 48th Regmt.

CAMP AT FORT CUMBERLAND,
Sunday, May 25th, 1755.

Parole—Norwich.

Field officer to morrow Majr Sparke.
For the Generals Guard 44th Regmt.

If any non commissioned officer or soldier belonging to the army is found gaming he shall immediately receive three hundred lashes without being brought to court martial, and all standers by or lookers on shall be deemed principals and punished as such.

One Captn, 1 Leut, 1 Ensign and 70 men of the 2 Brigades to parade immediately att the Fort. They are to take Tents and 10 days Provns with them. The Capt is to receive his orders from Sir John St Clair.

A Genl Court Martial of the Line, to sitt to morrow to try Lt McLead of the Royal Regt of Artillery confined by Genl Braddock to consist of one Col. 2 Field Officers, and 10 Captns.

Sir Peter Halkett President.
Mr Shirley Judge Advocate.

To sit at the Presidents Tent and to meet at 12 o'clock.

CAMP AT FORT CUMBERLAND,
Monday, 26th May, 1755.

Parole—Oxford.

Field Officer to morrow Lt Col Gage.
For the Generals Guard 48th Regiment.

The General Court Martial whereof Lt Col Gage was President is dissolved His Excellency having approved of the several sentences allotted them.

John Nugent of the 44th Regiment having been tryed for theft and found guilty of the crime laid to his charge as an accomplice in receiving a share of the money that was stole, is adjudged to receive one thousand lashes, and to be drum'd out of the Reg't

through the line with a halter about his neck.

Samuel Draumer, of the 44th Regim't and George Darty of Capt Demere's Independent Company having been tryed for desertion are adjudged each of them to receive two hund'd lashes.

Henry Dalton, of the 48th Reg't having been tryed for shooting Henry Pelkington, sold'r in the said Regiment the Court Marshal is of opinion that the said Dalton did not shoot the said Pelkington with design but that it was done by accident, therefore His Excellency Gen'l Braddock has ordered him to be released and to be sent back to his duty.

If any soldier is seen Drunk in Camp he is to be sent immediately to the quarter guard of the Regmt he belongs to, and the next morning he is to receive two hundred lashes without a Court Martial.

Camp at Fort Cumberland,
Tuesday, May 27th, 1755.

Parole—Petersfield.

Field Officer to morrow Lt Col Burton.
For the Generals Guard 44th Regiment.

The party of the Picquets that lay advanced to load with raming ball, the rest of the picquets to load with powder and to have their ball in their pockets.

The following detachments to march on Tuesday morning to parade at Revelle beating. The men to be provided with two days provisions ready dress'd. The 44th, 48th Regts are to furnish 1 field officer, 4 capts 12 subalterns 12 sergeants and 250 rank and file.

Capt Rutherford's Capt Demere's Independent Companys, Capt Waginer's Capt Peyrouneys Companies of Virginia Rangers and Capt Polson's Company of Carpenters are also to march with this

detachment, who are to take with them their camp equippage and baggage.

Major Chapman Field Officer for the detachment.

The Independent Company and companys of Virginia Rangers ordered for this Detachment to furnish no men for the guards to morrow and any men that they may have upon the out Guards are to be relieved immediately. Particular care is to be taken that the men's arms are in good order and that each man is provided with ten flints and compleated to 24 rounds of ammunition.

The Tools and Tomahawks of the 2d Brigade are to be given at Gun firing this evng to the quarter master General at his tent and a dem'd to be made to morrow nig at 6 o'clock of ye number of Tools each Brigade will want, the quarter master to attend.

CAMP AT CUMBERLAND,
Wednesday, May 28th, 1755.

Parole—Quarendon.

Field officer to morrow Maj Sparke.
Generals Guard 48th Regt.

The Regulation of stoppages with the Director of the Genl Hospital to commence from the 24th of this month.

As it is necessary to employ the soldiers in making and amending the roads His Excellency has been pleased to appt the followg allowances

	s	d	
To overy sub: officer	3	0	Sterling per Day
To every sergeant	1		
To every corporal		9	
To every drumer and private centinal		6	

But as at present there is no public market and of course the men will have no opportunity of making use of the ready money His Excellency is so kind as to promise that he will see that they are punctually paid whatever is due to them when they arrive in

winter quarters therefore whatever Subaltern officer or sergeant has the command of any working party as soon as they are relieved or come back they are to make an exact return of the number of men of their party and give it in to the quarter master Genl.

But if hereafter there should be any public market or that the money will be found to be of use to the men upon a proper application His Excellency will give orders for their being paid.

The companies of Rangers are for the future to furnish their proportion of men for duty with the rest of the line.

As there will be an express going in a few days, any officers that have *any* letters to send to Great Britain are desired to give them to either the Genl's aid de camps or to Mr. Shirley.

AFTER ORDERS.

The men of the Detachment that march to morrow to be commanded by the officers of their own corps or company.

Sixteen men from line to be appointed to the Guns to morrow that march and to be under the direction of the officer of artillery.

The Independant company and Rangers of the two Brigades to mount but one picquet.

CAMP AT FORT CUMBERLAND,
Thursday, 29th May, 1755.

Parole—Queensbury.

Field officer to morrow Lt Col Gage.
The Genls Guard 44th Regiment.

CAMP AT FORT CUMBERLAND,
Friday, 30th of May, 1755.

Parole—Rochester.

Field officer to morrow Lt Col Burton.

Generals Guard 48th Regmt.

The troops to hold themselves in readiness to march in 24 hours warning.

Whatever Barrells the Regiments and companys have got belonging to the artillery are to be sent back immediately with their troops to the foreman of the train.

CAMP AT FORT CUMBERLAND,
Saturday, 31st May, 1755.

Parole———

Field Officer to morrow Majr Sparke.
Generals Guard 44th Regiment.

CAMP AT FORT CUMBERLAND,
Sunday, 1st of June, 1755.

Parole—Tamworth.

Field officer to morrow Lt Col Gage.
Generals Guard 48th Regmt.

CAMP AT FORT CUMBERLAND,
Monday, 2d of June, 1755.

Parole—Weybridge.

Field Officer to morrow Lt Col Burton.
Generals Guard 44th Regiment.

The Hatchet men of the two Regements and one man per company from the rest of the line to Parade this afternoon att 3 o'clock at Mr Gordon's (Engineer) Tent.

Four Sergeants 2 corporals & 100 men with arms 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant 1 coporal and 30 men with arms to parade to morrow morning at Revelle beating at the head of the Line and to receive their orders from Mr Gordon Engineer.

His Excellency has been pleased to appoint Col Innes Governor of Fort Cumberland.

MONDAY EVENING.

Three subaltern officers to march with the detachment of 100 men without arms, which is to parade to morrow morning at Reville beating.

CAMP AT FORT CUMBERLAND.
Tuesday, June 3d, 1755.

Parole—Yarmouth

A General Court Martial of the Line consisting of 6 captains & 6 subalterns to sitt to morrow morning at 8 o'clock at the Presidents Tent.

Major Sparke President.
Mr Shirley Judge Advocate.
Field Officer to morrow Lt Col Burton.
Generals Guard 48th Regiment.

Four Subalterns, 5 Sergts, 5 Corpls, and 150 men without arms to parade to morrow morning at y^e^ head of the line at Revelle beating.

One Subaltern, 1 Sergt, 1 Corpl, and 30 men with arms to parade at the same time and act as a covering party; they are to receive their Order from Mr Gordon, Engineer.

CAMP AT FORT CUMBERLAND,
Wednesday, 4th June, 1755.

Parole—Doncaster.

Field officer to morrow Lt Col Burton.
For the Generals Guard 44th Regiment.

The 44th Regiment and Capt Mercer's Company of Virginia Carpenters to hold themselves in readiness to march in an hour's warning. The working Party to be relieved to morrow morning, and by the same number.

CAMP AT FORT CUMBERLAND,
Thursday, June 5th, 1755.

Parole—Boston.

Field Officer to morrow Major Sparke.
For the Generals Guard 48th Regiment.
The working party to be relieved to morrow morning and by the same number of men.

CAMP AT FORT CUMBERLAND,
Friday, June 6th, 1755.

Parole ———

Field Officer to morrow Lt Col Burton.

Sir Peter Halketts Regiment to march to morrow morning; the sick of the Regiment unable to march to be sent to the Gen'l Hospital. One Subaltern officer to be left behind with them.

The men of Sir Peter Halketts Regiment now upon Guard when they are relieved or ordered to come off are to be assembled together and marchd regularly to the Regiment by an officer.

Captn Gates's Independant Company and all ye remaining companies of provincial Troops to march on Sunday morning with the whole Park of Artillery.

No more women are allowed to march with each Regiment and Company than the number allowed of by His Excellency in the orders of the 18th of May.

Any soldier, sutler, woman or other person whatever who shall be detected in stealing, purloining or wasting of any provisions shall suffer Death.

The General Court Martial whereof Majr Sparke's was President is dissolved.

Michael Shelton and Caleb Sary, soldiers belonging to Captn Edward Brice Dobbs's company of Americans tryed for Desertion are by sentence of the Court Martial found guilty and adjudged to receive 1,000 lashes each.

John Igo, a convict servant, accused of theft is by the sentence of the Court Martial found guilty of

receiving and concealing goods the property of soldiers in His Majesty's service and is adjudged to receive 500 Lashes with a cat and nine Tails by the hands of the common hangman.

John McDonald soldier in Sir Peter Halketts Regiment accused of being an accomplice and concerned with John Igo is acquitted.

The Guards advanced up Wills Creek, the Potomac and the Flats* to be taken off to morrow morning, and to join their several corps, the other guards to remain and to be relieved as usual.

Captn Gates Independent Company and ye remaining companies of the Provincial Troops to furnish their proportion for the Guards to morrow and when they are relieved they are to join their companys in the same manner as those of Sir Peter Halketts Regiment are directed to do in this days orders.

No Soldiers wife to be suffered to march from this ground with a Horse as their own.

Camp at Fort Cumberland,

Saturday, June 7th, 1755.

Parole—Doncaster.

Capt Yates's Independant companies & the remaining companies of Provincial Troops & ye whole Park of Artillery to march to morrow morning and to be under the command of Lieut Col Burton.

The artillery & companies that march to morrow to receive this afternoon Provisions to compleat them to the 11th inclusive & ye women to ye 17th.

The 48th Regiment to take all the Guards to morrow; the men of the 48th Regiment now upon ye train Guard are to join their corps to morrow morning when the Artillery marches off & that Guard to be mounted by the companys that march to morrow.

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*The Flats were on the East side of Will's Creek.

The 48th Regiment to hold themselves in readiness to march on Monday next.

AFTER ORDERS.

The Generals Guard is to be reduced to morrow to 1 Sergt 1 corpl and 12 men who are not to be relieved but to remain with the Genl's Baggage.

CAMP AT FORT CUMBERLAND,
Sunday, June 8th, 1755.
Parole—Essex.

Captn Gates's Independant Company and the remaining companys of the Provincial Troops and artillery are to march to morrow.

The 48th Regt to march on Tuesday as Col Dunbars Regiment is not to march to morrow the Genl's Guard to be relieved to morrow morning.

The Companies that march to morrow to send immediately 1 Sergeant corporal & 12 men to assist Mr Lake commissary of Provisions at the Fort.

A Return to be sent immediately from Col Dunbar's Reg't Capt Gates's company & the American Troops of the number of men they have fitt for Waggoners or Horse Drivers.

In the return of Col Dunbar's Regt they are only to include those men that have joined the Regiment since they have been landed in America.

CAMP IN FORT CUMBERLAND,
Monday, June 9th, 1755.
Parole—Fallmouth.

Col Dunbars regiment to send their sick unable to march to the General Hospital and to leave a subaltern officer behind with them.

One sergeant, 1 corpl and 24 men without arms to parade to morrow morning at Day break to assist Mr Lake, commissary of Provisions in loading of ye waggons.

CAMP AT FORT CUMBERLAND,
Tuesday, June the 10th, 1755.

The Fort Guard to join their Regiments as soon as Governor Innes has taken possession of it and placed his centrys.

CAMP AT THE GROVE,
(First Camp from Fort Cumberland.)

Parole—Gainsborough.

All the officers of the Line to be at the Gen's tent to morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

No Fires to be made upon any acct whatever within 150 yards of the Road on either side, any person acting contrary to this order shall be very severely punished.

All the waggons to be drawn up to-morrow morning as close as possible and as soon as the waggons belong to the detachment under the command of Majr Chapman have closed up to the rear of the Artillery that Detachment then to join the respective Corps.

Col Dunbars Regiment to encamp to morrow morning upon the left of the whole, according to the line of Encampment.

CAMP AT THE GROVE,
Wednesday, June 11th, 1755.

Parole—Hartford.

Captn Rutherford and Capn Gates Indep companys and all the American's Troops to be under arms immediately att the head of their respective encampments.

Any person whatsoever that is detected in stealing shall be immediately hanged witht being brought to a Court Martial.

One Subaltern Officer 1 Sergt 1 Corporal & 40 men

with[t] arms from each of ye two Regement[t] to parade immediately at y[e] h[d] of the artillery.

One Sub: 1 Serg[t] 1 D[r] & 30 Men of the line to Parade in the Rear of Col[o] Dunbars Reg[t] as soon as they have come to their proper ground The Officer is to receive his Orders from Maj[r] Sparkes.

Whatever number of Horses are furnisd by the Officers are to be paraded as soon as possible in the Rear of Col[o] Dunbars Regimt and to be reviewd by Maj[r] Sparkes.

The Officers are desird to acquaint Maj[r] Sparkes which of their Horses for carrying *Horses* and which are for Draught and to be so good as to send with the carrying Horses, Bat-Saddles & etc. if they have them.

The Command[g] officers of the two Regt[ts] & the capt[ns] of the Independ[t] and Provencial Troops to send in a Return to the Genl of the number of Horses furnished by their respective Officers, and opposite to the Officer's names, The number of Horses furnishd by each officer; that the Gen[l] may be able to inform His Majesty of the Inclination and readiness of the particular Officers in carrying on the service.

AFTER ORDERS.

No more than two Women per company to be allowd to march from the Camp, a List of the names of those that are to be sent back to be given into Capt[n] Morris that there may be an Order sent to Col[o] Innes at Fort Cumberland to Victual them—— A List of the names of the women that are allowd to stay with the troops to be given into the Maj[r] of Brigade and any woman that is found in camp and whose name is not in that List will for the first time be severely punished and for the second suffer Death.

AFTER ORDERS.

Col[o] Dunbar's Reg[t] is immediately to furnish a Serg[t] & 12 Men as a Guard for the Provisions on

their Left and the Sergt is to receive his orders from M Lake Comy of Prons.

The Line is to furnish two Sergts & 30 Men witht arms who are to attend Mr Lake Comy of Prons to morrow mong at Day break & assist in loading the Horses.

It is the Genl Orders yt Mr Lake Comy of Prons with his People & ye Party yt is allowed him begin weighg out ye Flour & othr Prons for back 2 ds to morrow mg by day bk & his Excellency yt every thg will be in readiness by 1 Oclock in ye afternoon.

GENERAL BRADDOCK'S ORDERLY BOOK, NO. 2.

CAMP AT THE GROVE,
Thursday, June 12th, 1755.

Parole—"Ilford."

Field Officer of the Picquet Lt Col Gage.

The Picquet to load with cartridges, and not with raming Ball, to challenge and demand the countersign till troop beating; and the Field officer and Picquet to be always received as Grand rounds as often as he thinks proper to visit the out posts, by Night or Day.

The advanced corporals and sentrys to have their bayonets fixed; the Detached partys from the sergeants guard to have corporals with them; the advanced sentrys not to suffer anybody to come within ten paces of their arms without demanding the countersign.

The advanced partys not to build any bowers, upon pain of severest punishment; those already built to be immediately destroyed.

These orders to be read to the men, by the officer of y^e^ Picquet before the out guards are posted.

Whatever communications from sergeant's guards to sergeants guards, and from corporals guards to corporal's guards are not yet opened to be done immediately. This to be a standing order, and to

be observed by ye troops in all camps, and no person whatever to fire their arms within a mile of ye camp, but in case of an alarm or their being attacked.

These orders to be read to the men by the commanding officer of each company, and the orders relative to the men of the picquet to be read to them before they are detach'd on ye out guards by the officers of ye picquet.

The captains of ye several Picquetts to be at ye Field officer of ye Picquet's tent an hour before retreat beating in order to receive the countersign from him.

All the troops to be compleated this afternoon with provisions to the 16th inclusive and the waggon and horse drivers to the 26th.

AFTER ORDERS.

Sir Peter Halkett's Grenadiers and the battalion companys of that regiment to march immediately to the crossing of the new and old road, a little beyond where the detachment of seamen are now encamped. They are to encamp there; the Grenadiers camp across the road and the battalion companys according to the present line of encampment covering the advanced wagons. The commanding officers to take care to advance picquets in the same manner and proportion of numbers as ordered in the disposition of march and to take care that his advanced picquets comply with the orders of this day.

The detachment of seamen commanded by Mr Spendelow to be disposed of in such parts of the line as he shall think proper, and their arms and accoutrements are to be carried in whatever waggons he shall appoint.

Three hatchet men of ye line with their tools to remain constantly with the detachment of seamen, and to receive their orders from Mr Spendelowe.

One Tumbril with tools to march in the front immediately after Captain Polsons company of

carpenters and another Tumbril of tools to march in the centre of the carriages.

One engineer to march with captain Polson's company of carpenters and another engineer is to march in the centre of ye carriages.

The Pioneers of every company of ye Line with their tools (except those that are ordered to ye detachment of seamen) to march constantly in ye centre of ye carriages and to be under the directions ye Engineer who marches in the centre.

The troops to march to morrow and the General to beat at four o'clock in ye morning.

Camp at————Friday, 13th June, 1755.

Parole—"Hertford."

Field officer to morrow Major Chapman.

The Line is not to march to morrow.

Camp at Martin's, Saturday, June 14, 1755.

Parole—"Leicester."

Field Officer to morrow Lt Col Burton.

Upon the beating of the General which is to be taken from Sir Peter Halketts regiment, all ye troops are to accoutre turn out and form two deep at ye head of their respective encampments, and there wait for further orders and no soldiers tent to be suffered to be struck till ordered by the General.

As soon as the tents are struck they are to be immediately loaded as also the officers baggage and then the troops are to lay upon their arms till they receve an order to march and upon the beating of ye march the whole to face to the right and left.

The Field officers are not to be particularly posted excepting the one who marches at ye head of ye vanguard.

The number of carriages to be equally divided and

Sir Peter Halkett and his Field officers with the troops of his brigade are to take under their care half of carriages and see that their officers order their men to assist the waggoners upon any point or difficulty that may happen.

Col Dunbar and his Field officers with ye troops of the Second brigade to act in the same manner with the remaining number of carriages.

In case any wagon should break down in such a manner as to be unable to keep with the Line it is immediately to be drawn out on one side of the road and a report of it with what it is loaded to be sent to Mr Scott Wagon master general who is to order it to be repaired, or see that the load is divided among the rest of the wagons as he shall think proper.

Upon any halt, tho' ever so small the Companys are to form two deep and face outward.

Upon a march the captains and officers of ye picquet to visit frequently their out detachments, and see that they keep at a proper distance from their companies.

Upon ye firing of a cannon either in ye front, centre or rear the whole line to form face outwards and then wait for further orders.

When the troops come to Savage River the servants, bat men Waggoners and horse drivers must take particular care to prevent their horses from eating of laurel, as it is certain death to them. The General to beat to morrow morning at 4 o'clock.

AFTER ORDERS.

Upon the beating of the General to morrow morning two companys from the right of Sir Peter Halkett's regiment to strike their tents and march as an escort to the carrying horses of ye army The Commanding officer to apply to Captain Morris to morrow morning for his orders.

[Here is an omission of two days' orders, which cannot be supplied, but a blank may be left in the records to show the chasm.]*

CAMP AT THE LITTLE MEADOWS,
Tuesday, June 17th, 1755.

Parole—Orford.

Field officer to morrow Lt Col Burton.

A detachment to march to morrow morning at 4 o'clock consisting of one Field Officer 2 Captains 6 subalterns 12 sergeants and 150 rank and file of ye two regiments; Captain Gates 2 subalterns 2 Sergeants 2 corporals and 50 private men of his independent company, Captain Waggoners and Captain Perouney's companys of Rangers.

Lt Col Gage to command this detachment A detachment to march on Thursday morning at 4 o'clock consisting of one Colonl 1 Lt Col 1 Major the two oldest companys of Grenadeers 5 Captains 20 subalterns 22 sergeants and 550 rank and file of ye two regiments.

Sir Peter Halkett Lieut Col Burton and Major Sparke field officers for this detachment The King's colour of ye 44th reg't and ye second cqlour of ye 48th regiment to be sent with this detachment.

The men of the two regiments that are to march with the detachment of to morrow and Thursday to be taken out of those which landed from Ireland the commanding officer of each regiment to be answerable to his Excellency that this is complied with.

A return to be sent in to-morrow morning to either of ye aids de camp signed by the commanding officers of ye companys of ye two regiments of ye names and countries of ye men that are for

*This note is written in Washington's handwriting.

ye above two detachments their term of service and the regiments they have served in.

His Excellency has been pleased to appoint the following captains and subalterns officers for ye above detachments and desires that they will take with them as little baggage as possible.

For ye Detachment and command of Lt Col Gage.

Of ye 44th regt	Of ye 48th regt
Capt Beckwith	Capt Morris
Lieut Treby	Lieut Harsard
Lieut Sittler	Lieut Barbutt
Ensign Clarke	Ensign Dunbar

For the Detachment that marches on Thursday.

Of the 44th Regiment	Of the 48th Regiment
Captain Hobson	Captn Dobson
Gethius	Cholmley
	Bowyer
Lieut Halkett	Lieut Walsam
Bailey	Hathorn
Pottinger	Edmonstone
Simpson	Cope
Lock	Brierton
Kennedy	Hurt
Townshend	Gladwin
Ensign Nortlow	Ensign Cowart
Pennington	Harrison
Preston	Crowe
	McMullen.

The Surgeons Mate of ye 48th regiment to march with this detachment.

Capt Rutherfords Independent Company and Capt Stephens company of Rangers, to march to morrow morning with the detachment under ye command of Lt Col Gage and to return to camp at night.

One Corporal and 4 light horse to march to morrow morning with the detachment under Col Gages command, and to remain with him.

The detachment of Seamen and Capt Stuart with

1 subaltern, and 18 light horse to march on Thursday morning.

No woman to be victualled upon the detachments that march to morrow and Thursday.

AFTER ORDERS.

Each of the two regiments as also Capt Gates Independent Company to send a sufficient number of tents for ye respective detachments that march to morrow under ye command of Lt Col Gage.

AFTER ORDERS.

His Excellency has been pleased to appoint Lieut Buchanan of ye artillery to march with ye 2 guns to morrow morning and Capt L Smith and Lieut McLoud of ye artillery to march with ye detachment on Thursday morning. The men that march to morrow and on Thursday morning to be compleated to 24 rounds of ammunition.

*N. B.—After the orders in this, and the book preceding it, are transcribed, leave six pages blank for insertion of the commission of G. W———n and the proceedings which intervened between the defeat of Gen. Braddock and the resumption of the command by G. W.

Next, the Letters, Instructions, and orders, in the order they appear in the parchment covered book, are to be transcribed.

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*The above appears in Washington's handwriting, on a page following the last of the recorded orders.

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